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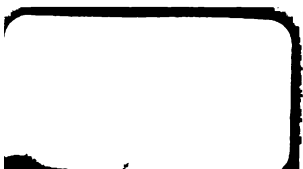
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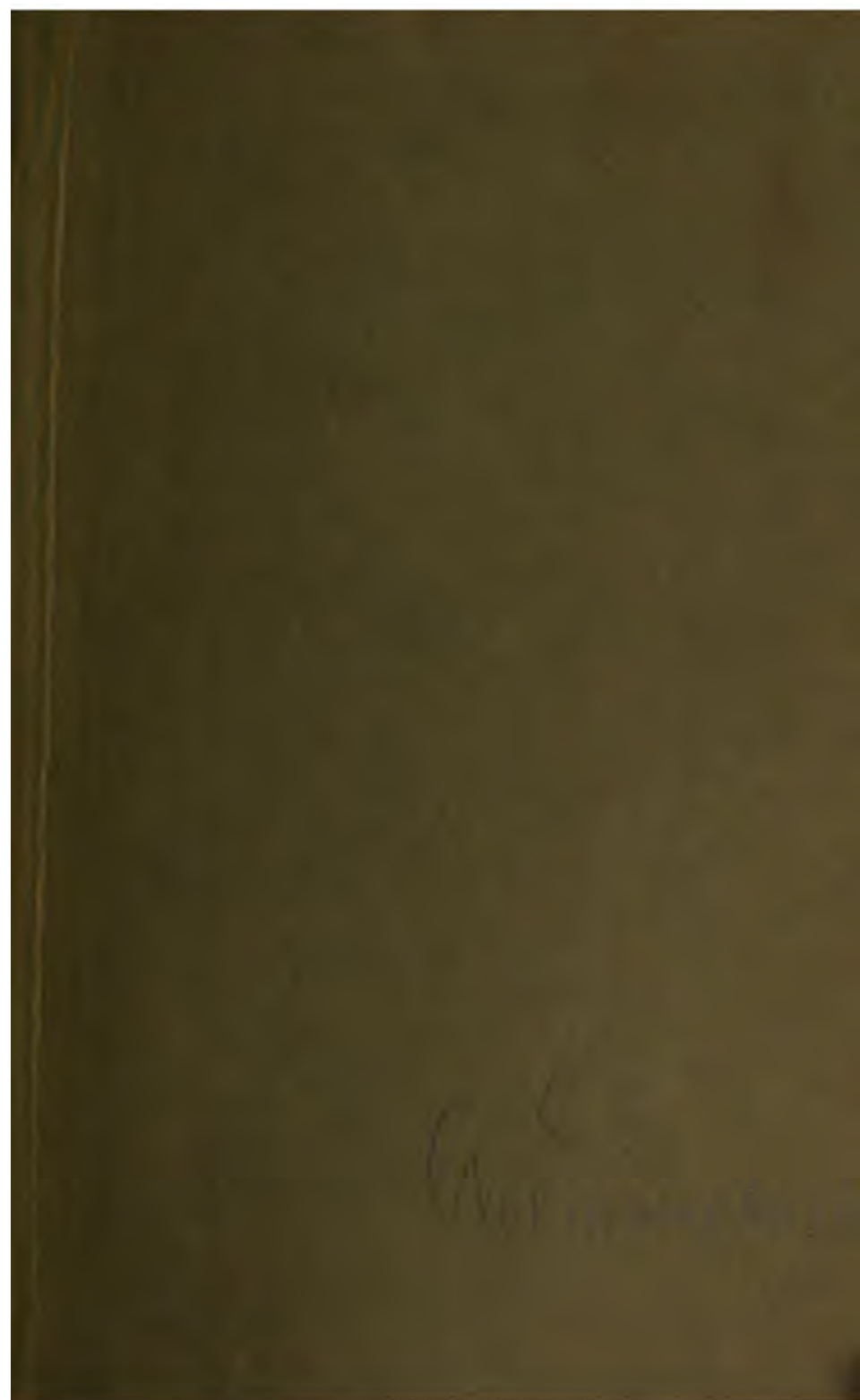
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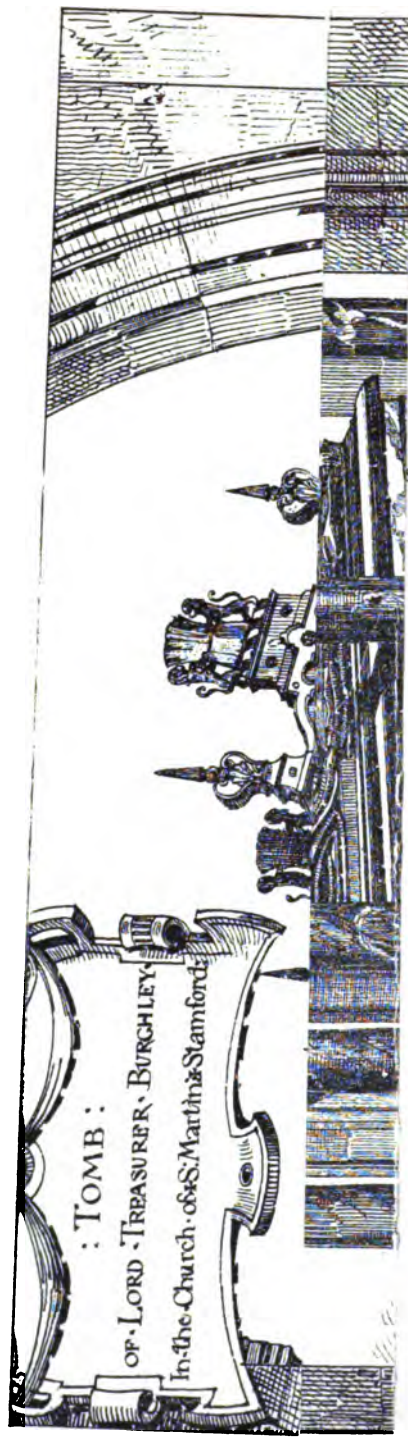
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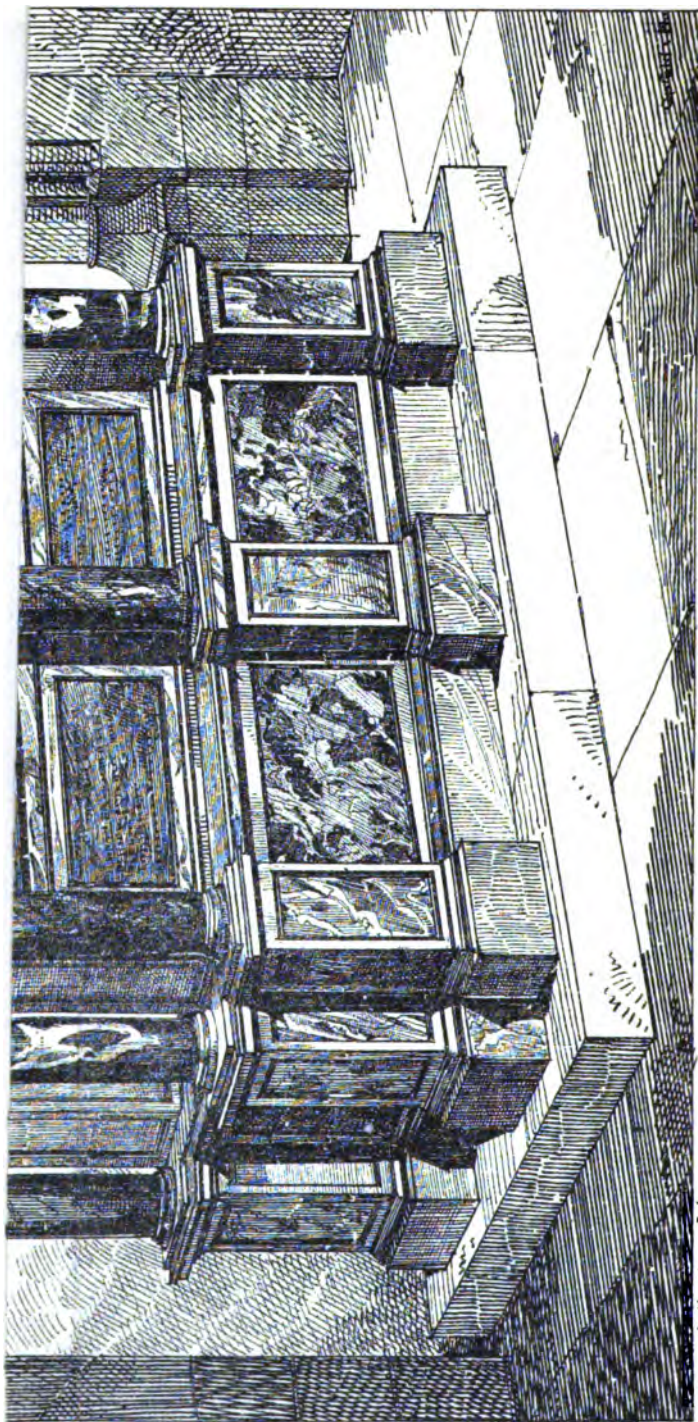




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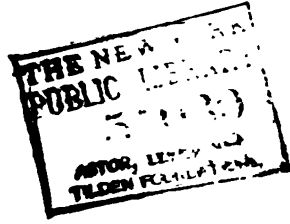


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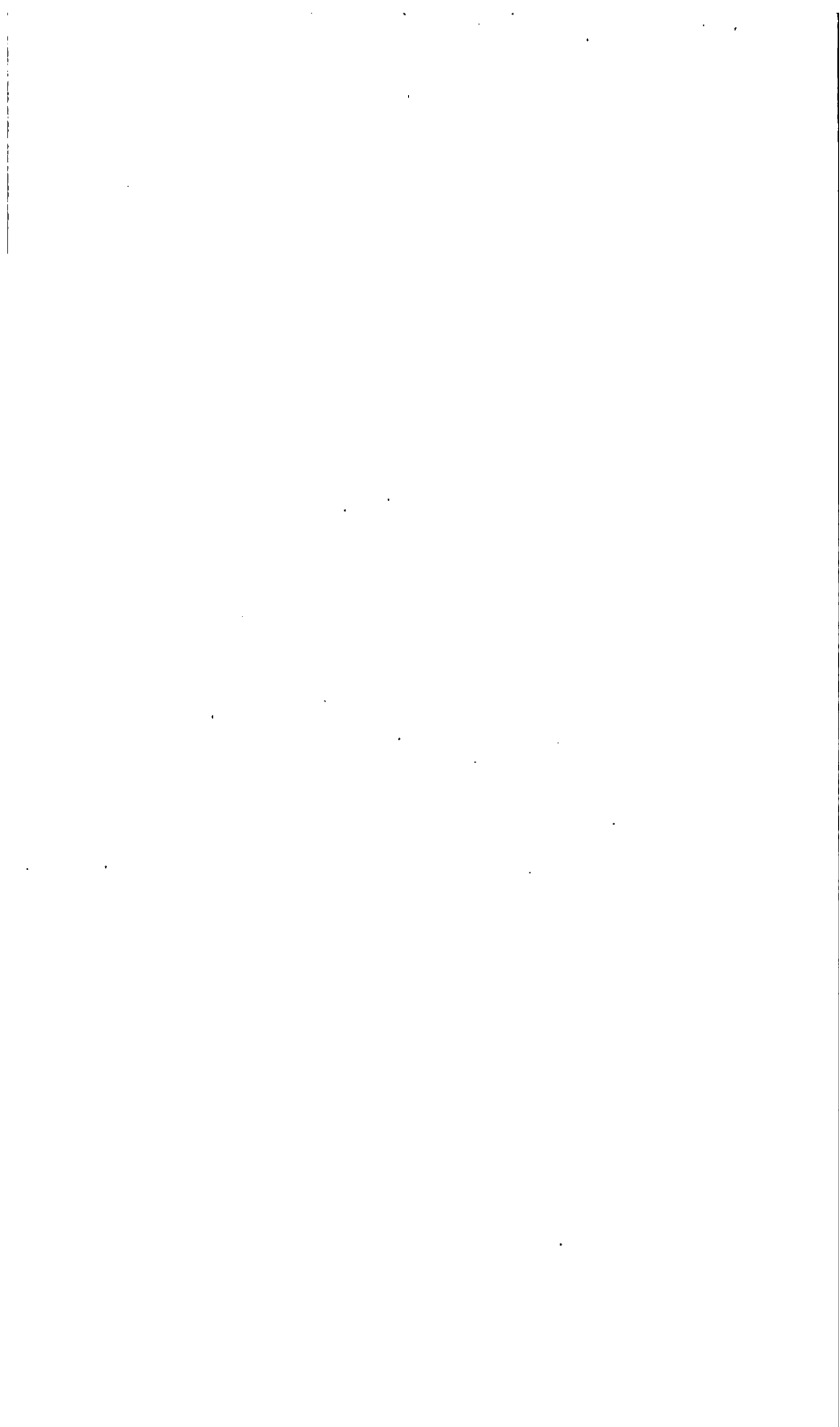
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Mottoes.

PART XVII.

I wandered 'mid surrounding graves,
Where coarse rank weedy herbage waves,
Musing of those who slept below,—
Their tales of joy, or hope, or woe.

Melrose Abbey : Lyrical Poems, ed. by A. W. BROWN.

Out of Monuments, Names, Wordes, Proverbs, Traditions, Private Records,
and Evidences, Fragments of Stories, Passages of Bookes and the like, we doe
save and recover somewhat from the Deluge of Time.

BACON.

PART XVIII.

All that is past we seek to treasure here,
All that may make the past a thing of life ;
And we would save what else in worldly strife
Might perish, though the present hold it dear.

Not the *grim* past alone we seek to save,
But the *bright* past that lightly bids us smile,
And with its quainter wisdom would beguile,
Mingling with thoughts that border on the grave.

H. R. WADMORE.

PART XIX.

We garner all the things that pass—

• • • •
Old records writ on tomb and brass,
Old spoils of arrow-head and bow,
Old wrecks of old-worlds' overthrow,
Old relics of Earth's primal slime,
All drift that wanders to and fro ;—
We are the gleaners after Time !

The Antiquary.

PART XX.

There is a power
And magic in the ruin'd battlement,
For which the palace of the present hour
Must yield its pomp, and wait till ages are its dower.

BYRON, *Childe Harold*.

The present is founded on the past, and is inseparably connected with it ;
neither can it be properly understood or fully appreciated, and certainly no
idea of the progress of civilization can be arrived at, unless there is an
intimate acquaintance with the history of the past.

JOHN BATTY, F.R.H.S.

PART XXI.

Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt,
Nothing's so hard, but *search* will find it out. HERRICK.

Here is a book made after my own heart—
Good print, good tale, good picture and good sense,
Good learning and good labour of old days.
Book! thou and I henceforth must nowise part.
Together we will tread Life's journey hence
And only part at old Death's waterways.

CHARLES SAYLE.

PART XXII.

Love thou thy land, with love far brought
From out the storied past, and used
Within the present, but transfused
Thro' future time by power of thought.

• • •
A wind to puff your idol-fires,
And heap their ashes on the head ;
To shame the boast so often made,
That we are wiser than our sires.

TENNENSON.

PART XXIII.

Spread wide the historic page to ardent youth ;
With liberal hand to mankind give the right
To drink deep draughts from wells of purest truth ;
Hasten the coming time : Let there be light.

MR. HENDERSON.

PART XXIV.

'Tis not time lost, to talk with antique lore,
And all the labours of the dead : for thence
The musing mind may bring an ample store
Of thoughts, that will her labours recompense.
The dead hold converse with the soul, and hence,
He that communeth with them, doth obtain
A partial conquest over time.

BULL, *Museum*.



Addenda et Errata.

THE TALBOT.

Additional notes to p. 231.

In an award of the Fire Commissioners dated 25th September, 1676, the "Talbutt" inn is referred to as having been destroyed by the great fire in Northampton in 1675. An order was made for rebuilding it with four tenements in Newland, adjoining, or lying near to, the backside of the inn. In consideration of the rebuilding, and of the payment of £120 to other parties mentioned in the order, Raphael Coldwell, the petitioner was adjudged to be the owner of the inheritance.

We add the following extracts from the *Northampton Mercury* :—

To be Lett, And Enter'd upon immediately, The Talbot Inn, situate in the Market-Place, in Northampton, with the Utensils for Brewing, and Stabling for a great Number of Horses. Enquire of Mr. Snowden, Shop-keeper in Northampton.—(September 17, 1739.)

To be Lett, At Lady-Day, Midsummer, or St. Michael, or directly if required. A Good-Accustomed Inn, in the Sheep-Street, Northampton, known by the Name of the Talbot; and all the Household Goods, Brewing Vessels, and a good Rick of old Hay, to be sold to the Person that takes the Inn, at reasonable Prices; the present Occupier being to leave off the Business. For further Particulars, enquire of Alderman Thomas Peach, or James Williamson, Draper, both of Northampton.—(February 12, 1749-50.)

THE GOLDEN BALL.

Additional note to p. 271.

The house bearing the sign of the Golden Ball was where Messrs. Howes, Percival & Ellen's offices now are.

xxxii. *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

THE TROOPER.

Additional notes to p. 272.

These premises are referred to in deeds relating to the property anterior to 1750 as a messuage or tenement. The house is first mentioned as a public-house

In 1750, known as the "White Hart," and occupied by John Roe.

In 1781, occupied by Thomas Hill.

In 1794, known as "The Mail Coach," sold for £330, occupied by Henry Spurr.

In 1808, purchased by Thomas Campion for £350.

In 1821, called "The Trooper." Purchased by John Rawlins, of Bedford, wine merchant, for £640.

We append the following extract from the *Northampton Mercury* :

To be Lett, And Enter'd upon immediately, or at Lady-Day next, A Well-built Dwelling-House, in good Repair, situate in Bearward-Street, Northampton; containing three Rooms on a Floor, with Ciel'd Garrets, a good Kitchen, Pantry, and Cellars; two good Gardens well planted with Wall-Fruit all round, a Stable, and all other Conveniences. For further Particulars, enquire of John Roe, at the White-Hart on the Market-Hill in Northampton aforesaid. N.B. There is a Pew in St. Sepulchre's Church belonging to the said House.—(March 6, 1768.)

THE QUEEN'S ARMS.

Additional note to p. 274.

On the retirement of Mrs. Gibson, in 1864, the house was taken by Mr. F. Perkins, who was followed by Mr. Troup in 1874.

P. 110, line 11; *for antem read autem.*

Line 26; *for Anlæ read Aulæ.*

for deessest read deesset.

Line 27; *for Neminus read Ne minus.*

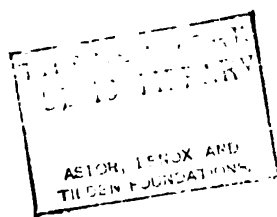
P. 127, line 9; *after St. Sepulchre's church, Northampton, insert 266, 266.*

P. 132, line 34; *Elton is a mistake of Mr. Bloxam's, the cross described being at Etton in this county, as corrected in a later communication, art. 645.*

P. 167, line 15; *for Peakirk (separated from Glinton) read Glinton (separated from Peakirk).*

P. 217, line 33; *for Rood loft; piscina read Roodloft piscina. The Rood loft has been long destroyed, but the piscina remains in the clerestory wall.*

P. 271, line 10; *dele "Rupture Master" and.*



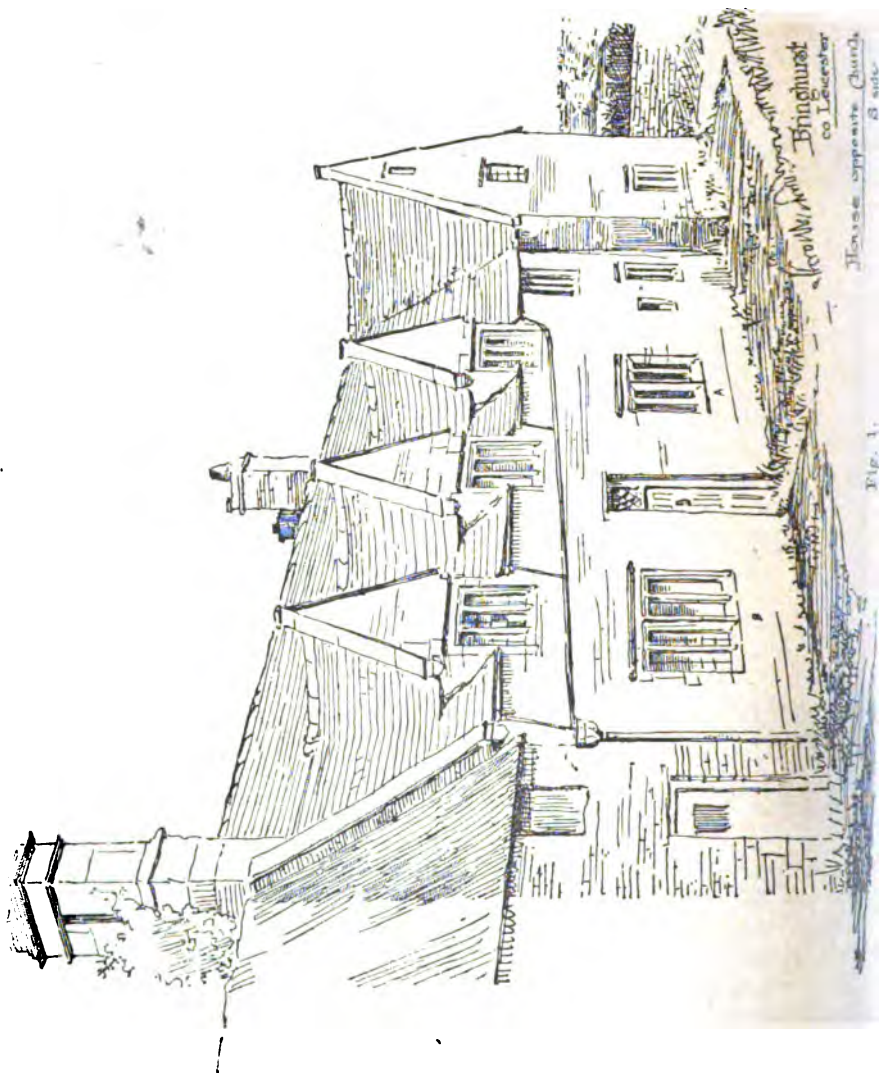


Fig. 1.

House opposite Church,
Binghampton
Co. Leicester



Northamptonshire *Notes and Queries.*

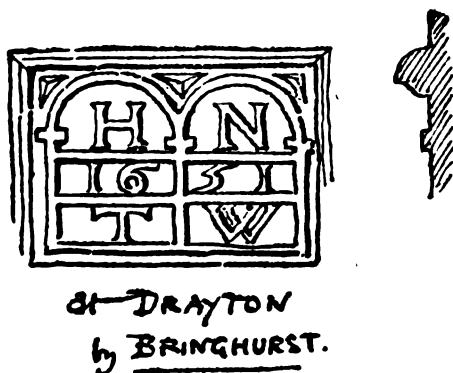


Fig. 2.—(p. 4.)



STROLL BY THE WELLAND.—It is one of the boasts of Northamptonshire that the fields of Naseby give rise to three great streams, which discharge into oceans separated by the whole breadth of the land. So close together as almost to have been all three tainted by the blood shed in one great battle, spring the Avon, the Nene, and the Welland. The fame of the first two is secured. One listened to the lisping of Shakespeare's childhood; the other winds beneath more noble buildings than any stream of like degree. The last of the trio, though it never may boast like its cradle companions, flows, nevertheless, through much that is fair and near much that is interesting. Before it has become a full-grown river it passes close to Market Harborough, beloved of hunting men; thence, marking

the northern limit of its native county, it sluggishly drops down to Stamford, and so away through the fens, past Crowland Abbey, to the sea.

Between Harborough and Stamford the Welland hardly does itself justice. It divides and subdivides itself so much that from the mighty viaduct which strides across its valley near Harringworth the river looks like a few small streams. And so indeed it is; and amongst them all they hardly offer a pool where a man may bathe with any comfort. Nevertheless, the valley is a noble one, and, for this part of the world, quite precipitous. Most of Northamptonshire undulates in a very casual way; here it goes up, and there it goes down, and why it does either of these in preference to keeping flat no one can say. But here, by the Welland, there is reason shown for the conformation of the ground. Elsewhere it gives few reasons for its vagaries. Here it gathers itself together and descends abruptly to the meadows through which the Welland flows, and rises in gentler, but still notable, hills on the other side. From all of the many villages which dot the sides of the valley extensive views can be had, without the trouble of climbing the church tower, and in most of them the traveller with architectural tastes need not go to nature for his amusement.

To begin with Dingley, which lies on the Northamptonshire slopes, some two or three miles from Harborough. There is a manor-house of considerable interest, partly built in the short reign of Philip and Mary, and bearing the dates 1558 and 1560, as well as many inscriptions, among which is "In the rayne of Felep and Marey," an inscription not to be found on many buildings. It was built by Edward Griffin, who was Attorney-General, and, consequently, made enough money to buy a large tract of land in the neighbourhood. But though the Griffins were new-comers in 1558, twenty years later they were sufficiently acclimatised for that excellent builder, Sir Thomas Tresham, to place their arms in two several places on his market-house at Rothwell, — a distinction accorded to only a select few, most of the numerous arms occurring but once. Of course, Griffin bore a griffin for his arms.

A large part of the old house was rebuilt in the time of the Georges, but the original front porch remains, as well as an arcaded wing with a turreted gateway. On the porch are the following inscriptions:—"Anno 1558. In the rayne of Felep and Marey. After Darkness—Post te—EG—nebras—AG—spero—1558—lucem—cumeth light. EG. AG, 1558." On the gateway are these, rescued from the obscurity caused by the ignorance and quaint

spelling of the carver:—"What thing so fair but Time will pare."
"Anno 1560. Sorte tua contentus abi. Ne sutor ultra crepidam.
Emori per virtutem prestat quam per dedecus vivere. That, that
thou doest do it wisely and mark the end and so forth."

"Invigilate viri, tacito nam tempora gressu

Diffugiunt, nulloque sono convertitur annus.

Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos. God save the King. 1560."

The last phrase is curious, for in 1560 Elizabeth was on the throne. Are we to take this as a political manifesto of Sir Edward Griffin's? or was it caused by the thoughtlessness of the carver, who, perhaps, had the inscriptions handed to him a year or two before he carved them, and did not notice the mistake, although he made the date right?

The practice of putting inscriptions on buildings of this period was very widespread. The most notable instances are those on the buildings of Sir Thomas Tresham, where they form an essential part of the design. The parapet of Castle Ashby presents another example, the letters being in solid stone and performing the function of balusters. Another instance in the county is found on Weekley Hospital, where the singularly appropriate line appears, "*Tempora labuntur, tacitisque senescimus annis*;" the sentiment of which is not unlike that above, beginning "*Invigilate viri*."* But inscriptions are not often crowded so thickly as here at Dingley, nor are they often so curiously misspelt. It would seem as though the local mason had puzzled out for himself the ill-written MS. of the designer who selected the sentences.

A little way further east, and some two or three miles from the river, is Stoke Albany, where is much to attract the traveller. In addition to the church and some characteristic cottages, there is the old Manor House, a fourteenth-century building, once the home of the Lords De Roos, whose arms appear above the doorway, while on a buttress are two panels, bearing a monogram with a crown, and an "I H S." Who put these religious monograms there? Were they the outcome of the general piety of the age, or some special appeal in mitigation of violence and crime? We know nothing beyond what the stones tell us: no more of the builder of the house than of the De Roos who lies buried in the church, and from whose tomb all record has gone, unless haply this inscription, preserved in an old collection of such sentences, belongs to him:—"Hic jacet Johannes

* The inscription at Dingley runs thus, "Watch Omen, for Time flies with a silent footfall, and the years change without a sound;" and that at Weekley, "Time flows by, and we grow old with the silent years."

4 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

Roos le bonne compaignon." Of all the life of John De Roos, of all the deeds which he did, of the houses he built for himself, and those which he knocked down for his neighbours, of his wit and his wisdom, we know nothing. All we know is that he was a "bonne compaignon." And what was that? Perhaps a kind, courteous, fine fellow, ever ready to help a friend. Perhaps a good man at a tankard, merely. However, he was a De Roos, and he or his must have lived at the old Manor House, and have read those monograms, and very likely revered them.

In crossing over into Leicestershire from Stoke Albany the road goes through Ashley, where there is nothing of interest. On the Leicestershire side is Medbourne, where is an ancient footbridge over the stream; and, overlooking the Welland, perched on the top of a knoll, is Brighthurst. Here in old times dwelt the Norwiches, of whom one, Symon, slew an ancestor of all the Treshams, the family which subsequently played such a prominent part in Northamptonshire. In the year of grace 1451, Sir William Tresham was quietly going home from Northampton to Sywell, where the family then lived (before they moved to Rushton), when he was suddenly fallen upon as he was saying his matins and cruelly thrust through with a spear. His servants, coming up presently, found him in this deplorable state, and, for the better carrying of him back to Northampton, they cut off each end of the spear that stuck out at the back and front. But when they reached the town and pulled out the rest of the truncheon the patient died.

This event is mentioned in a note written on the Tresham pedigree given in Vincent's *Northamptonshire Visitations*, preserved at the College of Arms. The note runs thus: "This William Tresham was murdered near — Molton at a place called Thorp-land Close in y^e County of Northton by Symon Norwich of Brighthurst for which Isabella his wife appealed to the Parl^t. holden a^o 29 Henry 6 that they might be committed to ward and brought to tryall wh^{ch} was granted. See Pynne's *Abridgement of y^e Records of Parliament*, p. 646."

In Brighthurst there is not much to see. An old house opposite the church presents the characteristic features of the country side, which, simple as they are, never fail to give satisfaction (*fig. 1*.) This is nothing more than a farmhouse, and is too late in date to have been the home of the vengeful Symon Norwich.

In Drayton, a hamlet close by, on a coped gable, is a date-stone (*fig. 2*), which, at small cost, contrives to give a very valuable touch

to the little house it adorns. At Holt, up on the hill further away from the Welland, is a large old house, the residence of that excellent sportsman, Sir Bache Cunard. Though considerably modernised internally, the porch and part of the front are of very good Late Gothic architecture. The church, which stands so close to the house as to look like part of it, is also of considerable interest.

Resuming our stroll down the stream from Bringhurst, we soon come to Great Easton, a rambling village with many picturesque corners. Its steep coped gables and thatched roofs give it an old-world air; while signs of departed magnificence occasionally appear in cottages boasting elaborate architectural features evidently brought from some demolished mansion.

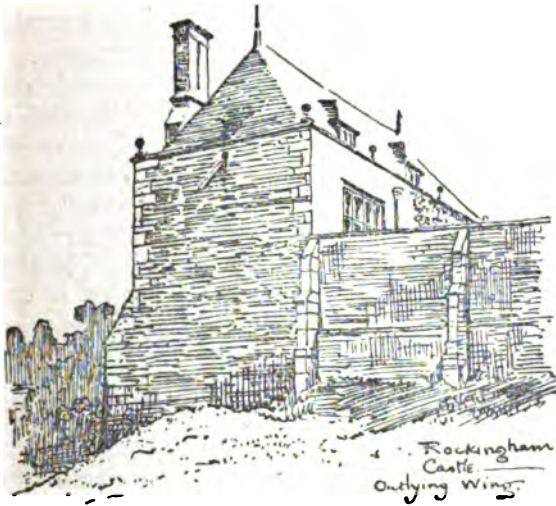


Fig. 3.—(p. 7.)

Further on, and just inside the little county of Rutland, is Caldecot, another old village now slowly decaying since the coaches ceased to run and the towns began to absorb the rural population. Here, too, are steep thatched roofs with their stone-coped gables, and a few quaint cottages. But there is little to detain the traveller; the time will be better employed by crossing into Northamptonshire and going to Rockingham.

Rockingham is, historically, one of the most interesting places in the neighbourhood, as well as one of the most important on the Welland. It has been the site of a fortification from the times when

the ancient Britons cast up their mounds. William the Conqueror made it the chief stronghold of the district, and within the shelter of its walls many of his successors placed themselves and their retinue when they came to hunt in Rockingham Forest. In the time of William Rufus a most important meeting of prelates and nobles was held in the chapel, to decide a knotty point regarding the appointment of Archbishop Anselm. In those days there were two infallible

popes, and it seems that, in the king's opinion, Anselm was appointed by the wrong one. The council came to no definite decision, and the question really answered itself in course of time. This was so far back as A.D. 1095, and no vestige of the chapel is left, though the site is still pointed out. In fact, we must leap over two hundred years before we come to any of the existing work. There are, however, considerable remains of late thirteenth-century work in the great gateway and the entrance to the hall. The gateway lies between two bastion towers, and retains the grooves for the portcullis, and other features. It is very much like the gateway of the storyless castle at Barnwell, on the Nene, only



Fig. 4.—THE BEDE-HOUSE AT LYDDINGTON.
Part of South Front.—(p. 8.)

the entrance is here somewhat wider. Indeed, at Barnwell, nothing larger than a man on horseback could get through. Within the gateway most of the work is of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The whole effect is extremely good, whether we take the courtyard with its wings or the delightful long and low garden front.

But there is no novel detail. The situation is superb, and from the terraces by the ancient walls glimpses of surprising extent may be gained along the Welland valley. A sketch of a corner of the buildings is annexed (*fig. 3*).

Gretton, further down the valley on the same side as Rockingham, abounds in old stone farm-houses of the usual Northamptonshire type, but one of which it is difficult to weary. Their charm lies not in abundance of detail (though every feature has some, however slight), but rather in their steep roofs of Colly-Weston slates, their mullioned windows, and the colour and texture of the stone. Here the walls are of brown ironstone, and the dressings of a soft grey

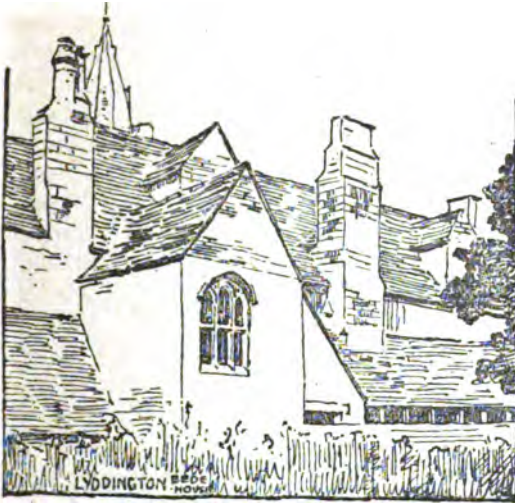


Fig. 5.—THE BEDE-HOUSE AT LYDDINGTON.

Part of North Front.—(p. 8.)

freestone. The steep streets of the village, its picturesque irregularity, the green, with its stocks and whipping-post, and the neighbouring inn, with remarkable wrought ironwork round its sign, combine to render Gretton one of the most attractive bournes which the sketcher can seek in his stroll. At every turn the eye wanders across the broad valley to the villages we have already passed, to the swelling hills of Rutland and Leicestershire, bathed in the sun, or darkling with every passing cloud, or to the spires of Lyddington and Seaton, rising from the midst of masses of trees.

It is but a step (perhaps two miles) across to Lyddington in Rutland, and here the seeker for the picturesque may prepare for

another feast. The church, with its pretty little spire, is a fine structure of the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, containing several good brasses. To the north of the church, with the green graves between, but so near as hardly ever to be out of its shadow, stands the Bede House, once the residence of the bishops of Lincoln, but now shorn of much of its splendour, and relegated to the use of the poor. This was originally the Manor House, built

by the Bishops of Lincoln for their own delectation. At the dissolution of the monasteries it came into the Burghley family, and the third Lord Burghley converted it into a bedehouse or almshouse to accommodate twelve poor men, two women, and a warden. It retains much of its ecclesiastical character, and abounds in quaint corners and picturesque groupings (figs. 4, 5). Downstairs is a covered corridor or cloister, into which the lower rooms open. Upstairs there is some good glazing, in which occur roses and lilies, and



Fig. 6.

the legend *Dominus exaltatio mea* (fig. 6). In one window is a fine portrait of one of the bishops. The large dining-room and the warden's room have good cornices of quasi-fan tracery of ingenious design. The warden offers no difficulty in the matter of access, and is, indeed, glad to find a fresh ear into which he can pour his grievances.

There are many other old houses in Lyddington with more or less character—mullioned windows, variations of the universal flat-pointed doorway, and simple gables and dormers.

Not far from Lyddington is the little village of Stoke Dry, where the Digbys used to live. Their house has entirely disappeared, but the church is of much interest and contains several of their monuments, on all of which the Digby fleur-de-lis is set forth in carving or colour. In the south chapel is an interesting tomb having a

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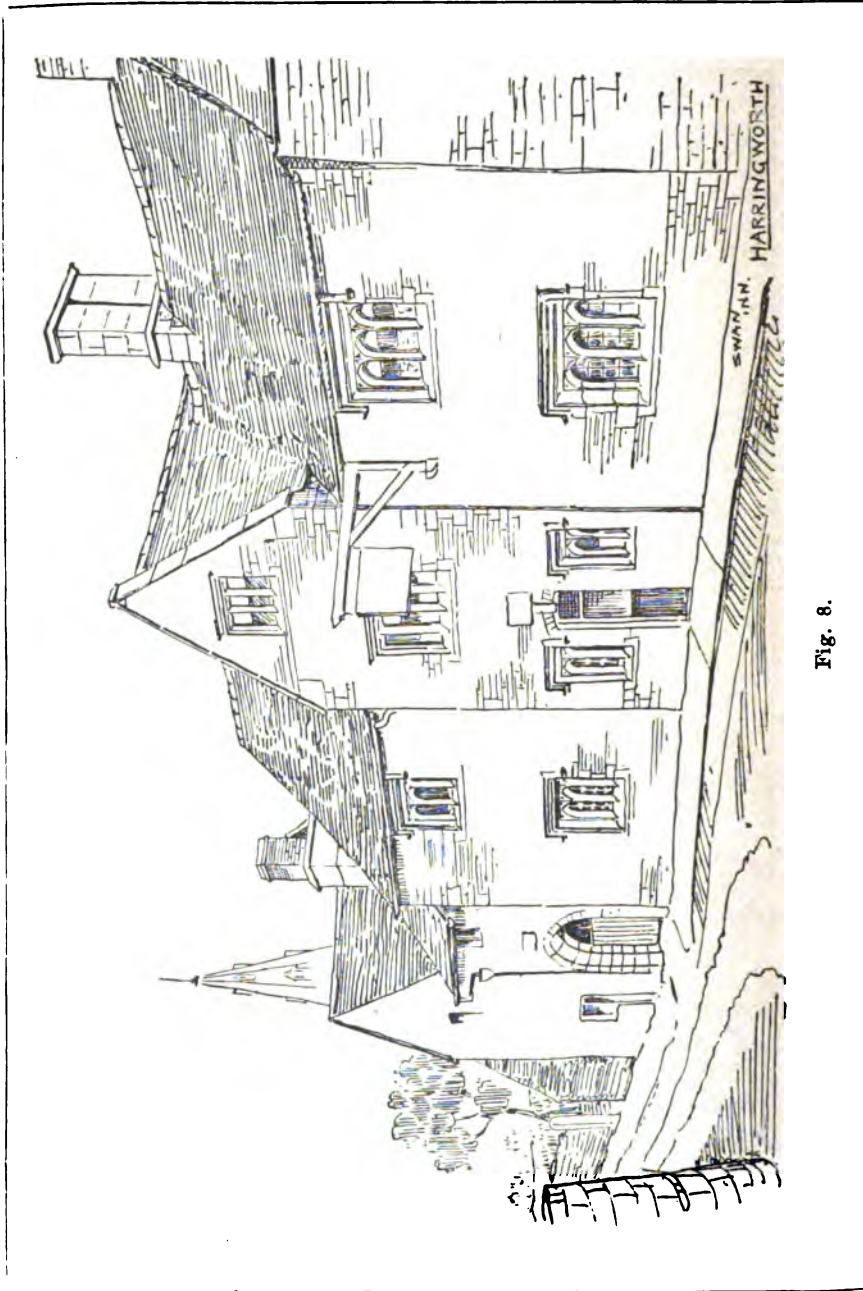


Fig. 8.

Gothic canopy supported by Renaissance pilasters. We append one of the shields from it, showing the fish as an heraldic emblem (*fig. 7*). The Digbys were deeply implicated in the Gunpowder Plot; indeed, Sir Everard was executed for his share in it, January 30, 1606, at the west end of St. Paul's in London, somewhere near where Queen Anne stands looking down Ludgate Hill. Of course where a conspirator lived legend has pitched upon some place as the scene of his nefarious plottings. At Stoke the room over the porch is said to be the spot where the plot was devised, but there are a score of others with equal pretensions.

Stoke Dry has led us a little way back on our journey down the river. Returning to Lyddington, and pushing on through Thorpe-by-Water and Seaton, where we need not rest, we finally reach Harringworth on the Northamptonshire side.

Harringworth, though now a secluded agricultural village, was once the seat of a noble and powerful family, the Zouches; and their descendants to this day take their title, Zouch of Harringworth, from this village. Their house stood amid the broad meadows through which the Welland fritters itself away, a little to the east of the church. Hardly anything is now left, but probably the windows which are built into some cottages standing in those meadows once gave light to the lords of the soil. In the time of Bridges, the historian of Northamptonshire (1720), the old manor house still remained, as well as ruins of a chapel (the burying-place of the Zouches) between the house and the church. Leland, about 1530, said that "the Lord Souche had a right goodly manor place by the parochie chyrch of this village, builded castelle like. The first courte whereof is clene down, saving that a great peace of the gate-house and front of the waulle by it yet standith. The ynnere part of this place is meately welle maintained, and hath a dicke aboute it. The waulles of this ynnere court be in sum places imbattelid. And withyn this courte is a faire chapelle, in the bodie whereof lyeth one of the Souches byried, and a greate flat stone over him."



*on the Tomb of
Jacquenetta Digby.*

STOKE DRY CH.

(meised.)

Fig. 7.

Nothing now remains of the chapel, nor of the Zouch, nor of the great flat stone that was over him; but Bridges describes the tomb, and assigns it, from the inscription, to Lorde George Zouche, who died in 1569. It was evidently an elaborate Renaissance monument.

Although the manor-house and chapel of the Zouches have disappeared, the parish church remains, and is of some interest. Apart from its architectural excellence, which is considerable, it would appeal, in a way, to the feelings of the orthodox Churchman, from its peculiar arrangements. The whole of the north aisle is



Fig. 9.

occupied by the vault of the Tryons, except the space reserved for the gangway and the coals. Beneath the middle of the north arcade are the pulpit and clerk's desk, and to these as a centre do all the pews face. Those at the west end face east, those in the south aisle face north, while those at the east end face west, and turn their backs on the chancel, which is absolutely bare, except for a communion-table with a marble top. Near the church is a farmhouse with some quaint yews in front clipped into the semblance of birds; an exercise of a questionable art now nearly forgotten. Further along, and near the middle of the village, is the inn, with a good front (*fig. 8*), and still further is the market cross. On one of the cottages to the left is a chimney from the old manor-house (*fig. 9*).

The rest of the villages between here and Stamford do not call for much remark. At Wakerley, the church has a very curious Norman chancel-arch. At Barrowden church, across the river, is a good Renaissance wall-monument. Further down is Tixover, a lone church some distance from any houses; lower still is Duddington, with some picturesque houses and a bridge; then comes Colly-Weston, famous for its roofing stone; Ketton in Rutland, with a fine church and excellent stone quarries; then Tinwell, and lastly Stamford.

At Stamford we may well end our stroll, for here we shall be anxious to stop more than one day to ramble about the quaint old town, and, if possible, to visit some of the neighbouring villages.*

J. ALFRED GOTCH.

The above article originally appeared in *The Builder* of Sept. 18, 1886; to the publisher of which paper we are indebted for the gratuitous use of the blocks.

385.—LOCAL DIALECT (43, 64, 109, 167).—The following terms are in use in north-west Northamptonshire:—

Cuckaball: a ball.

A roosing fire: a large fire.

A randyberrying fellow: a man of convivial meetings or rendezvous.

Chumming: churning.

A churn: a churn.

To durn: to darn.

Browse: weedy entanglement.

To tag: to weigh down unsuitably.

Gallivanting: escorting.

To rattle: to rattle.

S. J. H.

386.—THE WILL OF WILLIAM RUFFORTH, 1558.—“In dei noie Amen the viijth daie of November In the yere of ouer Lord god 1558 And in the fyfte & Sixt yeres of the raignes of ouer sou'aig Loard and Ladie philippe and Marie by the grace of god kynge and quene of Englund, Fraunce, spayne, both Cicelles, Jhrusalem and Ireland, defenders of the faythe Archdukes of Austrie Dukes of Millian burgundie And brabant countyes of hapsurge flaunders and Tiroll, I Willm Rufforth the clearke and persone of ufford in the countie of Northt', Consydering that the lyffe of mane is shorte in this world and nothing is moare suer than Death I therefore couetynge the healthe of my soule and to attayne to euerlastyng Lyffe being now of good and pfect remembrance Do ordeyn and make thys my Testament and Last will in mann' and forme followyng. fyrst I bequethe my soule unto allmightie god and to o'r ladie sent Marie and to all the sanctes in heaven and my bodie to be buried wthin the chauncell at Ufforde. It' I bequeth unto the churche of Ufford the table that standethe uppon the hyghe Aulter a peayr of great Candelsticks A masse boke A precessioner and A maunell. It' I bequethe one cope

* We hope on some future occasion to give an account of a visit to this part of the county.

and one vestement of Blew velvet to the church of Harmestone
 It' I bequeathe to the church of Braunston A cope and A vestment
 of redd velvet the whiche said copes and veste'me'ts ys now in the
 keypyng of John Bawsted dwellinge in the said towne of Harmston
 It' I bequethe to the church of Harworthe A vestement & a surplice
 Also I bequeth to the church of Harmston fyve makes for an obite
 and Lickwyse fyve markes to the church of Braunston for A nother
 obyte yf my dettes may be gathered uppe and so than to be kept
 yearlye and so continuallie at the feast of sanct Michael the Arch-
 angell & Lykwise at the feast of the purificacon of ouer Ladie or
 w'in fouertene daies after any of the said feastes, To pray for the
 soules of me the said Wyllm Rufforthe cleark Nicolas Rufforthe my
 father Alice Rufforthe my mother and for the soule of Sir John
 Cutte Knyght and Marten slatgune. It' I Bequethe to Will'm
 Smaylles my best carved bedstede w^t A tester and curtaynes thereunto
 belongynge the Best fetherbed that I haue A boulster the best counter-
 peynte A payer of fustian blankettes tow payer of shetes three
 pyllobeeres A great diap table clothe & A Lynen table clothe A
 sypers chest A quarterne of A garnis of the Best vessell three of my
 best pewter pottes A Bassen and An Ewer and all my tymber at
 ufford and also A Ladder It' I bequethe to grace Rufforthe the
 Second Bedsted carued w^t A tester and curtaynes thereunto belong-
 ynge, the second fetherbede A boulster my second Counterpeynt tow
 pillowes A payer of fustian blankettes too payer of shetes A diaper
 table clothe and A playn table clothe A quarterne of a garnyshe of
 my best vessell thre of the next, the Best candelstikes one of my
 second brasse pottes and Lickwyse A Brasse panne thre pewter pottes
 next unto the best A Bassen And An ewer A Blake chest A cofer of
 syperus A cooborde A chafyngdyshe A brassen chafer & An other
 chaffer w^t too yares A pere of curroll Beades gawded with syluer
 and also my yong cowe. Item I bequethe to Issabell Rufforthe A
 payer of Beades gawded w^t syluer one cowe thre candestickes of the
 best sorte my best Brasse pott lykwyse one brasse panne and my
 best chafyngdyshe. Item I bequethe to John Rufforthe the thryd
 fetherbedd & bedstede the curtaynes & tester thereto belongynge A
 payer of fustian blankettes too payer of sheetes three pyllobeeres A
 Diaper Table clothe A playn table clothe A table towell my counter
 A forme A cheste whiche ys bound wythe Ireon A quarterne of A
 garnyshe of vessell three pewter pottes A bassen And I geue John
 Rufforthe all my goodes at London w^h I haue theare and one payer
 of my Aundiornys here. It' I bequethe to Nicolas Rufforthe A
 matteresse A boulster A payer of flaxen shetes A quarterne of a

garnyse of vessell A bassen And A lyttell coffer, It' I bequethe to Dorytie Rufforthe A matteresse A payer of shetes three pilloberes A A quarterne of A quarterne (*sic*) of a garnishe of vessell. Item I bequethe to Elizabethe Rufforthe my Syster to Loades of great woode Also I bequethe unto the poore folke of Barnake xx^d to be prayed for Also I ordene and make to be my executores Will'm Smaylls, John Rufforthe and grace Rufforthe I Ordeyne and make Thomas Wilkenson my supvisor And I bequethe to hym for his paynes x^s and A trapper of fustian in napes. The Residew of my goodes vnbequeathed I geue unto my executores my Dettes and legacyes payed wyttnesse hearof Thomas Wylkenson Will'm Welles and John Styllle w^t other moo." Probatu' fuit apud Peterbroughe Duodecimo Die mensis Novembris Anno dm p'dicto et coram antedco Com'isario &c.

The foregoing will is copied from one of the books containing registered copies of wills now preserved at Peterborough. William Rufforth, according to Bridges, became rector of Ufford in 1552. His will, as given above, leads me to ask three questions :—

I. Am I right in explaining the phrase "A quartern of a garnish of vessel" by a reference to Halliwell's *Archaic Dictionary*, sub. voc. "Garnish"? "Garnish. A service which generally consisted of sets of 12 dishes, saucers, &c." Vessel would in this case be a collective noun equivalent to the old "vesselment."

II. Does "yares" represent "ears" in the sense of "handles"?

III. What is the meaning of "a trapper of fustian in napes"?

Cambridge.

WILLIAM COWPER.

387.—SIR PAUL PINDAR (130).—I lately visited the church of S. Botolph, Bishopsgate, for the purpose of copying the inscription direct from the tablet there erected to the memory of this eminent native of our county, born at Wellingborough, 1565 or 1566.

I have since then re-read the sketch of his life which appeared in vol. 1. of "N. N. & Q.," pp. 159–60. As I find that his epitaph there given as quoted from Cole's *History and Antiquities of Wellingborough* is somewhat inaccurate I append the correct wording here.

I may add that the memorial consists of a very plain white marble tablet, considerably "skied," on the n. chancel wall, eastward of the altar rails. The inscription, which is as follows, only covers half the space on the tablet, the rest being left blank:—"S^r, PAUL PINDAR, K^r, / His Majesties Embafsador to the Turkish Emperor, /

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Anno Dñi. 1611 and 9 Years Resident. / Faithful in Negotiations Foreign and Domestick, / Eminent for Piety, Charity, Loyalty and Prudence. / An Inhabitant 26 Years & bountiful Benefactor / To this Parish. / He Dyed the 22^d. of August 1650 / Aged 84 Years."

In the article above alluded to occurs the following paragraph:—"Some account of sir Paul, and three woodcuts of his house and lodge, will be found in Thornbury and Walford's *Old and New London*, vol. ii. pp. 151, 152, 159." This is not quite correct—the three woodcuts are all on p. 151, but there are references to be found in vol. i. p. 246, and in vol. ii. pp. 152, 153, and 159.

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

388.—SCULPTURED CROSS IN S. SEPULCHRE'S, NORTHAMPTON.—Can any one give the history of the old sculptured cross, within a circle, on a square stone, let into the end wall of the south-east aisle, in the round church of S. Sepulchre, Northampton? Is it the emblem of the Grand Prior of the Knights of S. John of Jerusalem, or has it anything to do with that order? Also, has it always been seen in the church, or where has it been brought from, and when placed there? I should take it to be about six hundred years old.

DELTA.

389.—SANCTUARIES.—Mr. T. J. de Mazzinghi, M.A., F.S.A., the learned curator of the William Salt Library at Stafford, has just published a volume on this subject. The practice of setting apart certain places to which criminals might flee for safety from their pursuers is of great antiquity, and indeed, as Mr. Mazzinghi points out, has its root in a sentiment common to all humanity. The Jews had their cities of refuge, and among both Greeks and Romans some of the temples were endowed with the privilege of affording protection to all who fled to them, even though they might be criminals of the worst kind. Eventually these asylums became a public nuisance, and the emperor Tiberius suppressed them throughout the Roman Empire. After the victory of Christianity over Paganism the churches were permitted to become asylums, or, as these places of refuge came to be called, sanctuaries. In course of time monarchs assumed to themselves the prerogative of granting charter rights of sanctuary to other than ecclesiastical buildings. "Taking church," as it was termed, did something to mitigate the frightful barbarity of the criminal law in mediæval times, but it led to great abuses and to frequent and angry disputes between the clergy and the civil power. Sanctuaries were not abolished until the reign of James I.,

but Henry VIII. diminished greatly the number of places of refuge, and excluded from the benefit of sanctuary, even in consecrated places, all persons guilty of murder, rape, highway robbery, burglary, house-burning, or sacrilege. By the statute of the thirty-second year of Henry's reign, chap. 12, however, eight cities and towns were made sanctuaries for term of life for all persons guilty of minor offences. One of those places was Northampton. Mr. Mazzinghi quotes from the Assize Roll of the fifty-sixth year of Henry III. a number of curious cases of criminals gaining sanctuary, and anyone having access to a similar record for Northampton would have no difficulty in compiling an interesting contribution to "N. N. & Q." It is also worth while to enquire whether there are in existence any records which would enable us to identify any portions of existing churches with the places specifically set apart for the lodgment of sanctuary criminals.

Rowley Park, Stafford.

J. L. CHERRY.

390.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FOLKLORE.—At the beginning of this century, in the villages of north-west Northamptonshire, fried mice were given as a specific for whooping-cough. The children were decoyed by nurses into eating them by being told they were small birds.

S. J. H.

391.—WAKERLEY PARISH REGISTERS.—These registers commence in 1540, and are in good condition. After the earlier entries the regnal year of the reigning monarch is given to James I. The heading to the "baptizings" is not decipherable. The following extracts with illustrative notes I append.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

BAPTISMS.

1540 Marye Conyers the daughter of ffrancis Conyers xxiiij day of Nov.

Jane her sister, and brother to Edw. Conyers, married Owen Oglethorpe (arms—a chevron, vairé between 3 boars' heads coupe imp. az. a maunch or, a martlet for difference), of Newington, Oxon, Visit. of 1674. (Harl. MS. 5812.)

1550 William the sonne of Hugh Wytham, xxiv Dec.

1553 Jane Conyers the daughter of Richard Conyers the xxvjth of Nov.

1554-5 Anne Conyers the daughter of Richard Conyers, esquire iiij March

1555 Thomas Bever the sonne of Thomas Bever the xijth day of Dec.

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- 1556-7 Richard Wytham the sonne of Hugh Wytham y^e xvijth March.
 1557 Grissell Conyers, the daughter of Richard Conyers the ij day of Oct. & on the 21st Elizabeth another dau.
 1561 George Gryffyn the sonne of Edward Gryffyn, esquire the ix day of November.
 1563 Elizabeth Warde the daughter of William Warde xvij Julii.
 „ Robert Pepper the sonne of William Pepper the xith daie of August.

The family name is yet to be found in the village directory, and also in that of Barrowden (Rutland), barely a mile apart.

- 1564 Ann Goodladd the daughter of Thomas Goodladd the ffirst daie of Nov.
 1567 John Pepper the sonne of Anthony Pepper xxii of May.
 1568 ffancis Digbye, the sonne of Robert Digbye xiiijth of Nov.

This family was a branch of the Digbys of Tilton, Leicestershire, and branches were seated at North Luffenham, Seaton, and Drystoke, Rutlandshire.

- 1571 Peregrine Warde the sonne of William Warde, v Aprill.
 1573 Sara Treeves the daughter of Roger Treeves ij day of August.
 1575 Dorothye Digbye, the daughter of Robert Digbye, the xxiv Aprill.
 1587-8 Walter Griffyn the sonne of R(a)yfe Griffyn, esquire, vth day of March, Anno dōm 1587(8) et 28 Reginæ Elizabethæ.
 1593 Jonas Munton, the sonne of Clement Munton, xv daie of September.
 1598 William Warde, the sonne of Lawrence Warde, xxix Julii; Elizabeth, dau. of the same xi Feb. 1603(4).
 1601 George sonne of William Warde xx1 May. John and Elizabeth sonne and dau. of Willm Warde, gent., 8 March, 1601-2 Alexander sonne of Willm Warde, 18 Sept 1608
 1574 Elizabeth Cletonn the daughter of John Cleton xx1 August.
 1581-2 Anthony ffullshurst the sonne of Edw. ffullshurst, clark, xxvj feb.
 1583 William sonne of Edw. ffulshurst clarke, second April.

Henry Wyoliff alias Wickley of co. York, (2nd son of Giles Wykerley of Addington, co. Northampton, and . . . d. of . . . Starkey), married Elinor, daughter of Thomas Tawyer of Rands. Alice, their daughter, was the wife of Edward Fulhurst, of Wakerley. Visit of Northampton, 1618. (Harl. MS. 1094, fol. 210.)

[To be continued.]

392. — SERJEANT FAMILY OF CASTOR (247, 330).—In answer to an enquiry from Chicago, U.S.A., we quote the following from Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. iii. p. 161.

"In Castor Church, Northants, is a flat stone thus inscribed:—Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of William Hubbard, of Langham in the county of Rutland, daughter of William and Mary Serjeant of Castor. She died Nov. 19, 1742, aged 22. Adjoining is a marble tablet to her father and mother: he ob. 22 July, 1744, aged 53; and she 31 Jan. 1765, aged 68. Near to is another to Mary, wife of Mr. Wright Serjeant, dau. of Henry Dove, esq. died 24 Aug. 1750, aged 25, and her husband, 14 Feb. 1787, aged 59. She was the eldest dau. of Henry Dove, esq. (bur. at Tinwell, Rutland, 3 Oct. 1766), descended from Tho. Dove, Bishop of Peterborough, d. 30 Aug. 1630. She was b. 26, bapt. 28 Dec. 1724, at Castor, and was mar. 26 May, 1750, to Wright Serjeant. I may add that Langham and Barleythorpe are but a short mile apart. JUSTIN SIMPSON."

393. — THE AUBREY FAMILY.—Is anything known to any of your numerous correspondents of a Northamptonshire family bearing the name of Aubrey? In "N. N. & Q.," April, 1884, art. 28, p. 35, I find the name at Higham Ferrers attached to a petition in favour of the appointment of a special clergyman as vicar of the parish.

I believe there is also in the parish registers of Maxey an entry, Oct. 19, 1570, "John Ewing married to Agnes Aubrey."

Eccleston, Chester.

J. E. EWEN.

394. — MEDALS AND TRADESMEN'S TOKENS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (245, 263, 337).—Besides the tokens of the seventeenth century there is a considerable series of medals, tokens, &c., issued in this county of later date. It would be very interesting if a complete list of these could be obtained; and as a contribution towards such a list we here give descriptions of specimens we have already met with. Notices of additional examples will be very welcome. Mr. D. T. Batty, of Manchester, and Mr. C. Dack, of Peterborough, have favoured us with the loan of several rare specimens from their cabinets.

J. T.

ALTHORP.

139. O. Bust to left, "Earl Spencer. First Lord of the Admiralty. Appointed Mar. 2. 1795."

R.—"Decori Decus Addit Avito." Figure of Victory in centre, inserted underneath "Under Wise Counsels the British Navy Triumphs. MDCCXCIX."

KETTERING.

In 1842 the following medals were struck in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Baptist Missionary Society held at Kettering:—

140. O. Bust to right, "William Carey."
 R. In the centre "Baptist Mission formed Oct. 2nd 1792. Commenced in E. Indies 1793. W. Indies 1813. W. Africa 1840. Stations 157. Missionaries 71. Teachers & Native Preachers 127. Members upwards of 30,000. Scholars about 18,000. Scriptures Translated into 40 Languages & Dialects. Copies issued in the Year 1841 85,000. Slavery Abolished Aug^t. 1st 1838." Round the margin "Expect Great Things from God. Attempt Great Things for God." Davis, Birm.
141. O. An open bible on a pedestal inscribed "Trans into 40 Lang^t;" a Missionary preaching, near him an East Indian on his knees and a slave rejoicing in his newly found liberty; two angels above, one holding an open bible and the other with trumpet extended. With inscription underneath "Baptist Mission Jubilee 1842." Round the design, "Then shalt Thou cause the trumpet of the Jubilee to sound & ye shall hallow the fiftieth year."
 R. Identical with No. 140
142. O. Portraits of "Carey and Thomas the First Missionaries."
 R. The house at Kettering where the Society was formed in 1792, with the inscription "Jubilee of Baptist Mission Formed at Kettering Oct^r 2nd 1792."
143. O. Portraits of "W. Carey," "A. Fuller," "S. Pearce," "Dr Ryland." An open bible in the centre, with an inscription encircling the portraits "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory."
 R. "Fifty years ago, the Baptist Mission was commenced & Carey & Thomas the First Missionaries sent to India. The Society now numbers about 200 Missionaries & Teachers, 157 Stations, more than 30000 Members & 18000 Scholars. The Bible has been translated into 40 Languages & Dialects. Other men laboured & ye are entered into their Labours."

NORTHAMPTON.

144. O. Bust to left, "George Jobson. Banker. 1794."
 R. Arms, a castle above a lion, "May Northampton flourish."
 Round the edges—"Payable in Lancas, London, or
 Bristol."* *Bronze.*
145. O. "Northampton Theatre. Erected 1805."
 R. Wreath encircling Number. *Silver.*

A medal was struck by the Government of the day on the assassination of Spencer Perceval, at that time M.P. for Northampton. A specimen of this rare medal is in the Northampton Museum.

146. O. A striking likeness of Mr. Perceval, inscribed "The R^t. Hon^{ble} Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c."
 R. Britannia pointing to a broken pillar, the capital of which has fallen to the ground, emblematic of the loss his country had sustained. On the base of the monument is a representation of the assassination of Mr. Perceval, as perpetrated by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons; with the inscription underneath, "Assassinated May 11, 1812." Round the margin, "He lived beloved and lamented fell."
147. O. Bust of Queen Victoria to left, "Gent & C^o Tea Dealers. Northampton."
 R. Shield of Arms, Griffin Supporters, Crest, a Camel, "The best & cheapest Tea Coffee Sugar &c." Ex. "Gent & C^o Northampton 1850."

* Batty quotes the following varieties:—

- 1787 O. Bust to left, "George Jobson. Banker." Ex. "1794."
 R. Arms similar to Norwich, a Castle above a Lion, "May Northampton Flourish." E.—Plain.
- 1788 O. and R.—As last. E.—"Payable in Lancaster London or Bristol."
 1789 O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Payable in Lancaster Ondon or Bristol."
 1790 O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Payable in Lancaster Ondon or Bristol."
 1791 O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Yable in Lancaster London or Bristol."
 1792 O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Ayable in Lancaster London or Bristol."
 1792s O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Able in Lancaster London or Bristol."
 1793 O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"In Lancaster London or Bristol."
 1794 O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Ancaster London or Bristol."
 1794s O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Le in Lancaster London or Bristol." *Bronze.*

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148. O. "Hallam, Edens and Clark Curriers & Ladies & Gentlemen's Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Northampton & Stafford." "Wholesale & Retail Establishments as on the other side."
 R. "126 Dale St^e Liverpool, 22 Little Underbank Stockport, Angel Row Nottingham, & Shude Hill Manchester, No. 8 Briggate Leeds, 23 Swan St^e Manchester, 5 Haymarket Sheffield." *Brass.*
149. O. "T. Harrison Grocer & Tea Dealer Mair Fair Northampton."
 R. Bust to left, "P & C^o" below; "Victoria Queen of Great Britain."
150. O. "Northampton M. I. Society 1 Penny."
 R. Incuse. *Tin.*
151. O. "Northampton Progressionist Society 1 Penny Limited"
 R. Incuse. *Tin.*
152. O. "H. Morgan Licensed Manufacturer 12 Rathbone Place London." In centre "Derby Leicester Northampton and Rutland Licensed Shilling Silver Token."
 R. Cinquefoil in shield, with two laurel branches, inscribed "One Shilling Silver Token."
153. O. "In Commemoration of the Jubilee College Street Sabbath Schools. October 7 1860." In centre a representation of College Lane Chapel.
 R. Figure of a schoolboy holding a bible; on the left a shield with bust of Robert Raikes, inscribed "Robert Raikes. Founder of Sunday Schools." Round the margin of medal, "Remember thy Creator in thy youth and thy benefactors with gratitude."
154. O. Bust to left, "John Wesley, M.A., Born 1703. Died 1791. 'The World is my Parish.'"
 R. "Jubilee Token of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-School Gold St. Northampton, 1867. Established A.D. 1816, by Rev. W. Fowler, Superintendent Minister in the Old Wesleyan-Chapel, King's-Head-Lane. The New School Room, Gold St. opened 13 Jan., 1828."

155. O. "E. Franklin, Leamington House, Northampton. 1½d."
 R. "E. Cottrill, Birmingham. Die Coin and Press Works, St. Paul's Square. 1½d." [1855.]
156. O. Bust to left of Shakspeare.
 R. "To be spent the same evening as received. T. Jones Mare Fair, Northampton." For centre "Shakspeare Saloon, 6d." *Brass.* [1862.]
157. O. Bronze Medal. On a shield the Town Arms, surrounded by three scrolls bearing the words "Castello," "Fortior," "Concordia." Wyon, sc.
 R. In the centre: "Head Master's Prize Awarded to" Round the margin: "Northampton Grammar School Founded A.D. 1541."
158. O. Bronze Medal. On a shield the Town Arms, surrounded by three scrolls bearing the words "Castello," "Fortior," "Concordia." Wyon, sc.
 R. In the centre: "Awarded by J. B. Hensman to" Round the margin: "Northampton School of Art Established A.D. 1871."

A similar medal is annually presented in connection with the Northampton School of Science.

159. O. Bronze Medal. On a shield the Town Arms, surrounded by three scrolls bearing the words "Castello," "Fortior," "Concordia." Wyon, sc.
 R. In the centre, surrounded by a laurel wreath, "Prize Medal." Round the margin "Northampton Leather Exhibition 1873."
160. O. Bronze Medal. On a shield the Town Arms, surrounded by three scrolls bearing the words "Castello," "Fortior," "Concordia." Wyon, sc.
 R. "Photographic Exhibition Northampton" In centre, "Prize Medal." [1884.]

The only Medal presented for this district was awarded to Mr. Charles Law of 12 Bridge street, Northampton.

The obverse in all these medals (nos. 157—160) is from the same die, the die being the property of Mr. Hensman and Dr. Sanders, who lent it for the purposes of 159 and 160.

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161. O. "W. Thomas, Crow & Horse Shoe Inn. 2d."
R. "Concert every Evening." *Brass.* [1855.]
162. O.—"Northampton Peoples' Cafe Company Limited." Town Arms.
R.—Inscription similar; in centre, "1"
163. O.—"W. Eldridge, 16 Gold St, Northampton."
R.—"Buy your Hats, Caps, and Clothing at Eldridge's." [1885.]
164. O. "Little Chests of Tea." Hodges & Sears, Northampton.
R. Incuse. *Tin.* [1878.]

OUNDLE.

165. "Oundle Brookshaw" Unofficial stamp impressed on the obverse of a George III. halfpenny, 1771.

PETERBOROUGH.

166. O. "Peterborough Bank Token. Cole & Co." In centre of two laurel branches, "For XII. Pence."
R. West front of Cathedral. "Silver Token. 1811."
167. O. "Peterborough Bank Token. Cole & Co. For Eighteen Pence."
R. West Front of Cathedral. "Silver Token 1811."
168. O. "T. Brainsley, Peterboro."
R. Incuse. *Brass.* Lozenge-shaped.
169. O. "Wentworth Hotel. John Ellis." In centre, Masonic symbol—square and compasses.
R. "Bowling Saloon. 3." *Brass.*

395.—WAR MEDALS.—The following account of recipients of Crimean war medals is taken from Carter's *British Medals*. The Forty-eighth Regiment now forms the First Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment.

FRENCH WAR MEDAL.

"Forty-eighth Regiment. Acting Sergeant-Major S. Francis. For having, when on duty in the trenches, on the night of the 4th of June, 1855, when an alarm was given that the Russians were

approaching, and a sortie about to be made, and when the sentries in advance had retired in some confusion, supplied their place by a new line of sentries, which he formed out of a number of volunteers who offered themselves, and thereby prevented the further advance of the Russians. This took place under a heavy fire. On another occasion this non-commissioned officer conveyed a message from Lieutenant-Colonel Riky, commanding the 48th regiment, to the general of the right attack, regarding the movement of some troops, on the 9th of June, 1855, under a heavy fire.

"Corporal T. Kelly. For having assisted in working a gun, voluntarily, in the battery in which he was on duty, on the night of the 7th of September, 1855, for which he was particularly brought to notice by the captain of artillery on duty in the battery; on which occasion he received a severe wound.

"Corporal T. Goorly and Private J. Downey. Assisted the Adjutant of the 48th regiment, early on the morning of the 19th of June, 1855, in endeavouring to bring into the trenches a wounded British soldier who was lying in a rifle-pit in the Cemetery. The attempt failed in consequence of the ground being swept by a cross fire from the enemy's works, and from which the men were placed in the most imminent danger, as the fire was very heavy and well directed."

SARDINIAN WAR MEDAL.

"Forty-eighth Regiment. Captain William Henry Cairnes.—For steadiness and soldier-like conduct whilst in command of a party of his regiment, sent to relieve and reinforce a party of the 4th regiment, on the night of the 22nd of June, 1855, in the trenches before Sebastopol.

"Sergeant Richard Butlin.—For volunteering to join the party above referred to, and accompanying his captain."

396.—KIRBY HALL: A CORRECTION.—The following medal, quoted by Batty in his *Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, &c.*, 1868, as belonging to Northamptonshire, belongs really to Essex:—

"KIRBY HALL.

O. Building, with the Sun radiating upon it, an Arbour on a hill to the left.

Arms below, 'Kirby Hall, 28 Apr. 1774.'

R. Male and Female busts to right, 'Pet. Muilman A. 68 Mary Chiswell, A. 61. Living in Lawfull Wedlock 40 Years.' Ex. 'T. Pingo F.'"

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Muilman, the issuer of the medal, was Author of

"A New and Complete History of Essex, from a late Survey. Illustrated with Copper-Plates. By a Gentleman.

CHELMSFORD. Printed and Sold by Lionel Hassell, MDCCCLXIX-LXXII." 6 vols. 8vo.

Also of

"An Essay Explaining the mode of executing a useful Work, Entitled, A New Description of England and Wales, as a Continuation and Illustration of Camden.

LONDON: Printed; and Sold by G. Pearch, Cheapside. M,DCC,LXXII." 12mo.

At the end of the copy of the latter in the Bodleian, is a newspaper cutting, which reads as follows:—

Morning Post, Feb. 6, 1775.

"Chelmsford, Feb. 3. Last week Peter Muilman, of Kirby Hall, Esq. presented an address to his Majesty from the Society of Antiquarians, desiring his assistance and recommendation to the Archbishops and Bishops to set the Deans in every Deanery to get every Rector, Vicar, or Curate of every Parish, to give an historical account of every antique and modern improvement, and the same to be transmitted to the respective Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, or Clerk of the Peace, to see that the said account is judiciously transmitted, according to a set of stated queries, and when completed, the same to be forwarded to the said Society; which plan Mr. Muilman formed, and pursued in his description of the county of Essex. The same address his Majesty most graciously received and highly approved, promising to recommend it to the Bishops, and to give it every assistance in his power."

397. — CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS AT TOWCESTER.—The following are abstracted from the churchwardens' account book for the parish of Towcester. D. N. T.

	1712	£	s.	d.
July 9th gave the Ringers when Dunkirk was Surrender'd		00	06	00
1713				
May y ^e 5th payd the Ringers: peace proclaiming in London		00	05	00
May y ^e 9th The Ringers for Ringing tooe dayes and other Companys Consent proclaiming the peace .	1	06	00	
marke Aborne Roger Brooks John Wisdom 3 Cullors		00	03	00
The 3 Drumers 3 Cullors at 2 ^d A peace		00	06	00
The Flagg one the Steeple by order		00	02	00
[Month or date not given] The Ringers when the pease was proclaymed betwin Spayne and England	00	10	00	
The Neighbours Bayliffs & Drums Drinking the Queens Health		00	07	06
payd Oliver Penn proclaiming the peace		00	01	00

Churchwarden's Accounts at Towcester. 25

	1713	ℓ	s.	d.
April 23	gave y ^e Ringers y ^e Queens Coronation day .	00	07	06
May 9	Left to pay by ye consent of ye Townsmen for a Hogshead of Ale which was given away upon ye markt Hill	02	15	00
	gave a man to draw out ye drink & to take care of it	00	01	06
	pd ye 3 Drumers druming for peace	00	15	00
Nov. 5	Spent of ye Ringer & some Townsmen	01	03	00
	Hollowed for Druming when peace was concluded betwixt England and Spain	00	05	00
	Spent by the Townsmen in Beer at the same time	00	11	00
	1714			
[Date not given but follows May]	gave at King Charles's restauration (day ?)	0	5	0
	P ^d the Parritor for a Paper concerning ye Elector of Brunswick	0	1	0
	P ^d at ye Proclaiming King George by ye Towns- men Consent	12	5	6
	gave ye Ringers at Twice for Ringing when ye King came over	0	15	0
	1715			
Aug 1st	gave th Ringers the Kings Accession to the Crown	0	12	6
Jan'y [no date]	gave the Ringers when the Rebles dispersed from Scotland	0	13	6
	1716			
Jan'y 25	P ^d for Ringing for the Kings Return	00	07	6
	1717			
May 14	Gave the Ringers on ye Kings Birthday	0	6	0
[no date]	Spent on the Officers and Dragoons	0	18	6
[no date]	Gave the Ringers on ye Kings Restauration	0	6	0
[no date]	Gave ye Ringers on ye Kings proclamation	0	5	0
[no date]	Spent on the Ringers and other townsmen on the 5th of November	1	8	0
	1718			
May 29	Gave to ye Ringers being King Charles Restauration Day	0	6	6
	1720			
June 6	Preambulation day in ye morn : Ale & bread	0	01	9
	At offe Meadow Plank 24 qts. Ale 3 Doz : bread	0	11	0
	At High Hay 16 qts Ale & 7 penny loaves	0	05	11
	At night when came home 23 qts. Ale	0	7	8
	ffor Supper A leg of Mutton & Veale pye	0	04	0

26 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

		£	s.	d.
1720				
Aug. 1	To Sam ^l Basford for stoping ye cracks in ye command ^l	0	00	6
1721				
April 6	To mending ye hoxl & book of martyrs	0	1	0
Dec. 21	at Giving away the money & Corn & expended in to the Assisstant	0	3	0
1722				
Dec. 25	For Greens To Dress The Church	0	1	0
1724				
Jan. 1	To Ringers when King came home	0	5	0
1723-4				
Dec. 21	Expended at Giveing away The Corn and money of Selves and assistants	0	2	6
March	Expended when the Leavy was Granted By Consent of the Townsmen [the reason of Grant not stated]	0	2	6
April 3	Expend at Giving away The Corn & money of selves & assistants	0	2	6
1727				
[no date]	Gave to a Poor man that had a Pass	0	1	0
1736				
July 20	Mark Aburn for Crying down a Markett on the Sabbath day	0	0	4
1740				
[no date, probably in December]	Gave a Woman & two small Children to Goe from Town having the Small Pox on them	0	0	6

398.—CROMWELL IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—In *Northampton, Past and Present*, reference is made to Lieut.-General Cromwell being at Northampton "on the 30th of March, 1643." The year should undoubtedly be 1645. The subjoined extract furnishes conclusive evidence on this point. It does not appear that Cromwell stayed at the old house in Marefair, though it is sometimes called "Cromwell House."

From the *Perfect Occurrences of Parliament*. Mynday March the 31, 1645. "This day there came Intelligence from Northampton, that Liuetenant Generall Craford went to muster his men on Munday last, and the day before went from Northampton, for that purpose, towards Coventrie, as you may see by this letter following:—

"Sir,—Yesterday being the Lords day, Lieutenant Generall Cromwell, being at this towne of Northampton, with a good body of

Horse and foot, by the advice of his Counsell of Warre, marched from hence with 1500 horse, and two Regments of foot, to muster at Rugby, in Warwickshire, where they intended to quarter that night, about 16. miles march, and after their Muster to march towards Coventrie. about 8. or 10. miles further, and there to stay for the present, to attend the motions of the enemies for the securing of those parts.

“Northampton the 31. of March. 1645.”

It is not improbable that Cromwell remained at or in the neighbourhood of Northampton until the following June, as on the 13th of that month he, with 600 horse and dragoons, joined Fairfax and the Parliamentary forces near Floore; Charles and the Royalist army being then encamped at Borough Hill, near Daventry, whither the king had gone, we are told, with “a thorough resolution of fighting.” The legend of Lord Strafford there appearing to Charles in a vision, and warning him against encountering the Parliamentary army is well known; the result of this supposed warning being a hasty departure of the Royalists northward, closely followed by Fairfax. On the night of the 13th Charles rested at Harborough, where a council of war was called, and the following day witnessed the ever-memorable battle of Naseby, in which Cromwell played a conspicuous part.

The presence of Cromwell in Northamptonshire at an earlier date is proved by the following extract from *A Perfect Diurnall of some Passages in Parliament*. Thursday the 27. July, 1643:—

From “Colonell Cromwell there is certain news come, hath taken Stamford and Burleigh House, a great receptacle for the Newark Cavaliers for their in-Road into Northampton-shire, and parts thereabouts: the service, it is informed, was somewhat difficult, but it was taken with the losse of very few men, and many prisoners of note taken, amongst the rest, two Colonels, 6 or 7 Captains, 400 Foot, and about 200 Horse, great store of Arms, and abundance of rich Pillage.”

Some attempt has been made to show that the remains of Cromwell found interment—not within the walls of Westminster Abbey, as is commonly supposed, but on the scene of one of his victorious fights—the field of Naseby. In proof of this contention, Lockinge, in his *History of Naseby*, gives the following narrative by the son of Col. Barkstead, the regicide, who relates “that he was about fifteen years old at the time of Cromwell’s death: that the said Barkstead his father, being Lieutenant of the Tower and a great

confident of Cromwell's, did among other such confidents, in the time of his illness, desire to know where he would be buried, to which the Protector answered, where he had obtained the greatest victory and glory, and as nigh the spot as could be guessed, where the heat of the action was, viz: in the field of Naseby, in the county of Northampton. At midnight soon after his death, the body (being first embalmed and wrapped in a leaden coffin) was in a herse conveyed to the said field at Naseby, Mr. Barkstead himself attended by order of his father, close to the herse. Being come to the field, they found about the midst of it, a grave dug about nine feet deep, with the green sod carefully laid on one side, and the mould on the other; in which the coffin being put, the grave was instantly filled up, and the green sod laid exactly flat upon it; care being taken that the surplus mould should be clean removed. Soon after the like care was taken, that the ground should be plowed up, and it was sowed successively with corn."

F. A. TOLE.

399. — FITZWILLIAM FAMILY. — In the *Visitations of Bedfordshire*, edited Harleian Society, p. 29, is a pedigree of Fitzwilliam of Melton, ending with Thomas, of Kempston in this county, who, by his wife Alice, daughter of John Rufforde of Edlesborough, co. Bucks, had issue Uryan, Jane, and Eleanor.

In the parish registers of Kempston I have found several entries relating to the issue of Humphrey and Elizabeth Fitzwilliam. I cannot identify this Humphrey unless "Uryan" is, as I suspect, a misreading for "Humphrey." I should be glad to receive information on this point. I find, also, a Roger Fitzwilliam buried at Elstow in 1624, who, I take it, was a son of sir John. I have consulted pedigrees in printed Visitations of Northants, Essex, Linc., and Yorks, but none of them help me. I should be glad to hear direct from anyone who can enlighten me on the above points.

Bedford.

F. A. BLAYDES.

400. — FREE SCHOOLS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. — The original MS. concerning the foundations, catalogues of the masters, and other material toward the history of Free Schools in England, from which we quote the following, is in the Bodleian Library, (Wood MS. D. 11).

Sr. Rob. Dallington K. Mr. of the Charter house borne at Geddington in com. Nhapt (neare Kettering) was Greek-Scholar of Pembroke hall, from whence he brought into the Charter house Schoole the custom of chapter verses or versifying on passages of

holy Scripture. He is the author of *Aphorismes civil and military*. &c. He gave 500^{li}, viz. 300^{li} to y^e poore of Geddington (who have every Lds day a dole 24 three penny loaves dealt among them &c out of y^e money) 100^{li} to buy a great bell & 100^{li} to build a School house, w^{ch} was done & he had intentions to endow it with 20^{li} p an. Fuller in his Worthies in com. Nhāpt. p. 288, saith y^e he was bible clerk of Bennet coll. but mistaken.

Mr. . . . Fowler Mr. of the Free-Schoole at Kettering in Com. Nhāp. & Rector, which is onlie titular, for he hath no tithes or Ch. dues—(1674?).

S^r. Rob. Dallington (before mentioned) Gent. of y^e privie Chāb built a free schoole at Geddington 1635.

Free schoole at Fotheringey in Com. Nhāpt. founded by K. Ed. 6.

1. Master was Mr. Tho. Hurland who continued Mr. 33 yeares —after him succeeded Mr. . . . Bifeild.

A free school at Oundell in Com. Nhāp.—phaps J. Newton y^e mathemat. was bred there—?

Franc. Dee Bish. of Peterborough did in y^e yeare 1638 give the Rectorie or Parsonage impriat of Pagham in Com. Suss. (held by lease of y^e Cath. Ch. of Cant.) after the decease of his relict to y^e Mr. & Seniors of S. Johns Coll. in Cambr. for y^e founding & maintaining 2 fell. & 2 scholarships for ever there, the scholars to be elected out of Peterborough Schoole.

Will. Sponne Archd. of Norfolk made his will 1447 buried at Towcester in com. Nhāp. where his mon. remaines to this day—founded a chantry for 2 preists there—part of w^{ch} after y^e reforātion was imployed for a free schoole. But his Executors as I undstand did then found a free schoole.

401.—THE SHEPPARD FAMILY OF TOWCESTER (59, 168, 221, 364, 379).—William Shepherd, of Col. Handyside's regiment (16th foot), was married at S. Nicholas church, Cork, Ireland, April 1, 1761, to Jane Bridge—so says the parchment certificate now in the possession of Mrs. Edward Goodman, of Hartford county, U.S.A., a descendant of the above William. According to the *Annals of Albany*, he was an "armourer of the American forces during the War of the Revolution, although a loyalist." It is said that he came with his regiment to America, but left it before the opening of the war. His first child, Jonathan, was born at Dublin, Dec. 29, 1761. His second son, William, was born at Fort George, (New York City), Sept. 8,

1768, as were also Robert (Jan. 25, 1771), and John (April 14, 1773), both of whom died soon after; while the other sons, Thomas, George, Robert 2d, and Richard, were born at Albany, N.Y., where the father died April 4, 1794, aged 58. A daughter Mary, born at Kilkenny, Ireland, May 25, 1766, married Benj. V. Clench, of Albany, U.S.A.

This William Sheppard is supposed to have been born at, or in the immediate vicinity of, London, and to have been a son of Robert Sheppard, and near relative of Richard Sheppard, of Southwark, who married July 19, 1735, Miss Wissingraft, (who died at Southwark, Sept. 23, 1737); and he died July 10, 1744. A sister of Richard Sheppard, Esq., of Southwark, married a Mr. Jones, apothecary, of Newgate street; and the Shepherds of Albany, had relatives by that name at Montreal, Canada. Samuel Sheppard, of Blisworth, co. Northampton, married Sept. 11, 1744, a Miss Sheppard of Southwark, and Samuel Sheppard, also of Blisworth, married at S. George, Hanover square, Feb. 19, 1750, Anne Clarke. The last-named Samuel Sheppard died 1760, and the widow married (Sept. 1, 1763) William Rugge, of Conduit street, esquire; and died 1768, "desiring," in her will, "to be buried by her late husband Samuel Sheppard at Blackley [Brackley?] in Northamptonshire." She gives to Joseph Davidson, of King's College, Cambridge, the picture of his great-great uncle, Samuel Sheppard, at Blisworth. Her son, Samuel Sheppard, died before 18th May, 1775, and a second settlement was made.

The name of William Sheppard occurs in connection with Thorney Close, Blisworth, in 1622. What can be added to connect these dates?

Jersey City, U.S.A.

E. N. SHEPPARD.

In a subsidy for this county in 17 Carolus 1., John Shephard, of Towcester, had land assessed at 20s. In another for three months from 29th September to 29th December, 1649, for the maintenance of the parliament's army, Thomas Shephard was a sub-collector for the parish of Towcester-cum-Handley, and a John Shephard for the parish of Caldecott. Major Samuel Shephard, of Tossiter, co. Northampton, bond of recog. £4000, that the officers named by him march immediately to the waterside for service in Ireland, 10th October, 1650; and a further sum of £250 to march the company he agreed to raise into Ireland, without exacting free quarter or oppressing the country; and for each man short of 120 to pay back 14s.—Recog. Committee of State, Interreg. I. 46.

Stamford.

J. S.

402. — NORTHAMPTONSHIRE M.P.'s — I shall be obliged by information respecting any of the under-mentioned M.P.'s of the Commonwealth period.

W. D. PINK.

Thomas Brook, Esq. M.P. Northamptonshire in 1653 and 1654-5.

Peter Whalley, gent. Northampton, 1654-5.

Alexander Blake, Esq. Peterborough 1654-5, 1656-8, and 1658-9.

Was a colonel in the army of the Commonwealth. A broadside list of Parliament, 1658-9, gives his name as "Alexander Beake," which I suspect may be correct. The original returns for Peterborough to all three parliaments are lost.

Humphrey Orme, gent. He was elected for Peterborough to the parliaments of 1654-5, and also to the convention of 1660; but in both instances lost his seat. He was afterwards elected to the parliament of 1661, and sat till his decease in 1670.

Ralph Suckley, Esq.; James Nutley, Esq. Both returned for Higham Ferrers in 1658-9, but the return decided to be void, by order of the House. A new writ was ordered Feb. 11, 1658-9, when I suspect that Nutley was re-elected, but am not sure.

403.—"BURLIGH HOUSE BY STAMFORD TOWN."—Can any of your correspondents explain how Burghley House had fallen into the lamentable state of famine and desolation described in *Barnabæ Riterarium* (part iii.), in the lines hereunder quoted from the first edition :—

"Thence to Burleigh,* though 'twas winter,
No fire did the Chimney enter,
Buttries without Butlers guarded,
Stately gates were dooble-warded;
Hoary † Chimneyes without smooke too,
Hungry Kitchens without Cooke too.
Hallowing loud, & empty wonder!
‡ Ecco straight resounded, hunger.
Who inhabits this vast brick-house?
Ecco made reply, the Titmouse."

Barnaby's Journal is supposed to have been first published circa 1648-50. The date of his Journeys is unknown, but probably may be fixed within the preceding half-dozen years, as one or two allusions seem to point to a period subsequent to the commencement of the Civil War. Thus the reference to Burghley may be taken as relating its condition after it was besieged and pillaged by Cromwell's troops in 1643. as recorded in the pamphlet *A True Relation of Colonell Cromwel's Proceedings against the Cavaliers* (Lond. 1643). This

* This house the Levaret's bush. † Ivy the Chimneis trophy.

‡ Ecco's the keeper of a forlorne house.

siege and sack of the house happened in July, and it is not unlikely that the place remained unoccupied for some time after the occurrence. But against this supposition we have in the Rev. C. Nevinson's *History of Stamford* (1879), the statement that Burghley House does not appear to have suffered materially from the attack upon it; nor have we any record elsewhere of its having been for a time deserted.

I have sometimes thought it possible that the lines quoted from Barnaby might refer to the neighbouring seat of Burley (or Burleigh) -on-the-Hill, in co. Rutland, which was, at the commencement of the civil war, garrisoned by the Parliamentary troops, who, finding themselves unable to maintain their position there, abandoned and burnt the house, which remained in a ruinous state for many years, until the estate was purchased and the house rebuilt by Daniel Earl of Nottingham, toward the close of the seventeenth century. What truth there may be in this surmise can only be determined by further evidence, which it is to be hoped may be forthcoming.

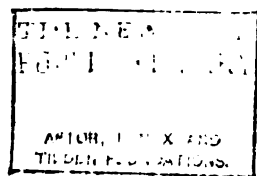
F. T.

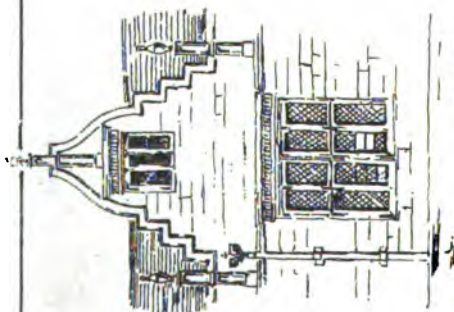
404.—LEPER HOUSE AT TOWCESTER.—In the Pipe rolls of 2 John (1200-1) mention is made of the "Fratres Leprosi de Toucestria." Is anything further known of this house? On 17 November, 25 Henry III. (1239), the king commands the sheriffs of all counties in the realm not to assess or collect payments of the 30ths due to the crown of all hospitals of lepers throughout the kingdom, as they are quit thereof. (Close Roll, 25 Henry III.)

J. S.

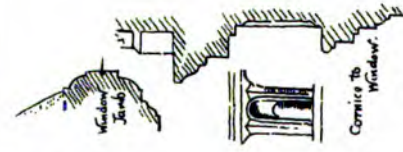
405.—OLD NORTHAMPTON AND ITS RULERS.—The following items illustrate the personal authority of the monarch in matters of local business in days anterior to Parliaments and County Boards.

On April 22, 1266, the king (Henry III.) grants wood for fuel in Northampton park to the lord legate (Otto bon) while he is at Northampton in the congregation (or council) of prelates there. [This Otto bon excommunicated the clergy who joined the party of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.] On the 12th December in the previous year, the bailiffs of Northampton are commanded to provide 60 quarters of wheat to be delivered to the king's baker to make bread against the king's coming thither. November 3, 1258, Ralph Basset, constable of Northampton castle, has the royal command to cause the king's bailiffs to have oaks in the park for the repairs of the turrets and walls of the castle. On the 12th January following, the sheriff of the county is commanded to cause the gaol of the castle to be repaired; and on the 12th of the following month to have timber out of the wood blown down in the park to repair the same.



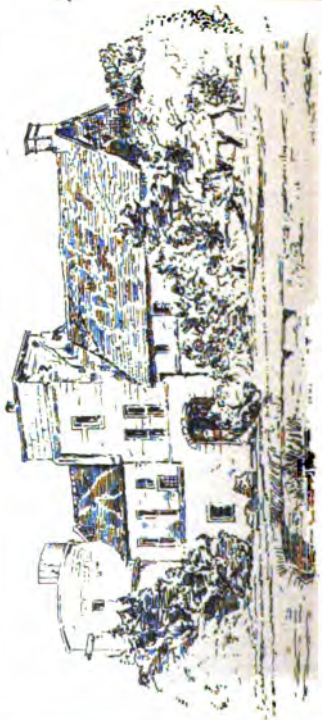
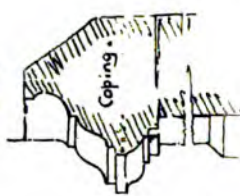
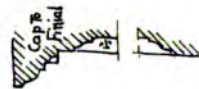


Apethorpe

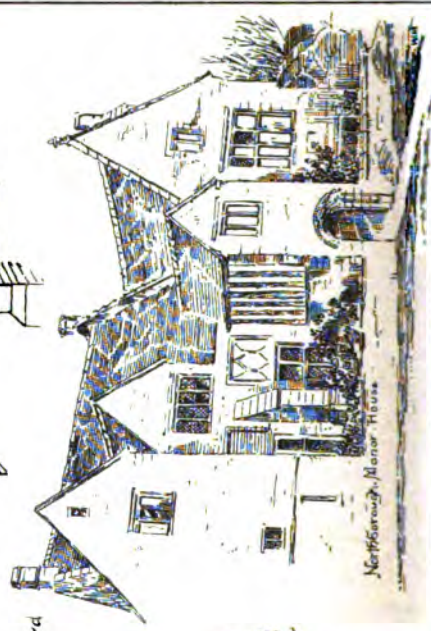


Corridor to Window

Cable in Courtyard



Woodcroft Castle, Northants



Northampton Manor House

406. —“BURLIEGH HOUSE BY STAMFORD TOWN” (403).—
In reply to “F. T.’s” enquiry, I would say that the first edition of *Barnaby’s Journal* was published without a date, and is given by Lowndes as “circa 1648–50.” This is not correct, as Mr. T. Yeowell found two notices of the book in the Stationers’ Company, under date June, 1638; (see “N. & Q.” 2nd S. x. 423, Dec. 1, 1860). The then owner of Burghley was sir Richard Cecil, brother of William Cecil, second earl of Exeter; and he was then residing at Wakerley, Northamptonshire, where he died Sep., 1633, aged 63. It is very probable, therefore, that at the date of Richard Brathwait’s visit to Burghley, it would be in the deserted state so forcibly—and, perhaps, with some little exaggeration—described in his poem. The siege of Burghley by Cromwell’s soldiers was in 1643; and the pamphlet, *A True Relation*, quoted by “F. T.” has been admirably reprinted in fac-simile (1868), by Messrs. Taylor and Son, the publishers of this journal, and copies of the interesting pamphlet may still be obtained of them. CUTHBERT BEDE.

407.—ROUND STAMFORD.—A few months ago the members of a small architectural club met at Stamford and passed one or two pleasant days in exploring the neighbourhood. The subjoined sketches are selected from those made on the occasion.

Among the buildings examined was the Manor house at Woodcroft, which dates from the time of Edward I.* There is not much detail left, and what remains is of a simple and severe character. The most notable feature is the round tower at the corner, which rises abruptly from the moat, over which hang dense masses of yew, giving the place a sombre and melancholy aspect, strictly in keeping with its history. Here occurred one of those incidents of the Civil Wars, which, though it serves to amuse the present generation, must have been sufficiently horrible to those concerned. Dr. Michael Hudson, one of Charles I.’s chaplains, having, at the head of a small body of men, endeavoured to harass the forces of the Parliament, was finally compelled to retreat to Woodcroft for protection. Here he was speedily attacked, and driven gradually from floor to floor, till at last he and his surviving comrades stood at bay on the roof of the tower. Being at length wounded and overpowered, he was flung over the battlements, but managed to cling to a projecting gargoyle till his fingers were chopped off, when he fell into the moat below. Here he is said to have begged to be allowed at least to die on dry land, and attempted to swim to shore; but his assailants granted him no mercy, and despatched him with their pikes. Perhaps, under the circum-

* See lithographed sheet of sketches in this number.

stances, this was true kindness, for not only had he lost his fingers, but, according to one account, the upper part of his face had fallen over the lower through a tremendous wound. Readers of "Woodstock" will, no doubt, recognise in this legend the source from which Dr. Rochecliffe's most exciting adventure is derived.

Not far from Woodcroft is the village of Northborough, where stands a building of much greater interest, architecturally speaking. Next the road is a great recessed gateway, in which are the usual large and small doors; passing through the gate, the visitor finds himself in a small irregular court-yard, with the old Manor house in front of him (*see lithograph*). The porch, the buttress between the tall windows, the crocketed gable, and octagonal chimney, combine to produce a group of unusual interest. Indoors, the original arrangements have been considerably modified; but the old wooden screen of the hall remains, as well as the doors to the kitchen and buttery. The side of the court-yard next the road is formed by the stables, said to have been built out of the ruins of the upper part of the gate-house. On one of the gables, a sun-dial serves as a finial. The idea is, perhaps, more commendable than the delicacy with which it has been carried out.

The ancient lords of Northborough were a sturdy race, and one of their number, Geoffrey de la Mare, who flourished in the early years of the fourteenth century, stands prominently forward by reason of an action he brought against the Abbot of Peterborough to recover the constableness of the abbey. A perusal of the privileges appertaining to that office throws a curious, and even entertaining light on the manner in which those grim barons lived and gained their means of living. "By virtue of this office," says Bridges, "he claimed the privilege of commanding the men with which the convent furnished the king's army in war, being supplied for that purpose, with horses, armour, and whatever else was needful for himself and one knight; of setting the first dish on the table before the abbat, at the installation dinner of every newly elected abbat [a curious privilege for a haughty baron to claim; but see the reason why], and of taking to his own use all the gold and silver vessels that should be then placed on the abbat's table; with the liberty of sojourning in the abbey, as long as he pleased, with three esquires, six grooms, five horses, one great horse for the saddle, and two greyhounds; and of being found, at the cost and charges of the abbey, in bread, wine, beer, flesh, fish, hay, and oats, and all other necessities; with an allowance of two robes from the abbat's wardrobe, or four pounds in lieu of them. Afterwards an agreement was entered into, by which the said Geoffrey de la Mare, in consideration of sixty marks sterling,

quitted his pretensions to the said constableness, at the same time renouncing all right to materials from the convent's woods at Pey-chirche, either for repairs or firing, at his manors of Makeseye, Wodecroft, and Northburg."

A curious picture this of the military warrior with his three esquires and six grooms, arriving on their five horses and one great saddle-horse, and followed by their two greyhounds, demanding board and lodging from a pampered abbot for an indefinite term. If there had been a horse too many, or if the dogs had been other than greyhounds, would the abbot have been justified in shutting the abbey door in the face of my lord and leaving him in the cold till he complied with the articles of his agreement? or would he have charged something extra for the odd horse and for the dogs too, they not being greyhounds? And think of parting with all that array of privileges for sixty marks down! There must have been sad disappointment behind those windows by the buttress when Geoffrey de la Mare came home one evening and told his wife and family that he had compromised the matter for such a paltry sum; for 60 marks is but 40*l.*, not a vast sum even in those days.

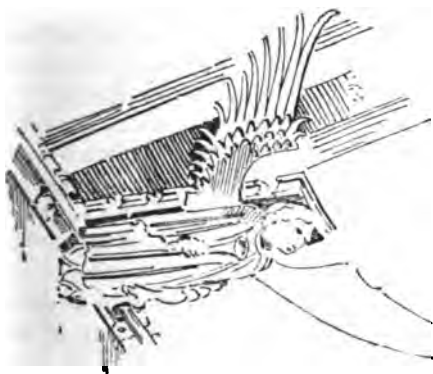


Fig. 1.—Roof of South Aisle, St. John's, Stamford.—(p. 36.)

Besides the old Manor House the church is well worth a visit, in order to see the Claypole Chapel, a very beautiful piece of Decorated work, with an ossuary beneath it. In the church lies buried the wife of Oliver Cromwell, her daughter Elizabeth having married John Claypole who lived at the Manor House.

Stamford itself is too well described in local histories and guide-books to render anything but a cursory notice necessary. It is a quaint place, full of churches and almshouses, and retaining a considerable number of old street fronts, but nothing of the first rank. The churches are tolerably interesting; and, as a sign of the fluctuation of fashion or taste, it may be mentioned that the Late Tower of All Saints' found more favour with the club than the Early one of St. Mary's. Ten or fifteen years ago All Saints' would have been slighted, and St. Mary's alone would have received attention. Fig 1 shows an angel

from the roof of St. John's Church. The two things that gave most satisfaction, however, were the carving on the Perpendicular tomb of Sir David Philips in St. Mary's, and the lovely stained glass in Brown's Hospital. All these are on the north, or Lincolnshire side of the Welland. On the south, or Northamptonshire, side, is St. Martin's Church, where lies buried under a splendid tomb* (*see lithograph*) the great Lord Treasurer Burghley, who died in 1598; and close to the river are the Burghley Almsouses, a picturesque group.

Brown's Hospital, of which the glass was so much admired, is well worth a visit, not only on account of the pleasant old-fashioned atmosphere which pervades the place (largely owing to its judicious

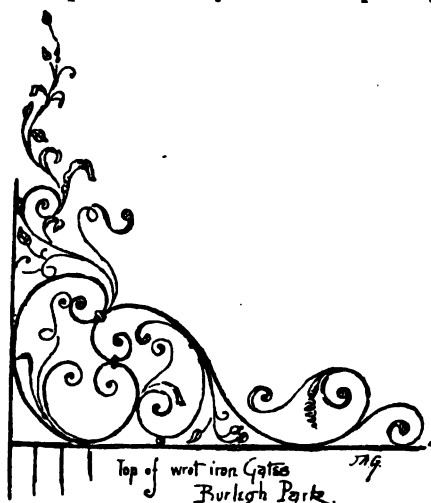


Fig. 2.—(p. 37.)

restoration by Mr. Fowler, of Louth), but also because of the curious arrangement of the chapel and its adjuncts. The chapel forms one end of a long range of buildings next the street, and it extends from ground to roof, embracing the two floors into which the rest of the building is divided. A screen separates the chapel from the adjacent rooms, and was so arranged that the patients as they lay in bed could hear and perhaps see the ceremony of the mass, the most sacred rite of the Roman Catholic

Church. The chapel is still in use for a purpose similar to that which it first served, but the long, admirably-proportioned rooms adjoining are now devoted chiefly to eating.

Of course, the great sight to see at Stamford is Burghley House, and yet, with deference be it spoken, it fails to give entire satisfaction. It may safely be attributed to John Thorpe,—quite as much as the bulk of work assigned to him,—but it is not one of his happiest efforts. The grouping is faulty, and the detail not so piquant as usual. This unfavourable impression may partly arise from the

* "The tomb is a fine specimen of late sixteenth-century work. The recumbent figure of the Lord Treasurer is in alabaster, and represents him in rich armour, and bareheaded; decorated with the insignia of the Garter, and holding the wand of office."—*The Builder*, Oct. 18, 1884.

immediate surroundings. The approach and the enclosed lawns do not tend to set the house off, and their effect is poor in comparison with the broad walks and terraces of Hatfield. But in spite of this, Burghley is, and always will be, a magnificent place, stored with treasures of every description, — pictures, tapestry, needlework,

furniture, bric-à-brac,— enough to last a score of connoisseurs for a lifetime. There is very little of the original work visible inside. Everything is of later date, and most of the doorways show the handiwork of Grinling Gibbons.

A pleasant walk across the park, through some good iron gates (*fig. 2*), leads finally to Wothorpe, where are the

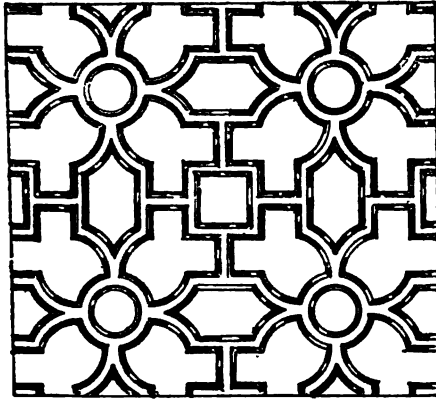


Fig. 3.—Ceiling, Apethorpe.—(p. 40.)

ruins of the Burghley Dower-house, built between 1600 and 1620 by Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter, as he said, "to retire out of the dust while his great house at Burghley was a-sweeping." Not a great deal is left now besides the four towers, but when complete, Wothorpe must have been quite as interesting as Burghley, so far as its architecture was concerned. Richardson devotes several plates of his "Mansions" to Wothorpe, and gives a plan and many interesting details.

A charming drive through several typical Northamptonshire villages leads to Deene, beyond which, at a distance of a mile or so, is Kirby Hall. It lies in a hollow not far from a small brook, which, formerly widened and

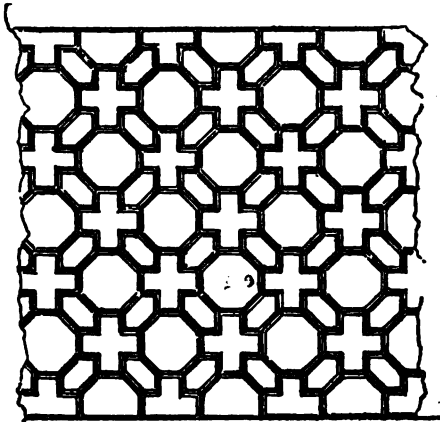


Fig. 4.—Ceiling, Long Gallery, Apethorpe.
—(p. 40.)

straightened, flowed beneath a handsome bridge, of which only the arches remain. At a little distance in the fields are many fruit-trees, when we saw them, covered with blossom,—the remains of the orchard. The house itself at every visit shows another “monstrous cantle” gone. But the noble court-yard, so often illustrated, still remains in good preservation, as also do most of the external walls.

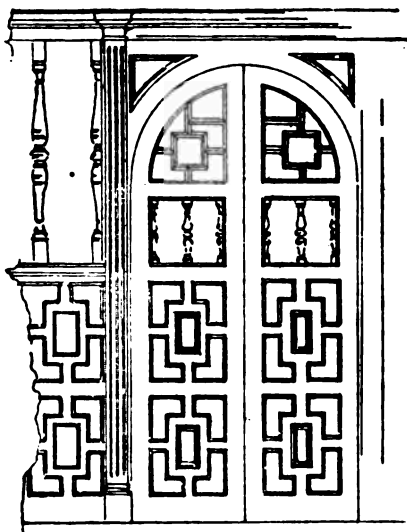


Fig. 5.—Screen in Apethorpe Church.—
(p. 40.)

John Thorpe laid the first stone of Kirby, in 1570, for Sir Humfrey Stafford, who, a few years later, sold it to Sir Christopher Hatton, one of Queen Elizabeth's favourites, into whose good graces he danced his way. Of Kirby, Gray's well-known lines might have been written, with as much truth as of the house at Stoke-Pogis. The Hattons “modernised” their house with the help of Inigo Jones, who rebuilt the principal external facade, and added several features to the courtyard in 1638–40. He also introduced several fine plaster ceilings, now rapidly

going to decay; and under his care the whole of the internal woodwork was executed,—at any rate, it is all of his date. A comparison of his work with Thorpe's shows how native originality was already evaporating and being replaced by the tame purism which did all it could to stifle English architecture until the nineteenth century began to sketch.

In the village of Deene itself is the hall, chiefly Late Tudor, but not open to public inspection; and the inn, once the dower-house of the Cardigans, containing several good chimney-pieces and some plaster-work, all of early in last century. The church is worth a visit if only to see the seventeenth century reredos.

King's Cliffe, though marked in large letters on the Ordnance map, is but an unimportant and rather uninteresting village. However, thanks to the Thorpe family, who have a curious epitaph in the church, the visitor can extract some little amusement from a tumble-

down cottage, or almshouse, whereon is this quaint and somewhat pompous inscription, of which the sentiment is better than the Latin:—

Aedificavit	charitas
Inhabitavit	paupertas
Ornabit	honestas
Durabit	omnis ætas

Ex dono Johannis Thorp arm. Ano. 1668.

King's Cliffe boasts a considerable antiquity, though it has not preserved any relics of note. Near the church legend locates a royal hunting lodge, frequently used in the reign of King John, who was very fond of Rockingham Forest, and spent much of his time at the neighbouring Castle of Rockingham. Nothing is now left of this ancient lodge, but traces of the care bestowed on the fish stream are still discernible. It is on record that King John lost 4s. 10d. on one occasion, and 4s. 11d. on another, when gambling with the Earl of Salisbury at King's Cliffe.

Near Cliffe is the village of Apethorpe, with the charming old mansion of the Mildmays, one of the best preserved and most interesting of Northamptonshire houses, vying in beauty with Drayton, Rushton, or Rockingham. It is built round two courts, of which one is some century older than the other, and dates from about the beginning of the sixteenth century, or a little earlier. The house was then already of considerable size, and possessed a fine hall with bay-window and daïs, and a gateway and tower. In the reign of Edward VI. Sir Walter Mildmay became possessed of Apethorpe, and entered into possession of the already built house. Early in the seventeenth century his son, Sir Anthony, added what is now the principal quadrangle in front of the old house, some of the timber being supplied for the purpose by James I., who stayed at Apethorpe, on his way to London from Scotland in 1603. The seventeenth-century work presents the greatest interest, as it has undergone very little alteration. The late Earl of Westmoreland (who inherited direct from the Mildmays) cased the west side of the front quad with a Classic facade of much correctness but no interest; and the present earl has converted what was an arcade on the south side into a commodious hall,—a decided improvement in the comfort of the house. But

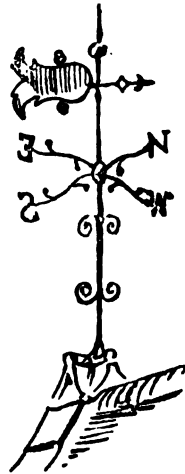


Fig. 6.—(p. 40.)

apart from these, no changes of any magnitude have taken place, and the Jacobean ceilings (*figs. 3 and 4*) and chimney-pieces retain all their original beauty, and are very excellent examples of their style.

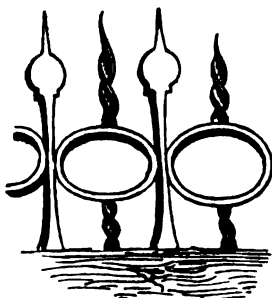


Fig. 7.—Iron Cresting to Gates, South Porch, Apethorpe Church.

The earlier quad on the other hand has gradually been deprived of most of its distinctive details, though it still possesses much that is picturesque in grouping. The hall of the early building, with its porch, passage, and bay, form a beautiful group in connection with the Jacobean gables. The Hall, once the chief apartment of the family, is now devoted to the servants, and the *daïs* has been removed for the better enjoyment of the dance. Partly in consequence of this shifting of the centres of life, and partly in consequence of the reckless planning of Jacobean

architects, the house is less adapted to modern habits than the inmates could desire. Nevertheless, no destruction is contemplated, and it is satisfactory to think that Apethorpe will remain unchanged and undiminished in beauty, amid its lawns and its yews, to give as much pleasure to the next generation as it does to the present. (*See litho.*)

The church at Apethorpe is not of very great interest, but we give sketches of the screen, one of the vanes, and the cresting of an iron gate (*figs. 5, 6, and 7*). The most noteworthy feature is a very fine monument to Sir Anthony Mildmay and his wife Lady Grace, who, "having lived here worthely dyed comfortably" in 1617 and 1620 respectively. Their sole daughter and heiress, Mary, married Sir Francis Fane, who erected this monument in 1621. Sir Francis was subsequently advanced to the dignity of Baron Burghersh and Earl of Westmoreland, and in his family Apethorpe has remained ever since. The title Burghersh, borne by the eldest son, is said to be a corruption of Burwash, a village in Sussex, near the borders of Kent, from which county the Fanes came.

With Apethorpe the visit to the neighbourhood of Stamford came to a conclusion, and the members of the club went their several ways all the better for their short contact with the fields, the woods, and the old buildings of Northamptonshire.

J. ALFRED GOTCH.

The above originally appeared in *The Builder* of Oct. 17, 1885; to the publisher of which paper we are indebted for the gratuitous use of the blocks.

408. — THOMAS HAYNES, A NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AUTHOR. — What is known of Thomas Haynes, of Oundle? He was the author of *An Improved System of Nursery Gardening*, (royal 8vo, 1811); *Interesting Discoveries in Horticulture*, (royal 8vo, 1811); *Treatise on Propagating hardy American Green-house Plants, Fruit-trees, &c.*, (royal 8vo, 1811); *Treatise on the Improved Culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry, and Gooseberry*, (8vo, 1812); *A Catalogue of Forest-Trees, Evergreens and Deciduous Flowering-Trees, etc.* (Stamford). I am not aware if he produced any other works.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

409. — LORD MAYORS OF LONDON WHO WERE NATIVES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (358). II. SIR ROBERT CHICHELEY. — Robert Chicheley was the second son of Thomas Chicheley or Chichele of Higham Ferrers, by Agnes, daughter of William Pinchon. Various hints have been thrown out that the Chicheley family was of very humble origin, and it is supposed by some that Thomas Chicheley was a tailor by profession. However this may be, we know that Robert Chicheley's mother came of good blood,^a and that his elder brother, Henry, attained the high dignity of archbishop of Canterbury, and held that office with much honour for a period of twenty-nine years. Robert himself eventually became lord mayor of London, and his younger brother William served as alderman and in 1409 as sheriff of that city.

Were it not for the fact that the greatness of the clerical brother, Henry, so eclipsed the fame of Robert and William, we perhaps might now have been able to glean more information respecting these two eminent citizens of London. Scarcely anything is known of their early life, and it is not until we find them taking their places in the government of the city that we can pick up the threads of their history.

Thomas Chicheley, the father, died on the 25th February, 1400, as may be gathered from the inscription over his grave in the N. chancel aisle of Higham Ferrers church.^b It was in 1402 that

^a The Pinchon crest was Or, a bend, three plates, with a border counter-changed azure and sable. *Heath*.

^b Upon a marble in the north chancel, laid down, as supposed, at the charge of archbishop *Chichele*, is the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Thomas Chichele qui obiit xxv^o die mensis Februarii Anno Dni Millmo cccc^o et Agnes uxor ejus quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen." These were the parents of archbishop *Chichele*. Upon a stone in the same chancel are the effigies in brass, in a niche supported by pillars, of a man in the habit of a religious, and a woman in that of a vowess or nun, reputed to be William *Chichele* and Beatrix his wife. Beneath their feet were inscriptions on a brass

Robert Chicheley became sheriff of London, and nine years afterwards (1411) he was elected lord mayor, which office he filled again after ten years more had elapsed, viz., in 1421. On the latter occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

It will be remembered that the celebrated sir Richard Whittington was a citizen of London at this time, and it is interesting to know that Robert Chicheley and Whittington were intimate friends. Probably this was because of the similarity of their characters, for both were keen business men, both had attained vast wealth, and both were exceedingly charitable.

The following extract from Bickerdyke's *Curiosities of Ale and Beer** is interesting, as bringing the names of Chicheley and Whittington together:—

"In the reign of Henry v. the famous Lord Mayor Richard Whittington, and the Brewers seem to have been perpetually at daggers drawn. The records of the Brewers' Company contain a quaint account of an information laid against them for selling dear ale; the complainant in the case being Sir Richard, whose mayoralty had then expired. The substance of it, translated from the original Norman French, is as follows:—

"On Thursday, July 30th, 1422, Robert Chichele, the Mayor, sent for the masters and twelve of the most worthy of our company to appear at the Guildhall; to whom John Fray, the recorder, objected a breach of government, for which £20 should be forfeited, for selling dear ale. After much dispute about the price and quality of malt, wherein Whityngton, the late mayor, declared that the brewers had ridden into the country and forestalled the malt, to raise its price, they were convicted in the penalty of £20; which objecting to, the masters were ordered to be kept in prison in the Chamberlain's company, until they should pay it, or find security for payment thereof.' Whereupon, the Mayor and Court of Aldermen, having 'gone homeward to their meat,' the masters who remained in durance

tablet which are now taken away. On different escutcheons were the arms of Chichele, and another coat now lost. Round the verge is the following legend:—

"Such as ye be such wer we, such as we bee such shall ye be.
Lerneth to deye that is the lawe. That this lif now to wol draws.
Sorwe or gladnesse nought letten age. But on he cometh to lord and page.
Werfor for us that ben goo. Freyth as other shal for you doo.
That god in his benignyte. On us have mercy and pite.
And nought remember our wykkesnesse. Sith he us bought of his goodnesse. Amen." *Bridges*, vol. II. p. 175.

* *The Curiosities of Ale and Beer*. By John Bickerdyke. London, [1886], 8vo, pp. 135-6.

vile, 'asked the Chamberlain and clerk what they should do; who bade them go home, and promised that no harm should come to them; for all this proceeding had been done but to please Richard Whityngton, for he was the cause of all the aforesaid judgment.' The record proceeds to state that 'the offence taken by Richard Whityngton against them was for their having fat swans at their feast on the morrow of St. Martin.'

"The same Robert Chichele is recorded to have issued the following curious regulation in 1423 :—'That retailers of ale should sell the same in their houses in pots of *peutre*, sealed and open; and that whoever carried ale to the buyer should hold the pot in one hand and a cup in the other; and that all who had cups unsealed should be fined.'"

Sir Robert Chicheley's country residence was at Romford, in Essex, where he had a large estate. This populous town was then a much smaller place. It, however, contained a chapel of ease, and in 1410 we find that sir Robert contributed largely towards its rebuilding. Owing to the growth of the town the old chapel has long ago disappeared; its place now being occupied by a large and handsome church, erected in 1850.

Another of sir Robert's munificent gifts was bestowed in 1428, in which year he presented to the parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, London, that valuable piece of land behind the Mansion House, 208½ feet long by 66 feet wide, on part of which the present church of S. Stephen stands. Not only, however, did he give the ground,^d but he also presented £100 towards the building expenses, paid for all the timber used in the construction of the procession's-way and two side-aisles, as well as the lead wherewith to cover the former. Sir Robert, himself, of course laid the first stone,* and, remarkable to relate, after the original edifice had perished in the great fire of 1666, a lineal descendant, sir Thomas Chicheley, laid the first stone of the present structure and contributed largely towards the rebuilding.

By his last will and testament, dated 17th December, 1438, sir Robert Chicheley left certain of his property in London to the college which his brother, the archbishop, had founded at Higham Ferrers, that the warden should say masses for the repose of the souls of those members of his family who were already dead—his father and

^d Stow says the ground was bought by Chicheley from the Grocers for 200 marks, and that it formerly let at 26 marks the year.

* "This church was finished in the year 1439; the breadth thereof is 67 feet, and length 126 feet, the churchyard 90 feet in length and 37 in breadth and more." *Stow*.

mother, his brother William and his wife Beatrice, and his own wives, of whom he had buried two. Fuller, Weever, and Stow all agree in stating that one of his bequests provided "that on his minde day a competent dinner should be ordained for 2400 poor men, householders of this city, and every man to have twopence in money."^f We have it recorded, however, on the authority of *Stemmata Chicheleana*, that "the copy of his will now in the library of All Souls College takes no notice of this legacy."^g He was a great benefactor to the parish of St. James, Garlick Hithe, to the hospital of Higham Ferrers, to the chapel of Hornchurch, Romford, and to the poor of his blood in the parishes of Higham Ferrers and Suldrop.

Sir Robert died childless, and, according to Stow, and in accordance with the directions of his will, he was buried in the church of S. James, Garlick Hithe; but Weever,^h evidently by mistake, gives the place of sepulture as the church of S. Mary, Bethaw.ⁱ Be this as it may, it is to "Old Mortality" Weever that we are indebted for a portion of sir Robert's epitaph, which he gives as follows:—

". . . . Chich vocitatus
 Robertus omni bonitate refertus.
 Pauperibus largus pius extitit ad mala tardus,
 Moribus ornatus iacet istic intumulatus.
 Corpore procerus bis Maior & arte Grocerus
 Anno milleno C. quater X quater Anno."

from which we gather that Robert Chicheley was a man endowed with every form of goodness—pious, generous to the poor, slow to evil, and of polished manners; that he was tall, was twice mayor, and a member of the Grocers' Company, and that the date of his burial was A.D. 1440.

The late viscount Strangford was a descendant of the Chicheley family. He, however, died childless in 1869, and the title is now extinct.

JOHN T. PAGE.

410.—BRACKLEY SCHOOL.—Bishop Thomas Godwin (died 1590) is stated to have been in 1549 master of Brackley school, Northants. Another authority says the school was at Berkeley, Gloucestershire. Can any correspondent tell me which of the two is correct?

E. T. B.

^f *Stow*.

^g *Stemmata Chicheleana*, 1766, p. ix.

^h *Funeral Monuments*, p. 409.

ⁱ Both these churches were destroyed in the Great Fire, 1666.

411. — NORTHAMPTONSHIRE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1787.
—I copy the following marriages and deaths from the *Town and Country Magazine* of 1787, thinking they might be interesting to some of the readers of "N. N. & Q." :—

MARRIAGES.

- July. John Clarke, esq. of Northampton, to Miss Elizabeth Oldchurch, of Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
Sept. — Harrison, esq. of Wolverton, Bucks, to Miss Pearce, of Chapel Brampton, Northamptonsh.
Oct. 29. Sir Jos. Senhouse, of Carlisle, to Miss Asley, of St. Legers Ashby, Northamptonshire.
Dec. 6. The rev. James Smyth, of Raunds, Northamptonsh. to Mrs. Crofts, of Lewes.
Dec. — Ring, esq. of Reading, to Miss Thompson of Peterborough.

DEATHS.

- June 16. The rev. Mr. Charles Knightly, of Preston, Northamptonshire.
July. James Gervais, esq. of Northampton.
Aug. 9. Robert Clavering, esq. of Northampton.
Aug. 29. Benj. Kidney, esq. of Knuston-hall, Northamptonshire.
Sep. 1. The rev. Mr. Geary, rector of Great Billing, Northamptonsh.
Sep. George Clerke, esq. of Watford, Northamptonsh.
Neale Hayton, esq. of Tiffield, Northamptonshire.
Ph. Clements, esq. of Peterborough.
Dec. 13. Philip Winter, esq. of Daventry.
Dec. 17. John Heap, A. M., rector of Cottingham, Northamptonshire.

Stramongate, Kendal.

A. PALMER.

412.—ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
—Under the above title *The Fireside Magazine* for January contains the first of a series of articles from the pen of Mr. G. Holden Pike, the following extracts from which will doubtless be read with pleasure, both from the interest attaching to the persons mentioned and from the insight afforded into the daily life of our forefathers in remote country places :—

Many glimpses of town and village life when the century had grown older, occur in connection with the interesting coterie of friends who at one period lived at Weston, Newport Pagnell, and Northampton, including the poet Cowper, John Ryland, Thomas Scott, the commentator, John Newton, the future Rector of St. Mary Wool-

noth, and William Bull, the Nonconformist minister. In those days men who preached evangelical doctrines were bound together by common ties irrespective of denominational peculiarities; and thus it was a pleasant custom for Bull the Nonconformist, and Newton the Churchman, to dine and take counsel together. In the entertaining life of his grandfather, published about a quarter of a century ago, the Rev. Josiah Bull pictures one of the scenes which took place in the old study at Newport Pagnell:—

“A room some eighteen feet square, with an arched roof, entirely surrounded with many a precious volume, with large, old casement windows, and immense square chairs of fine Spanish mahogany. There good men were quietly enjoying their *tête-à-tête*, when they were startled by a thundering knock at the door, and in came Mr. Ryland, of Northampton, abruptly exclaiming—‘If you wish to see Mr. Toplady, you must go immediately with me to the Swan. He is on his way to London, and will not live long.’

“They all proceeded to the inn, and there found the good man emaciated with disease, and evidently fast hastening to the grave. As they were talking together, they were attracted by a great noise in the street, occasioned, as they found on looking out, by a bull-baiting which was going on before the house.”

The bull-baiting represents a phase of old English life which found apologists both in and out of Parliament, until it was finally made illegal in 1835.

The most celebrated of the characters we have mentioned was, of course, the poet Cowper himself, whose *Letters* are not only delightful reading as examples of our native English at its best, but because they contain many passages which enable us to realize how the better sort of people passed their time in that older world of a century or more ago, in which we cannot cease to be interested.

When Cowper settled at Huntingdon with his servant, in 1765, we find him complaining of the difficulty of keeping house for two people. “A man cannot always live upon sheeps’ heads, and liver and lights, like the lions in the Tower,” he remarks; “and a joint of meat, in so small a family, is an endless encumbrance. My butcher’s bill for last week amounted to four shillings and ten pence.” The sum is mentioned as being phenomenal on account of its excessive amount. How different was the case in the last decade of the century, we can infer from the references to the alarming state of the country through shortness of provisions, which occur in the letters of Mr. Bull. The price of provisions, as well as the taxes, had risen enormously; and

such was the partial famine that existed, that even in the best families the supply of bread appears to have been limited.

One of the most complete little pictures of the daily life of a family which eschewed the amusements of the world, is given by Cowper himself in a letter to his cousin in 1766 :—

“ We breakfast commonly between eight and nine ; till eleven we either read the Scriptures, or the sermons of some faithful preacher of those holy mysteries ; at eleven we attend Divine service, which is performed here twice every day ; and from twelve to three we separate and amuse ourselves as we please. During that interval I either read in my own apartment, or walk, or ride, or work in our garden. We seldom sit an hour after dinner, but if the weather permits, adjourn to the garden, where with Mrs. Unwin, and her son I have generally the pleasure of religious conversation till tea-time. If it rains, or is too windy for walking, we either converse within doors or sing some hymns of Martin’s collection, and by the help of Mrs. Unwin’s harpsichord, make up a tolerable concert, in which our hearts, I hope, are the best and most musical performers. After tea we sally forth to walk in good earnest. Mrs. Unwin is a good walker, and we have generally travelled about four miles before we see home again. When the days are short, we make this excursion in the former part of the day, between church time and dinner. At night we read and converse as before, till supper, and commonly finish the evening either with hymns or a sermon, and last of all the family are called to prayers.”

413. — THE GRANDSON OF A SIEVE-MAKER (87).—I have a copy of Dr. Powell’s *History of Cambria*, with marginal MS. notes, belonging to the ancestors of an old Welch family. Probably the following extracts relating to the ancestry of the subject of the article may be interesting—“ Will Ruf. Griffyth-ap-Conan, p. 147, par. 15, occurs the following :—

“ Richard Sitsylk or Cecill married Margaret the daughter of Philip Vaughan and had by her Philip Cecill, Margaret Cecill, John Cecill, David Cecill and James or Jenkin Cecill.”

“ * These petegrees and descents I gathered faithfully out of sundrie ancient records and evidences, Wherof the most part are confirmed with seales authenticke thereunto appendant manifestlie declaring the antiquite and truth thereof : which remain at this present in the custodie of the right honorable Sir William Cecill Knight of the Noble order of the Garter, Lord Burghley and Lord high Treasurer of England, who is lineallie descended from the last

recited Richard Sitsylt father to David Cecill Grandfather to the said Sir William Cecill now Lord Burghley; and at this daie William Sitsylt or Cecill Esquire cozen germane to the said Lord Burghley removed by one degree only is possessed of the foresaid house of * Halter ennes in Ewyas land as the heir male of the house of Sitsylt, and is descended of Philip Cecill elder brother to the said David."

Footnote MS.—"David kept a shop on London Bridg growing rich bought a Sergeant at "

Here the MS. is cut through by the binder; one line cannot be deciphered.

Eccleston, Chester.

J. ENGLAND EWEN.

414.—RELICS OF NASEBY FIGHT.—The collection of armour and other antiquarian objects found on Naseby battle-field, belonging to captain Ashby Ashby, of Naseby Woolleys, were sold by auction by Messrs. Holloway, Son, and Price, in February last. Appended is a list of the most interesting articles; including some portraits of the Ashby family.

Helmet and 2 horse shoes (£1 2s.)

Old spur, 2 horse shoes, part of antique sword pomel (8s.)

Three horse shoes and cannon ball (14s.)

Three horse shoes, bones, and spear head (11s.)

Curious oval marble vase, an antique bronze mortar, and quantity of bullets (£1 4s.)

Rapier, from Naseby Field (£2 15s.)

Part of a stirrup, horse shoe, bones, &c. (10s.)

Bowl of antique British enamelled pottery, said to have been hidden in well from soldiers at battle of Naseby, and glass bottle (£2 6s.)

Powder horn, Indian dagger, and three antique slippers (6s.)

Rapier, antique sword and scabbard (£3.)

Engraving "Retreat of a baggage wagon" at the Battle of Naseby, framed and glazed (£2 15s.)

Antique iron helmet, cross bow and flint axe (£3 12s 6d.)

Two swords and flint-lock pistol (£2 10s.)

Blunderbuss, axe and club (£1 5s.)

Strong oak table, at which OLIVER CROMWELL is said to have dined the day before the Battle of Naseby (£6.) Bought by Mr. C. H. Davids, Banbury.

Large oil painting "The Lord Keeper Wrighte" (£1 5s.)

Ditto "George Ashby," by Mrs. Verelst (£2.)

Large oil painting "Ashby, of Lowesby," by Coke Smythe (£5.)

Pair Ditto "Prince Henry, son of James I," and "Charles I, when duke of York," by Cornelius Janson (£14.)

Cabinet ditto "Countess of Stamford," by Coke Smythe (£1 2s. 6d.)

Large ditto "Quenby Hall (£5.)

Ditto "George Ashby of Quenby" (£6 15s.)

Ditto "George Ashby, The Planter" (£1 10s.)

J. T.

* Marginal note in MS., "Alteryunnia."

FILED IN 1-1-19
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AFTER 10. X AM
TELEPHONE 1-1-19

415.—SIR WILLIAM FERMOR.—I shall be very glad of any information concerning the above. He lived in the time of the civil wars and had command of a troop of horse; he was, besides, a Privy Councillor and M.P. for Brackley (1661), dying in that year of small-pox.

E. T. B.

The Deanery, Westminster.

416.—HISTORY OF THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN AND S. JAMES AT BRACKLEY.—When, in the summer of this year, it was my very pleasant duty to visit Magdalen College School at Brackley, I found that there was an interesting local myth existing concerning the history of the property which Magdalen College holds in Brackley, and thus, indirectly, concerning the origin and history of the College School.

Now, myths are nice: but history is history, and myth is not, and it is sometimes well to distinguish between the two. The myth, or legend, which I found existing is briefly this. There was, in ancient days, a great monastery at Brackley; it was one of the greatest religious houses in England. At the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. this particular house was granted to Sir Thomas Pope, who gave one half of its possessions to Magdalen College, and the other half to Trinity College in Oxford.

This is a circumstantial story: but it is not at all true, in any particular. There never was, so far as I can find out, any monastery at Brackley at all, great or small. That being so, no monastery at Brackley was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. or granted to Sir Thomas Pope. The only relations that I have been able to establish between Sir Thomas Pope (who was certainly the founder of Trinity College, and also dealt a good deal in the plunder of the monasteries) and Magdalen College, is this: that Sir Thomas Pope did become possessed of the Rectory of Evenley (a place not unknown to those who live in Brackley), and that he sold this Rectory (which had formerly belonged to the Augustinian Canons of Huntingdon), to some one else, through whom, by intermediate stages, it passed into the possession of Magdalen College. With the Hospital at Brackley, neither King Henry VIII. nor Sir Thomas Pope had anything to do.

Now for the history. The Hospital of S. John and S. James, from which the College derives a great part of its property in Brackley and the neighbourhood (though not all), was founded about the year 1160. The foundation charter is not dated, but the character of the writing, and the known dates concerning the founder enable the date to be fixed approximately. The founder was Robert, Earl of

Leicester, called Robert "le Bossu," the second of four Earls of Leicester of the same name. He was also the founder of the great house of Augustinian Canons at Leicester, the Abbey of S. Mary de Pré, to which he gave the Rectory of Brackley. A few years later he founded the Hospital, by a charter granting an acre of land to "Solomon the Clerk" that he might build there a Hospital and a "Free Chapel" (that is a Chapel independent of the Parish Church), to be dedicated to S. John the Apostle.* This "Free Chapel" was apparently intended not only to be the Chapel of the Hospital, but to serve as the Private Chapel of the Earls of Leicester when they were resident at their Manor of Brackley. Its "freedom" was confirmed by the Abbot and Monastery of Leicester, by the Bishop of Lincoln (for it was then in the Diocese of Lincoln), and by the Pope. There were a Master and Brethren of the Hospital, not all in Holy Orders, for only the Master (or Prior as he is sometimes called), was bound to be so, but probably for the most part at least in Minor Orders. They followed, perhaps, the same rule as the Austin Canons; but there is no evidence to show that they were other than what were called "Secular Clerks"—that is, a body of Clergy, living together, but not bound by any special rule of life:—in fact they probably resembled very closely the body of Fellows of a College.

The Earls of Leicester were "Patrons" of the Hospital; they presented the Master, or Prior, and perhaps nominated the Brethren too: they gave from time to time grants of land, or rights of various kinds to the Master and Brethren, who also acquired wealth from other sources. In 1190 Robert "Blanchmains" the son of the founder, died, leaving a son Robert, and two daughters, Amicia, who married Simon de Montfort, the father of the person best known by that name, and Margaret. The son died without children, and the two sisters Amicia and Margaret were co-heiresses. In the division of the property Margaret became possessed of the Manor of Brackley, and so became Patroness of the Hospital, while her sister took the Leicester property, and Simon de Montfort became Earl of Leicester.

Margaret de Beaumont, the new owner of the Brackley Manor, was the wife of Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester; and for some time Constable of Scotland. The De Quincys were good friends both to the Hospital and to the town of Brackley. Roger De Quincy, Earl of Winchester, the son of Saher and Margaret, granted a

* The Hospital was afterwards called the Hospital of S. John and S. James: I cannot fix the date of the change of title, but the names are coupled together before the end of the 13th century.

Charter to the Burgesses of the town, and made more than one grant to the Hospital, which through the De Quincys was at one time possessed of considerable property in Scotland. Margaret the Countess of Winchester directed, apparently, that her heart should be buried in the Hospital Chapel, where also were laid her son Roger and two of his three wives,—Helen, the daughter of Alan of Gallo-way, and Maud, the daughter of the Earl of Hereford.

Roger de Quincy left no son, and the patronage fell to his daughter Elena, by whom it passed to the family of the Zouches. That family also held the manor and the patronage only for a short time, for Alan la Zouche died without a son, and the property passed, by marriage with his daughter, to the family of Holland.

Towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Hospital appears to have been in difficulties of various kinds. Its funds were diminished by imprudent management, and the master and few remaining brethren seem to have been engaged in disputes with their neighbours and possibly with the patrons also. In 1279 there had been, besides the master, as many as nine brethren who were priests : in 1381 the total number was reduced to four. This appears from a draft deed which was never executed, but which shows that the patrons had a plan for "buying out" the master and the brethren and acquiring the Hospital property for themselves. It may have been to assist in the furtherance of such a scheme that they neglected to present to the mastership or made an irregular presentation ; for in 1387 the Archbishop of Canterbury presented as patron for that turn ; the ground on which he claimed to do so I have not precisely ascertained, but the real patrons must have allowed their right to lapse in some way or other to him. On the whole the Hospital cannot be said to have prospered under the Hollands. One of this line of patrons, with his wife, was buried in the Hospital Chapel, where also were laid some of the family of the Zouches.

The Manor of Brackley and the patronage of the Hospital came once more into the hands of an heiress, and passed by her marriage to a new family. Maud de Holland, who succeeded her grandfather, married John, Lord Lovel : but she survived both her husband and her son, and the first Lord Lovel who possessed the Manor in his own right was her grandson William. In 1423, on the death of John Brokehampton, long master, the Hospital was left without inhabitants. Lady Lovel seems to have intended to turn it into a house of Dominican Friars (Preaching Friars, or "Black" Friars), and she obtained the necessary license for this purpose : but her plan was never carried out. Two years later Archbishop Chichele made

regulations for the maintenance of the Hospital, to which Masters were appointed in due course. But its position for the next 50 years seems to have been unsatisfactory. The Masters appear to have practically been private Chaplains of the Lovels, maintained by the endowment of the Hospital. At last in 1484 Francis Lord Lovel, (the "Lovel the Dog" who was the friend and supporter of Richard III. and who perished at or soon after the Battle of Stoke in 1487) sold the Hospital and its possessions to William of Waynflete, the founder of Magdalen College, and the foundation was incorporated in that College, which in this way obtained most of its possessions in Brackley, as the successor and representative of the Hospital. The College maintained a chantry priest for the service of the Hospital Chapel: he lived in a chamber assigned to him on the south side of the Chapel. The other buildings of the Hospital were apparently for some time retained by the College as a temporary habitation for their members, when compelled to leave Oxford by pestilence or scarcity: there was a meeting held in the great hall of the Hospital in 1571 when Demies (or Scholars) of the College were admitted upon their election. But ultimately the Hospital buildings seem to have been let on long leases, and not being kept up by the tenants, they have now altogether disappeared. The last chantry priest was John Barnard, who died in the reign of Edward VI.: on his death the College established a School, paying the Master an annual stipend. The School was carried on until about 1787 in the building which had been occupied by the chantry priest. It was then removed to a newer building, to the south:—I presume the older part of the present school building. One at least of the masters of the School in old days was a man of some note—Thomas Godwin, Fellow of Magdalen College, and afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells. The later history of the School, no doubt, is sufficiently well known: there may perhaps be some myths about the later period as well as about the earlier, but they have not come in my way.

It may be worth while to add a word concerning the Manor of Brackley and the Rectory. The Manor was confiscated by Henry VII. with all the other possessions of Lord Lovel, after the Battle of Stoke, and it was granted by the King to Lord Strange, the son of the Earl of Derby. From him it came by descent to the Bridgewater family, for whose representative it is now held in trust. The Rectory had been given, as we have seen, to Leicester Abbey. After the dissolution, the right of presentation seems to have been retained by the Crown, and to have afterwards passed, by various stages, to the family who had become Lords of the Manor. But Sir

Thomas Pope had nothing, that I can find, to do with the Rectory of Brackley, or with Leicester Abbey, any more than he had with the Hospital of S. John and S. James.

H. A. W.

The above account of the history of the hospital of S. John and S. James at Brackley, and the pedigree of its patrons, were drawn up by the Rev. H. A. Wilson, of Magdalen college, Oxford, for *The Brackleian*, the magazine of the Magdalen college school at Brackley. We reprint them from this publication with the author's permission.

417. — NORTHAMPTONSHIRE M.P.'s (422). — Peter Whalley. I have noted the following respecting the above:—

In 1636 Peter Whalley was one of the Bailiffs of Northampton.

In 1646 " " " Mayor.

In 1655 " " " Mayor a second time.

There is a reference in Mr. Elliott's paper on Parish Registers (pp. 17 and 18) as to marriages before the mayor—Peter Whalley; and in Bridges' *Northamptonshire*, p. 444, the sale is recorded of S. Giles' vicarage by sir John Lamb to Peter Whalley, esq., and on p. 447, that of S. Sepulchre's to the same.

W. M.

418. — THE SHEPPARD FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (59, 168, 221, 364, 379, 401). — As an addition to the history of the Sheppards of Northamptonshire, it is proposed to print as far as possible in chronological order the wills made by members of the various branches of the family in the period 1509–1640. The four wills given below are the earliest of those proved at Northampton; the references are to the books containing the registered copies of wills.

Pemb. Coll., Camb.

WILLIAM COWPER.

The Will of John Sheperde of Grimscote, 1525.

" [In the name] of God Amē the vijth day of September y^e yere of o^r [lord God] m^o ccccc^o xxv^{to} I John Sheperde of gremescott off y^e [parish of] colde high^m Wholl in mynde make my test^{nt} in [manner & form f]olloying Firste I bequeth my soll to almyghti god to o^r [lady sent] mary & all the holi cūpeny of heven and my bodi [to be] burid in the church yarde of colde hygh^m Also I bequth [the b]est beaste to be my mortuary after man' & custome It I [bequ]eth to y^e mother church of Lincoln iiij^d It I bequeth to the [. . .] highe altare of the church of colde high^m vj^d It to y^e [. . .] of colde high^m iij strikes of barley to o^r lads lighte [in the] same ij [strikes] of berly It to sepulchre lighte in y^e same [. . .] It to thōas my sone one shepe & A calffe

[It I bequeth to] Emme my dowghter j Shepe & A calfe It to [. . .] an ox calffe of this yere It to m'garett [. . j bea]st to John Heywarde j shepe The Rest [of my goods unb]equethed I give to John^a my wife whō I [make my executri]ce It I Will y^t Willm my son shall haue [. . .] wiffe (?) in the Felde & towne when this my [. . .] ned It I will y^t John^a my wiffe shall be [owner of] my house in gremyscott duryng her liffe iff [she do kepe] her soell & iff she be maryed I will she shall [hau]e iij^a yerly of the seid howse duryng the terme of her liffe. Wittenes hereof s' willm^a [. . .] & Roberte Shryvyn with other [moo].” Reference Mark, C. fol. 72.

Will of Richard Shepard of Winwick, 1532.

“In dei noie Amen Vicesimo die mēsis Ap'lis Anno dni millimo quīgen^{mo} xxxij^o I Rich'd Shepd of hole mynde make my testament and last will on this manū' hereaft' following First I bequeth my soule to Allnihtie God to o' ladye seynct mary and to all the holie compeny and my body to be buried In the church yard of wynik Itm I bequeth to the mother church of lincoln iiij^d Itm I bequeth to my mortuary as the custom reqwyryth Itm I bequith to the pisch church of wynwik ij hyves of bees Itm to the torchers oone ewe and oon lambe Itm to the pische churche of Westhaddon xij^d Itm to the howse of Austen Freers in North^ampton For a tryntall of masses a hekfar of the value of x^s or else x^s In money Itm I bequethe to the hie alter In wynwik vj^d Itm to Elizabeth Fowlwell my dowghter oone hyve of bees The residue of my goods vnbequethed I guyf and bequeth vnto Thoms Shepd my son whom I make my Executour for to dispose for the welth of my soule Allso I will that Willm Hawkyns and John robisō be supvisours of this my last will to se thesse things aboue said be pformyd and don these beyng witnessse Thom's pell Richard lolle and Robert Dawes w^t other.” Reference Mark, E. 48.

Will of John Shepperd of Claycoton, 1539.

“In die (*sic*) noie amen anno dm m^o cccc^o xxxix^o Jhon Shepperd hole off mynde make my testament & last Will in this man' first I bequeth my soule to God almyghty to o' lady senct mary and all [the] holly company off heven & my body to be buried in the churche ya[rd] off clacoton It to the hey ault' Fortythes For gotten xij^d It to Ry[c] shepperd my sone one brasse poott off iiij galons one brasse panne [off] x galons It to thoms shepperd my sone xiiij^a iiij^d It to george m[y] sone xiiij^a iiij^d It to Roger my sone xiiij^a iiij^d It to Kateryn my dow'ther xiiij^a iiij^d It to Johaⁿe my dow'ther xiiij^a iiij^d

It to any[s] my dow'ther xiiij^d iiiij^d It I Will y^t alis my Wyffe shall haue all the bequeth off my children as a fore sayd vntyll the tyme [that] thei shalbe xiiijth yeres off age in her costody to vse & occupy to [her] owne p^rfett also I wyll y^t then the seid alis my Wyffe at the [tyme] a fore namyd shall deliv' eu'y childe their p^rte also yff the [seid] alis my wyffe do mary wthin theise yeres aforeseid y^t then s[he] deliv' eu'y childe their p^rte wthin the space off one yere nex[t] folloing & a pon this my last Will all other off my [goods] noot bequeth my detts payd my Will fulfillid I do giff v[nto] Alis] sheppard my wyffe: W^o I do make my sole executrix y^t she [may] so disposses my goods as it may be most plesure to god & [to y^r good] off my soule also I do make ov'seas uppon this my last Will thoms pell Roger glosier henry smythe wth theise being [witnesses] s' John Cotton curat Ric braude Edwarde Vernon John pa[] "

Reference mark, F. 118.

This will has a title, the meaning of which I do not understand, viz. :—" Joħne Shepperd off clacotton Frat obligatia (?) gregorio neband de Cawlcott et Edmũdo Standley."

Will of Thomas Sheppard of Abthorpe, 1539.

"In die (*sic*) noie amen anno dm m^o cccc^o xxxix^o I thoms sheppard off [A]bthorpe ordyn & make my last Will as Folloight first [I] bequeth my soule to almyghty god & my body to be buried [in] the churche porche of towcester It to the mother churche off lincoln ij^d It For tythes oblit vj^d It to the bells off [tow]cest' iiij striks off malt It to the chappell off abthorpe [] striks off malt It to Willm my sone my londe It to thoms [my] sone one heckford and ij sheppe It to augnes my dowther [one h]eckfford & ij sheppe It to luce my dowther a heckfford ij sheppe [It] to Ric my sone j bullocke ij sheppe It S' John my gostly father [] It the residue of my goods nott bequeth my detts & [leg]acies payd I gyffe to annes my Wyffe Whom I nake my sole [execu]trix off this my last Will & Willm my sone spvisor [off m]y Wyll theis being Witnes S' John pratt John [Haw]kyns (?) thoms patsett cu' alijs."

Reference mark, F. 146.

419. — KNOTSFORD MONUMENT AT MALVERN (354, 374).— Can any reader of "N. N. & Q." give further particulars relating to the John Knotsford commemorated by the above monument? I am anxious to discover his birth and parentage, and shall be glad of any help towards this end. There can, I think, be little doubt that his male ancestry were the early Knuttessfords of Knuttessford in Cheshire, but the Cheshire stock, I believe, early became extinct;

unless, indeed, they continued to be represented in that county by some obscure branch. I presume the subject of this inquiry held property in Malvern parish—possibly through the Knightleys.

Rhyl, N. Wales.

T. HELSBY.

420. — NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NONJURORS. — The subjoined particulars, relating to an interesting but somewhat neglected period in our national history, with which we hope to deal more fully in a subsequent issue, are taken from a volume entitled :—

“The Names of the Roman Catholics, Nonjurors, and others, who refus'd to take the Oaths to his late Majesty King George. Together with their Titles, Additions, and Places of Abode; the Parishes and Townships where their Lands lay; the Names of the then Tenants, or Occupiers thereof; and the Annual Valuation of them, as estimated by themselves.

Transmitted to the late Commissioners for the Forfeited Estates of England and Wales, after the Unnatural Rebellion in the North, in the year 1715. As appears by the Returns of the Clerks of the Peace for the several Counties, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made for Registering their Estates, in the First Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty.

Taken from an Original Manuscript of a Gentleman, who was the Principal Clerk to the Accomptant General's Office, belonging to the said Commissioners. And now Published with a Generous View to promote and serve the true Protestant Interest of these Kingdoms.

LONDON: Printed for J. Robinson, in Ludgate-street, 1745.”

NORTHAMPTON.		£	s.	d.
William Herbert, Esq; called Duke of Powis		3907	0	3
Dorothy, Countess of Dunbar, alias Countess of Westmoreland		1200	0	0
William Gibson, Esq;		403	10	4½
Charles Fortescue, Esq;		146	0	0
William Fisher		3	0	0
Thomas Chamberlin		10	18	0
George Brownlowe Doughty, Esq;		366	9	8
William Holman, Esq;		2026	8	3
Sir Francis Andrew, Bart.		345	3	6
William Plowden, Esq;		672	15	6
James Fermor, Esq;		208	12	0
Henry Fermor, Esq;—Annuity		200	0	0
Helena Fermor, Widow:—Annuity		600	0	0
Elizabeth Lane		79	13	4
Robert Rooke		4	0	0
Mary Saunders, Widow		296	0	0

Modern Superstitions.

57

	£	s.	d.
Ayme Gentill	21	0	0
John Bray	17	0	0
Elizabeth Conquest,	}	of Larkestone, in	Com' Gloucester
Margaret Brent,			
Mary Brent, and			
Frances Brent,			
George Cumyns	182	2	2
Sir John Webb, Bart.	534	12	8
Julia Pulton	135	0	0
Dame Anne Lytcott, Widow	4	13	0
Dame Katherine Howard :—Annuity	100	0	0
Edward Bernard Gage	38	0	0

10606 11 4½

Copied from book in possession of Rev. D. W. Barrett, vicar of Nassington, by
S. J. W. SANDERS.

421. — THE VINCENTS OF BARNACK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1606.—On the south wall of the chancel of Lenton church, South Lincolnshire, is a marble memorial, with a quaint inscription engraved thereon, of which the following is an exact copy :—

MORS MIHI LVORVM
HEAREBY LYETH IANE CHA-
WORTH, WIFE VNTO IOHN
CHAWORTH OF SOUTHWELL
IN THE COVNTIE OF NOTT
ESQ: AND DAUGHTER OF DA-
VID VINCENT OF BARNECK
IN Y^e COVNTIE OF NORT
ESQ: WHO HAD BY HER
EVEBAND xij SONNES AND
4 DAUGHTERS: SHE LIVED
A RIGHT ZEALVS & GODLY
LIFE: & DYED Y^e THIRD OF
IVLY, 1606.

This inscription is set within a framework, carved in the Elizabethan style, ornamented with flowers at the corners and sides, and with a grim skull over the top.
CUTHBERT BEDE.

422. — MODERN SUPERSTITIONS.—A curious inquiry as to the prevalence of superstitious practices and beliefs in modern times is suggested by the annexed extract from De Quincey's *Essay on Modern Superstition*. The practice of throwing open some selected book at hazard and taking the sentence which first catches the eye as a

kind of inspired utterance bearing on any existing difficulty formerly obtained to a large extent, and numerous instances could be given of this method of obtaining an oracle. The poet Cowper has recorded a case of this sort in his own experience. It would be interesting to know how far similar popular superstitions are still prevalent. I doubt not but amongst the simpler country folk may yet be found numerous survivals of belief in long out of date omens and warnings. I have myself some recollection of the existence of a superstition attaching to magpies, as expressed in the old rhyme :—

“ One's sorrow, two's mirth,
Three's a wedding, four's a birth,
Five's a christening, six a death,
Seven's heaven, eight is hell,
And nine's the devil his ane sel'.”

Speaking of sortilege (which consists in the practice before mentioned, of throwing open certain privileged books at random) De Quincey quotes the following anecdote from Orton's *Life of Dr. Doddridge*, as illustrating a variety of this mode of divination :—

“ No case, indeed, can try so severely, or put upon record so conspicuously this indestructible propensity for looking into the future by the aid of dice, real or figurative, as the fact of men eminent for piety having yielded to the temptation. I pause, to give one instance—the instance of a person who, in *practical* theology, although a narrow dissenter, has been, perhaps, more popular than any other in any church. Dr. Doddridge, in his earlier days, was in a dilemma both of conscience and of taste as to the election he should make between two situations, one in possession, both at his command. He was settled at Harborough, in Leicestershire, and was ‘pleasing himself with the view of a continuance’ in that situation. True, he had received an invitation to Northampton; but the reasons against complying seemed so strong, that nothing was wanting beyond the civility of going over to Northampton, and making an apologetic farewell. Accordingly, on the last Sunday in November of the year 1729, the doctor went and preached a sermon in conformity with those purposes. ‘But,’ says he, ‘on the morning of that day an incident happened which affected me greatly.’ On the night previous, it seems, he had been urged very importunately by his Northampton friends to undertake the vacant office. Much personal kindness had concurred with this public importunity : the good doctor was affected; he had prayed fervently, alleging in his prayer, as the reason which chiefly weighed with him to reject the offer, that it was far beyond his forces, and mainly because he was

too young * and had no assistant. He goes on thus : ' As soon as ever this address ' (meaning the prayer) ' was ended, I passed through a room of the house in which I lodged, where a child was reading to his mother, and the only words I heard distinctly were these, *And as thy days so shall thy strength be.*' This singular coincidence between his own difficulty and a scriptural line, caught at random in passing hastily through a room (but observe, a line insulated from the context, and placed in high relief to his ear), shook his resolution. Accident co-operated, a promise to be fulfilled at Northampton, in a certain contingency, fell due at the instant ; the doctor was detained ; the detention gave time for further representations ; new motives arose ; old difficulties were removed ; and finally the doctor saw, in all this succession of steps (the first of which, however, lay in the *Sortes Biblicæ*), clear indications of a providential guidance. With that conviction he took up his abode at Northampton, and remained there for the next thirty-one years, until he left it for his grave at Lisbon ; in fact, he passed at Northampton the whole of his public life. It must, therefore, be allowed to stand upon the records of sortilege, that in the main direction of his life—not, indeed, as to its spirit, but as to its form and local connections—a Protestant divine of much merit, and chiefly in what regards practice, and of the class most opposed to superstition, who himself vehemently combated superstition, took his determining impulse from a variety of the *Sortes Virgilianæ*." F. T.

423. — CLARKE, FRY, AND HOWETT: QUERIES (382).—Mr. Edw. Alex. Fry, of Yarby, King's Norton, writes :—

" As I take an interest in anything respecting the name of Fry, being engaged in my spare time in trying to trace the pedigree of as many families of the name as possible, I send a short list of what Richard Frys I have wills or administrations of, from my collection of some 400 of the name of Fry :—

Richard Fry of Barrow, Somerset	.	.	Proved 1651
" " Deer Park, Devon	.	.	" 1707
" " Sherborne, Dorset	.	.	" 1713
" " Corfecastle, "	.	.	" 1646
" " Dorchester, "	.	.	" 1682
" " Abingdon, Berks	.	.	" 1651

" * ' Because he was too young.' Dr. Doddridge was born in the summer of 1702 ; consequently he was at this era of his life about twenty-seven years old, and not so obviously entitled to this excuse of youth. But he pleaded his youth, not with a view to the exertions required, but to the *anxieties* and responsibilities of the situation."

"Richard Fry appears in many other wills, but these are the only ones I have subsequent to 1646. I have not one instance of a Fry in Northamptonshire, except a Mary Fry, who died of the small-pox at Northampton in 1679. She was of the Devonshire family of Fry, and was connected with sir John Briscoe of Northamptonshire, and after of Amberley, Sussex."

The signatures herein referred to occur in bibles, one of which is known to have belonged to Stephen Hawkes, of Kingsthorpe. He died there in 1716, but his birthplace is unknown, and it was hoped that an answer to the above query would have given a clue.

A. H.

424. — THE WILL OF THOMAS BELLAMY, OF STONYARD. — The following inventory is given with the will of Thomas Bellamy, of Stonyard, in Northamptonshire, Husbandman (proved 1570), which is preserved in the Registry at Peterborough :—

Inventarm eiusdem.

Imp'mis in the hall a cubborde and x peces of pewter vj dishes and ij platters and ij sawcers o	x ^o
Itm iij brasse potts a kettle a great panne a bason and an Ewer a chaffingdishe and iij Candlesticks o	x ^o
Itm a table a forme and iij stooles and a haweling and iij cussings o	ix ^o
Itm a barr of Iorn a paire of pott hookes and hinginge and paire of cobbyornes and spitt a frieing pann and a grediorn o	iiij ^o
Itm in the plor ij bedsteds a fetherbed a mattresse a bolster and ij pillows ij coverlits and ij blanketts	xx ^o
Itm ij paire of flaxen shetes ij paire of harden shetes ij boarde clothes and twoo towells o	x ^o
Itm iiij old coffers a kneding trowghe and a bolting trough ij tubbes ij pailles and a churne o	v ^o
Itm a hovell and all the woode abowt the yarde o	xx ^o
Itm the hey and corne o	xxx ^o
Itm xiiij shepe o	xxij ^o
Itm iiij kyne and a breder o	iiij ^o
Itm a sow and five piggs o	vi ^o viij ^d
Itm an old horse and a mare o	xxx ^o
Su'ma totalis	xj ^o xvj ^o viij ^d

Is Stonyard another form of Stanion (which name appears also both as Staniern and Stanyern) ?

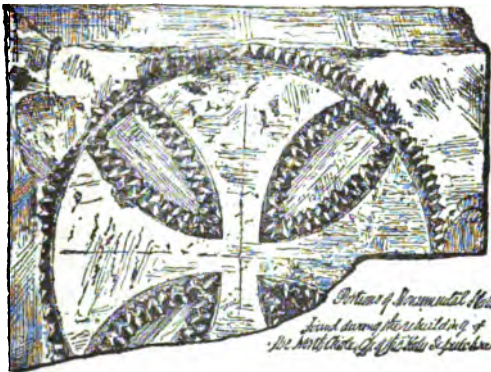
WILLIAM COWPER.

425. — FINESHAEDE PRIORY. — On January 23, 1245-6, royal permission was granted to the prior (? Philemon) and canons of Finisheved (vel. Castel Hymel), to hold for the life of Elyas Briton land which he assarted and gave them at Hale. On 29 February following, the king granted a pardon for £5 11s., the price for sowing with corn certain assarts in the forest of Clive.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

426. — SCULPTURED CROSS IN S. SEPULCHRE'S, NORTHAMPTON (388).—The question by "Delta" induced me to refer and see if any note of the stone cross he there describes existed. None can be found. It may, however, have turned up during the building of the eastern extension at S. Sepulchre's, Northampton. If so it came to light in such a manner as gave it no special importance over the others. Of the Norman and other stones of later date found, several were built into the wall of the s. aisle. For the late

sir Gilbert Scott was earnestly desirous to preserve as many of these stones as possibly could be done, and to do so in such practical manner as might prevent destruction overtaking them at a later period. In the external n. aisle, re-erected by the ladies' committee, were fixed at least parts of three monu-



mental slabs found in the foundation of the wall which then filled the arches. Of these, one placed in jamb of the west window was an exceedingly curious portion of a very late Norman cross slab: the cross being ornamented with zigzag. To give it shape in its new situation, a plain piece of stone was added to form a square. Unfortunately, after the work closed, the authorities completed in this the design. Thus many would not therefore recognize its original use. So conservative was sir Gilbert that in this aisle he abolished the design of one of his own windows, re-erecting an ancient window, whose tracery in a very fair state came out of these same foundations. When the east wall of the former church was removed, there was found (still in place) to the east of it part of the ancient tile paving

of the first church. Among the fragments discovered were several stones of the groining ribs (both cross and diagonal) of the old vaulting of the aisle of round, and of the double half-round columns against the outer wall on which it rested. The wall of south porch to round, of the Norman period; remains below present porch. It was somewhat larger than the present one.

Peterborough.

J. T. IRVINE.

427. — RHYMING PUBLIC-HOUSE SIGNS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (373).—We have received the following further instances of rhymes on public-house signs in this county.

Mr. Alex. Palmer writes from Kendal :—“ I remember one that was in existence some years ago, at Glaphorn. The sign was ‘The Dun Cow,’ a picture of the cow being painted on each side of the swinging sign-board, and underneath were the lines :—

‘ Walk in gentlemen, and you will find
The dun oow’s milk will please your mind.’

The house is now a private dwelling house.

“ At Cotterstock there still exists a public-house called ‘The Gate;’ and though I cannot say the following lines were painted on the sign, they have often been repeated to me in connection with it :—

‘ The Gate hangs well, and hinders none;
Refresh, and pay, and travel on.’ ”

The sign of “The Gate” is by no means infrequent. One exists in Northampton, in Scarletwell street, at the corner of Crispin street, on which may be seen the couplet as above.

From *Truth* of March 1, 1888, we take the two hereunder given :—

“The ‘Tinker and Tree.’ This is the sign of a house at Mears Ashby, in Northamptonshire. As a sign it is only about forty years old, but the name was chosen because close by is a large elm tree, probably not less than 300 years old, called Tinker’s Tree. The tradition with regard to the tree is, that on the bank in the centre of a considerable open space where the tree now stands and “wreaths its old fantastic roots so high” a travelling tinker had worked all day mending the pots and pans of the villagers, and that when he went away at night, a slight elm stick he had carried was forgotten by him, and left sticking in the mound on which he had worked, became the stately tree under which (and in which, for it can be climbed by several indented steps to the large natural pulpit where the great arms branch off) many generations of children have played. This sign is probably unique.—*Mercurius*.”

"In the village of Potterspury is a public-house, of which the sign is as follows :—'Cor Super Mundum.' A flaming red heart, surmounted a brilliant blue globe supposed to represent the world.—*St. Mahyn.*"

428.—**DISTURBANCES IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1655.**—The annexed particulars illustrate the stern measures adopted by the Protector for the prevention of disturbances in country districts; under this system of military rule any symptoms of revolt or disaffection were promptly put down and punished.

Colonel Alexander Blake (*v.* State Papers, Dom. Series Interreg. sub. anno, 1655), a commissioner for the militia of the counties of Northampton and Rutland, in a letter dated Peterborough, 12 April, 1655, informs Colonel Goffe among other matters of a similar character at Oundle and thereabouts, that he sent a military force to counteract any disturbances raised by evil disposed persons, pursuant to order for securing these parts. The party of horse raised for that occasion came with horse and arms voluntarily, others had to be paid. The expenses incurred thereupon the Colonel offered to pay, or cause to be paid, as follows :—

	li.	s.	d.
To a Liff ^t 14 days pay att 10s. p. day . . .	07	00	00
To a Q ^r M ^r 14 days pay att 8s. p. day . . .	05	12	00
To a Corp ^d 14 days pay att 3s. p. day . . .	02	02	00
To 30 Troopers for 5 days pay att 2s. 6d. p. day .	18	15	00
	<hr/>		
	33	09	00

Under the above bill of costs is a mem. dated 26 April, that it is referred by the council to Commissary General Whalley. Then follows this certificate :—"We being informed that Coll. Blake did Raise a Trope of Sixty horse & did in y^e time of y^e late dangers draw them out and marched them to Stamford fair to p^rvent any gathering together of ill minded p^rsons there and that he hath ingaged himseilfe to pay y^e Officers & souldiers as above mentioned, we are humbly of opinion y^t the sume of 33^{li} 09^s 00^d be paide unto Coll. Blake out of y^e Counsell Contingencies now remaining in o^r hands of y^e 500^{li} ordered to be paid unto us by Mr. Walter frost y^e 23rd March 1654(5) And that the Counsell be pleased to issue their order unto us accordingly [which was accordingly done 2 May] Aprill 30th 1655. Edw. Whalley, W. Goff (Coll.), Ph. Twistleton (Lt-Col.), Charles Worsley."

By order of the Protector and his Council, 14 March, 1654-5, the following were appointed commissioners for Militia to suppress

insurrections and preserve the peace for the counties of Northampton and Rutland, viz., Mr. Barkley, Daventry; Edw. Farmor, Jno. Claypole, jun. Esq. Master of our Horse, John Claypole, Senr., esq; Thos. Brookes, Major Wm. Boteler, Alex^r Blake, Jno. Browne, of Kettering; Evers Armyne, esq.; John Osborne, Robt. Horsman (J. P.), Christ. Browne, Willm. Sheild, esq. (of Preston, who married at Northborough in this county, 26 Dec., 1655, Mary Claypole, eldest daughter of John Claypole, sen. esq., of that place); and Peter Woodcock, Jr., esq.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Stamford.

429.—NASSINGTON VICARAGE.—The king being at Woodstock on July 9, 1251, commands G. de Langel', justice of the forest, to permit Robert de Keden', parson of the church of Nassington, to have liberties, &c., in the wood of Nassington which the parsons of the church, which is a prebend of the church of Lincoln, had in the time of the king's predecessors; viz., to have a man to carry seckilones (faggots) from the wood of the farm of Nassington for all their stayings (or visits) in the country for brewing and baking, against their arrival in the country with heybote in the same wood in the whole year, their own cattle free of herbage in Risflete, and to have a pigstye in the same free of pannage, except the closed month, for which liberties they were to pay 3s. a year to the king for this right; but they were to take no oak in the same wood against Christmas, as they were not to do without the especial order of the king.

The "parson" above named is not mentioned in Willis' list; the first he gives is John the Roman, chancellor of Lincoln, precentor of York; he held it in 1284, in the following year was elected archbp. of York, and died 1298. The first named by Bridges is John Morle, preb. and vicar, ins. 19 Cal. April, 1276.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

430.—THE GARFIELDS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (281, 304).—The following note is taken from the *Journals of the House of Commons*, April 21, 1642* (which are to be found in the Reference Department of the Northampton Free Library), and is especially interesting as being probably one of the earliest references to the exodus of the family. There is no mention of this resolution in Mr. Phillimore's paper on *The Garfields of England*.

"Resolved, upon the Question, That Benjamin Garfield of Middlesex, and Peter Cowper of Huntington, Esquires, shall have a Warrant under Mr. Speaker's Hands to go beyond the Seas, without the Lett or Interruption of any his Majesty's Officers of the Ports, notwithstanding any former Order of Restraint."

J. T.

431. — ANGLO-SAXON CHARTERS. — The following list of charters relating to Northamptonshire is compiled from first and second volumes of the *Cartularium Saxonicum: a Collection of Charters relating to Anglo-Saxon History*, A.D. 430—947, by Walter de Gray Birch, F.S.A., of the Department of MSS. British Museum, etc. (London, 1885-1887.)

22. Grant of Wulfhere, King of the Mercians, etc., to the Monastery of Medeshamstede (Peterborough), of various lands and privileges. A.D. 664. vol. i. p. 33.

22A. Grant of Wulfhere, King of the Mercians, etc., to the Monastery of Medeshamstede, of various lands and privileges. A.D. 664. vol. i. p. 41.

838 (22B) Anglo-Saxon Speech and Charter of Wulfere, King of the Mercians, founding the Abbey of Medeshamsted (Peterborough), etc. A.D. 664 vol. ii. Appendix, p. ii.

839 (22C) Grant of privileges by Pope Vitalian to the Abbey of Medeshamsted. After A.D. 664. vol. ii. Appendix, p. iv.

48. Letter of Pope Agatho to Æthelred, King of the Mercians, and Theodore, Archbishop, granting privileges to the Monastery of Peterborough. About A.D. 680. vol. i. p. 74.

49. Anglo-Saxon Version of No. 48, but differing in many points from it. vol. i. p. 79.

840 (49B) Grant by Æthelred, King of the Mercians, to the Monastery of Medeshamstede, of land at Lengttricedun. About A.D. 680. vol. ii. Appendix, p. v.

843 (49E) Note of the acquisition by Abbot Hedda, of land at Cedenan Ac for the Abbey of Medeshamstede. vol. ii. Appendix, p. vi.

271. Sale by Beonna, Abbot of Medeshamstede, to the Prince Cuthberht, of land at Swineshead, co. Lincoln. A.D. 786 x 796. vol. i. p. 378.

464. Grant for two lives by Ceolred, Abbot of Medeshamstede to Wulfred, of land at Sempingaham or Sempringaham, co. Lincoln, in exchange for land at Slioford or Sleaford. A.D. 852. vol. ii. p. 67.

465. Another form of No. 464. vol. ii. p. 69.

581. Grant by King Ælfred to Deormod, the thegn, of land at Appleford, co. Berks, in exchange for land at Harandun, perhaps Harringdon, co. Northt. About A.D. 892 x 901 vol. ii. p. 223.

607. Record by King Eadward of the grant by Hungt to Wigfrith of land at Eaton on the R. Cherwell, or Eydon, co. Northampton. A.D. 900 for 904. vol. ii. p. 264.

792. Grant by King Eadmund to Ælfrie Brenting, Bishop [of Hereford], of land at Baddanbyri, or Badby; Doddanford, or Dodford; and Eferdune, or Everdon, co. Northampton. A.D. 944. vol. ii. p. 539.

432.—BRACKLEY SCHOOL (410).—In the last issue of "N. N. & Q." there is a query as to Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and his connection with Magdalen College School. Through the kind assistance of the Rev. H. A. Wilson, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, I am able to give the following details:—

There can be no doubt that Thomas Godwin was master at Brackley in the reign of Edward VI., and probably he was the *first*

Master of the School. The direct statement that he was Master of Brackley School is made by Antony à Wood, who says that he left Oxford because he could not get on with certain "Papists" who were to be found in Magdalen.

His son, Francis Godwin, in his book *De Præsulibus Angliæ*, says that the Papists were anxious to get rid of him, and offered him this position on condition of his resignation. His words are:—

"Pontificiorum factione nescio quid prædoli oblatum est modo scholæ moderationem vellet suscipere, abdicata Magdalenensi societate, quam conditionem libenter accepit sub exitum regni Edwardi sexti." Richardson's later edition reads "Scholæ [Brackleyensis] moderationem" etc. As to the date, "sub exitum regni Edwardi sexti" does not look much like 1549. But from the admission register of the College it is clear that Godwin vacated his Fellowship between July, 1549, and July, 1550.

It was probably in 1549 that the King's Commissioners, in returning the value of the chantry at Brackley, spoke of the school as already founded; but Godwin may have gone there early in 1549, and had some time of grace before resigning his Fellowship. He was not at this time in Holy Orders, for he was ordained by Bullingham, Bishop of Lincoln, and therefore not before 1560. He appears to have been forced to leave the School in Queen Mary's reign, and then supported himself by the practice of medicine. He took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1558.

"I do not imagine," says the Rev. H. A. Wilson, "that he returned to the School after 1560, as he seems to have been Bishop Bullingham's chaplain and to have been much in request as a preacher."

It is singular that in the same number of "N. N. & Q." a full account of the History of the ancient Hospital with which Thomas Godwin was thus connected should have been given, and that his name should be given amongst past Head Masters. It is hoped that this account of one of the Masters of the School will add to the interest which has been awakened by the account of this Hospital of S. John and S. James at Brackley.

Magd. Coll. School, Brackley.

I. WODHAMS.

433.—RELICS OF NASEBY FIGHT (414). THE "STRONG OAK TABLE"—I must own to a feeling of intense surprise when I saw the above table described in the catalogue of the Sale at Naseby Woollaton, February 1st as "the table at which Oliver Cromwell dined the day after the battle of Naseby, 14th of February, 1645," a paragraph

appeared in the *Northampton Herald* anent the sale, in which reference was made to this table, and to the fact that it once belonged to the Everard family. Being pretty well convinced in my own mind that the statement in the catalogue connecting Cromwell with the table was incorrect, I addressed a letter to the Editor, in the hope of getting conclusive information upon the subject. As my letter elicited no reply, perhaps I may be permitted to recapitulate its main points here with a little addition. After alluding to the table being once in the possession of the Everard family, I continued as follows:—

I remember in my boyhood's days seeing some such table standing in the kitchen of Shuckbrugh House at the time Mr. George Everard lived there. From that time until now I have always presumed this table to have been noteworthy from a far different cause to the one mentioned in the sale catalogue, *i e.*, because it was the table around which the Royalist revellers were seated carousing the night before the battle when they were surprised and massacred by Ireton's advanced guard. Is not this the table to which Whyte-Melville refers in his *Holmby House* (p. 212, cheap edition) as "the old oak table, which bears to this day the marks of many a wild carousal dinted on its surface." The following from the Rev. John Mastin's *History of Naseby* (p. 71) evidently refers to the same piece of furniture. Speaking of Shuckbrugh House, he says: "The venerable old, but sombrous seat of the Shuckbrughs, was pulled down in 1773, by Mr. Ashby, who has built with the materials a very convenient farmhouse, and offices; many ancient coins were found in the foundations, and walls; the timber, of the most substantial oak, evidently felled with the bark on in the winter, had bid defiance even to time; as the like may be seen in the roof of King's college chapel, in Cambridge. Nothing now remains worth notice upon the premises, where this ancient edifice stood, but a large oak table, about 9 feet long, and three broad, with thick turned feet in the old fashion, which is preserved with great care. Respecting this table an antiquary informed me, that about twenty years ago, in examining the curiosities at Naseby, he had the following traditional account from two old gentlewomen, the tenants. 'A party of the King's life guards* were surprised by Ireton, as they were sitting down to supper at this very table, the evening before the battle. Yes, Sir, at this very table!' Striking the board." In 1882 Paxton Hood

* "Life guards being almost appropriated to Sovereigns only, the mistake was easy, of the King's for the Prince's, as was the case." —Note to Mastin's *History*.

published his *Oliver Cromwell*. On page 200 he states that—"They still show the old table at Naseby where the guards of Rupert—the Cavaliers—sat the night before the battle,—an old oak table deeply indented and stained with the carousals of ages."

To this I should now like to add the following quotation from *Murray's Handbook for Northamptonshire and Rutland*, p. 177, "The table at which the Royalist horse were carousing in a house at Naseby, when they were overtaken by Ireton's troopers, is preserved at Naseby Woolleys."

I understand that Cromwell joined Fairfax at Guilsborough on the 13th of June, 1645, and that it was not until 5 o'clock the next morning that the Parliamentary troops quitted their quarters—therefore he could hardly have dined at Naseby the day, or any day, before the battle.

Perhaps some reader of "N. N. & Q." may be able to give a full description of the table. It would also be of much interest to know how it came into the hands of the Everards and why they gave it up.

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

434.—NASEBY OLD MAN.—In *The Northampton Herald* for the 18th of February, 1888, reference was made to the "old copper 'bull' or tank" which for nearly seventy years occupied a position on the summit of Naseby church steeple, and which was sold for £5 at the sale at Naseby Woolleys on the 9th February, to Mr. T. Buswell, of Market Harborough.

I hope this has fallen into friendly hands, which for the sake of the associations attached to it will deal with it tenderly. It was in the year 1842 that Carlyle, in the company of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby school fame, visited Naseby for the purpose of gleaning information for use in his forthcoming volumes of *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*. Seeing in what a unique manner the church steeple was adorned he thus pleasantly records the fact:—"The old church, with its graves, stands in the centre, (of the village) the truncated spire finishing itself with a strange old Ball, held up by rods; 'a hollow copper Ball, which came from Boulogne in Henry the Eighth's time'—which has, like Hudibras's breeches, 'been at the Siege of Bullen'" (*Cromwell*, vol. 1. letter xxix. p. 188). Looming out in bold relief against the sky, it might easily have led the hasty observer, for the moment, to imagine a giant was standing there; and, doubtless because of its fancied resemblance to the human form, soon became generally known and spoken of as

"Naseby Old Man." I well remember a doggerel rhyme which was current about the time when subscriptions were being sought in order to replace it by a steeple. I believe the following to be a correct rendering (author unknown) :—

"Naseby Old Man was meant to be a spire,
But Naseby poor farmers could raise him no higher."

I may add that a weather-vane was fixed above the old ball, and this has now for years adorned a summer-house in Mr. John Johnson's garden at West Haddon. The old ball, which was originally the property of the Ashby's, was restored again to its owners and carefully deposited at the Woolleys. With what feelings of regret the people of Naseby must have observed this and other relics, which have so long found affectionate sanctuary at the Woolleys, being carted away, I can well imagine—"pity 'tis; 'tis true!" It is "to Captain Ashby the village of Naseby is entirely indebted for the beautiful spire which now, with uplifted finger, marks the spot where was fought one of England's most memorable and bloody battles." Thus says Mr. Nethercote in his *Pytchley Hunt*, and though "Naseby Old Man" may in time be quite forgotten, I feel sure that "the name of Ashby will ever be remembered."

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

435. — PARISH REGISTERS OF DRAUGHTON. — The following extracts were taken by me on a hurried visit to Draughton a few years ago; possibly they may interest some of your readers, and supply a missing link in some pedigree.

- 1562 Nov. 16 Thomas Greene & Margaret Page were mar.
- 1568 Jan. 28 John Baker, Person, bur.
- 1571 Jul. 1 Katherine Mordan, d. to John Murdan, bur.
- 1601 Aug. 7 Susanna Cowper, wyffe to John Cowp' of Sonihaine in Warwickshire was burried in the Chauncell in Draughton church.
- 1610 Jan. 31 William Jones, Parson of Siresham in the Countie of Northampton, and Elizabeth Watkin, d. of Mr. Gifford Watkin and of Katherine his wife were mar.
- 1614 May 16 William Chester of Marson Trussell and Margaret Loake, d. of Robert Loake of Draughton were mar.
- 1615 May 28 Thomas Rawlins and Margaret Conquest were mar.
- 1623 Sep. 15 Arthur Longvill of Bradwell Abbaye in the Countie of Buckingham and Alice Twistleton of Hanging Houghton in the Parishe of Lamport were mar.

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- 1627 June 25 William Lowdey of Brosley in the Countie of Lincolne and Elizabeth Carrington, d. of William Carrington & of Grace his wife, were mar.
- 1630 Apr. 22 Antonie Pratt of Weldon and Judith Broke, d. of Sr. Thomas Broke of Great Okeley, knight. were mar.
- 1636 Mar. 19 Alice Cheney, d. of Erasmus Cheney and of Anne, as they say, his wife, was bapt.
- 1643 Feb. 3 William Seayre of Lughton debuzard in ye County of Bedford and Alice Orpin, d. of John Orpin and Margaret his wife, were mar.
- 1644 Jan. 2 Hannah Seaire, d. of William Seare of Lughton debuzard and of Alice his wife was bapt.
- 1648 Jul. 15 Roger Astell and Mary Wykes, d. of John Wykes, were mar.
- 1648 Oct. 31 Benjamin Tallis, s. of Joseph Tallis & of Elizabeth his wife, was bapt.
- 1652 Jul. 7 Phillip Man gent. and Mary Palmer were mar.
- 1656 Feb. 17 Mr. John Orpin, Minister of Draughton, bur.
- 1660 Jul. 15 Alexander Teere, s. of Henry Teere, was bapt., being the first that was baptized here at the Hunt since the happy restauracon of his now Ma^{ty} Charles y^e 2^d.
- 1660 Sep. 22 Ann & Elizabeth, daurs. of Anthony Twisleton & Margery his wife bapt.
- 1660 Oct. 9 Bryan Twisleton, s. of Anthony Twisleton, bur.
- 1663 Nov. 6 Katherine, d. of Anthony Twisleton & Margery his wife, was bapt.
- 1666 Jun. 1 Brigit, the d. of Anthony Twisslington and Margery his wife, was bapt.
- 1668 Feb. 4 Brian, and Katherine, s. & d. of Anthony Twisslington & Margery his wife, was bapt.
- 1694 Sep. 25 Katherine Twisleton, d. of Brian Twisleton & Mary his wife was bapt.

Shenstone Lodge, Bedford.

F. A. BLAYDES.

436.—MANTELL (MAUNTELL) OF HEYFORD. — Can anyone interested in the pedigrees of old Northamptonshire families help me with any information as to the Mantell family beyond that given in Baker's *Northamptonshire*?

In 1866 or 1867 the dean of Stamford, the very rev. Edward Reginald Mantell, M.A., of Horton priory, Kent, Rector of Gretford near Stamford, accompanied by Mrs. Mantell, called at the rectory at Heyford. My father was out or away from home, but my mother

received them, and they went to the church to see the Mantell brasses. The dean left with my mother a photograph of himself, saying he should like my father to see the last of the Mantells. Upon the back is written "Edward Reginald Mantell, descended from Sir Walter Mantell of Heyford." Dean Mantell died 29 May, 1884, at Parkbury, St. Albans, at the advanced age of 85. He married in 1828, Susan, eldest daughter of Isaac Minet, of Baldwyns, Kent. An obituary notice of the late dean appeared in *The Standard* of June 2, 1884.

Baker's pedigree ends with the name of Matthew Mantell, of Horton, co. Kent, and Collingtree, co. Northants, grandson and heir of dame Margaret Hales, æt. 21, ex. 15 Eliz., restored to his father's estate 15 Eliz.

HENRY H. CRAWLEY.

437.—SHEEP KILLERS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1675.—Mr. T. J. George, of the Northampton public library, has lately become possessed of a curious and very rare tract, consisting of seven small quarto pages, of which the title-page is as under:—

"Strange but true News from Several parts of the Kingdome, of certain Sheep-killers, or a sort of New Tallow-chandlers in the Counties of Essex, Leicoster-shire, Northamptonshire, and part of Warwickshire, &c. With a particular account of their proceedings, the number and manner of their killing them. Likewise, How they come to be discovered and taken by a Journey man Shoemaker. and are now in Leicoster Gaol, till next Assises. Published by a well-wisher to his King and Countrey.

Printed for Reuben Rugles 1675."

As is frequently the case with pamphlets of this description the margin has suffered so much at the binder's hands that a portion of the imprint has disappeared, consequently it is difficult to determine what the printer's name really is. The narrative itself chiefly consists of a lively relation of the capture of one of the sheep-stealing fraternity at an ale-house a mile or two from Leicester, where, after treating all comers with liquor he finally quarelled with a shoemaker and got taken into custody and committed to the Assizes. The language employed is extremely quaint, as the introductory passage here given will show:—

"The world is become ill favoured, Deformed, and subtle; a Brat as like the Dad (that Old Fox, the Prince of Darkneſs, as it can look. Honeſty, though elder than Fraud, and of a Heavenly brood, yet hath loſt the priveledge in moſt mens Eſtimations, it may keep the priority, the ſuperiority is gone, witneſs the irregular courſes moſt men take now a dayes, making no Conſcience of their wayes, being irrefragably

disolute, and born away with the precipes and strams of sensual pleasures, which bringeth them (as the woful consequent) to extreame poverty."

Not much is said in reference to Northamptonshire, although the name occurs two or three times in the course of the narrative, as in the following instance :—

"We are now to give the Reader an account of a new sort of Muttonmongers, who it seems have left the High-way and perpetrate their Villanies in the open Fields, to tell you what they are I cannot, but surely if they are such Gallants as reported, they have some other design then the bare stealing of a little live tallow, as many of them have done in Essex, Kent, part of Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, and several other places."

J. T.

438.—THE GARFIELDS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (281, 304, 430).—The following notices of the Northamptonshire Garfields occur in the *Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, (1874), p. 34.*

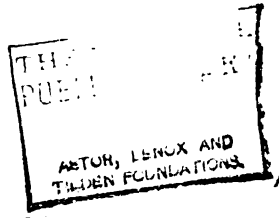
"1640, Dec. 22.—Petition of William Garfield and Euseby Woolfe, churchwardens of Upton, in the county of Northampton. Dr. Samuel Clarke, parson of St. Peter's, Northampton, sent one Pidgeon to Upton to cut the table, place it altar-wise in the chancel, and rail it in, and then directed them to pay Pidgeon for his trouble, which they declining to do, have suffered excommunication and loss. Pray that Dr. Clarke may be called upon to answer, and directed to restore the table to its original position.

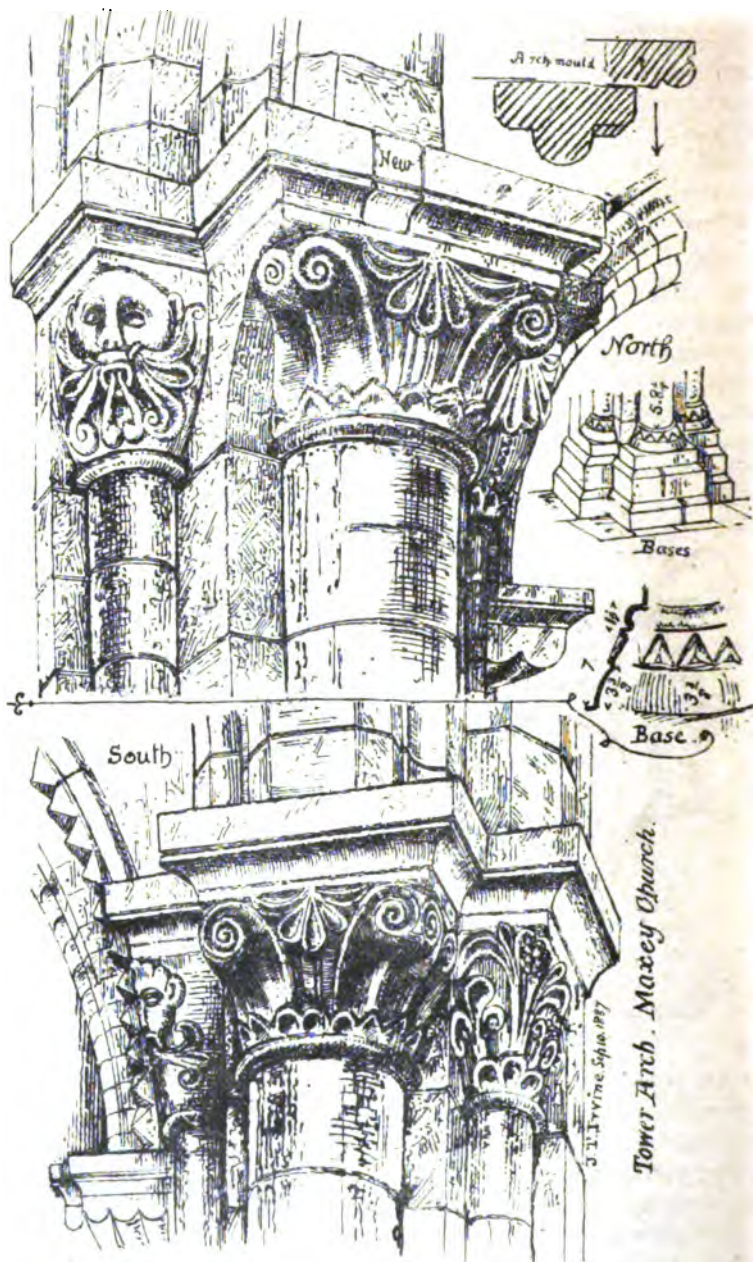
"1640, Dec. 22.—Draft order that Dr. Clarke shall make a new table for the Chapel of Upton at his own cost and pay the petitioners' charges, or else appear to show cause to the contrary.

"1640, Dec. 24.—Petition of William Rowse against Dr. Clarke, parson of Kingsthorpe, Upton, and St. Peter's Northampton, &c. Complains of injustice and oppression practised by him as chaplain and principal feoffee in trust of the new hospital at Leicester, toward the tenants and inmates thereof. L. J., IV. 117."

It is well known that in order to promote reverence in the ministration of the blessed sacrament, archbishop Laud procured a royal injunction ordering the holy table, which in most parish churches had stood in the body of the church for many years, to be removed and placed altarwise against the east wall, and protected by a railed space, as at present. Dr. Samuel Clarke was rector of S. Peter *cum*

* MSS. in the Library of the House of Lords.



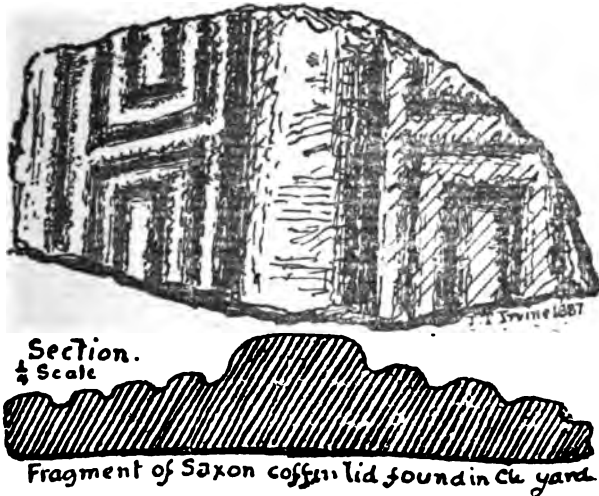


Kingsthorpe and Upton from 1608 to 1650, and seems to have been a loyal supporter of the archbishop, unlike many of the clergy. I cannot find the name Garfield in the Upton Register; the family could only have been at Upton a short time. Euseby Woolfe occurs often. There is no recorded allusion to the dispute between the rector and the churchwardens.

S. Peter's, Northampton.

E. N. T.

439.—MAXEY CHURCH.—Though this church is not recorded in the volume of Northamptonshire churches published by the Architectural Society of the County, it is one of considerable interest from containing the unusual number of three, or perhaps even four, separate buildings of Norman date. The fabric crowns the summit of the artificial "maks-eye," or "made-island," from which the parish takes its name.* These Norman portions appear to be successive enlargements of an older church of Saxon date. Of this period an interesting fragment of a tombstone dug up not long since is now preserved in the church. Its design is far more in accord



with the remains found in Wales, than with any of the abundant fragments of interlacing stone work found in this neighbourhood. The Saxon church probably had no tower. The first Norman building was therefore the addition of tower at the west end. Its parts are in so perfect agreement with the work at Castor Church; and the bases of the arch from the tower to the nave present the

* This etymology is, however, not undisputed.

same singular scaling ornament almost invariably found in the work of the architect, or master-mason, of Castor, as to leave no doubt of this being his work. Here, oddly enough, part of his design seems to have been borrowed from the neighbouring Saxon tower of Barnack, existing then as at present. The vertical stone slips at Barnack reappear at Maxey as two narrow slips of plinthless buttresses placed on the wall face, a good way inwards from the angles, just as at Barnack.

The position of the corbel table seems to prove that the proportion of this new tower was so low, (perhaps from doubt as to the stability of the foundation on the mound,) that a further addition of a fresh Norman stage was soon made, mounted over the corbelling; this again, in its turn, to be finally terminated with the present upper pointed storey. The caps of the tower arch are carved with the beautiful and rich work found in all the buildings of this able architect, and can well be compared with that seen at Castor and Wakerley. The first appearance of those curled and ornamented angles which were perfected in the early English age, are here excellently displayed. Their scale-worked bases have been mentioned above. Outside is seen the very same string, with its horizontal line of diamonds left in relief, that the architect uses at Wakerley. The date of the work cannot differ in any appreciative degree from that of Castor Church. This date must have been prior to 1116; because no trace of any of the characteristic points of the design occurs anywhere in the cathedral of Peterborough, while those singular fragments of the period of Abbot Ernulph found re-used in the great south-east pier of the tower, appear considerably to resemble it. Accordingly, when the next extension at Maxey is executed, namely, (as at Wittering and Barnack) a north aisle, not a trace of the work of the architect of the older portion is to be seen; but the bases of the piers are found to present peculiar sections, precisely similar to what is seen in the apse, and found at other points westward of the cathedral; work which is known to be not earlier than 1117 or 1118. This work at Maxey presents caps, abaci, and bases, of very plain, simple workmanship, in all cases square only, while the attempts at ornamentation are of the slightest description.

The third extension of the Norman period was the second stage of the tower already spoken of, and the south aisle, whose parts are quite distinct from the lower tower and north aisle work. Possibly this tower stage may have intervened between the periods at which the aisles were built, in which case there would be four distinct periods of Norman work in the Church. In the south arcade not only do the

caps present in the plan of their angles that square recess so peculiarly a mark of the later period of the style, but the bases also do the same, which is unusual. The outer order of the arches is cut into moderately large nail-head ornamentation, a sure sign of advanced transitional date. Other features of later date can be discerned. At the south-east angle of the chancel there is a remarkable vaulted strong room with double door. In the north wall is inserted a recessed and canopied tomb, much ornamented, where it evidently also served as an Easter sepulchre. High up in the south wall of the nave is a piscina, proving that the rood-loft was of width enough to supply room for an altar. This loft was of a magnificent character, and rendered necessary an extension upwards of the chancel arch, so as to give space for the rood figures. Some especially curious decorated windows, with square heads, light the north aisle, the soffit tracery of their heads suggesting an explanation of those singular windows, also square-headed, in the chancel of Helpston church.

There are many other features of interest in this remarkable church. But I can mention only one or two more. Externally the labels of the late window, introduced in the west wall of the tower, terminate in shields, the bearings on which may enable some of your readers who may be learned in heraldry, to name the families of position connected with the parish. The shield on the north, partly covered by the added buttress, appears to have three water bougets, possibly for de Ros; that on the south has a fess between six fleurs de lis. Nor should I omit to mention that at the east end of the south aisle is preserved the stone font of the Restoration period, about 1660. It is of an uncommonly pleasing and suggestive design; although the shallow recess of bason, while it is of proper diameter, curiously suggests how little correct arrangements were then understood. Seldom is there to be seen a more pleasing attempt of the date. Its place under the tower is now occupied by a handsome font, the gift of canon Argles and Mrs. Argles, placed, as the inscription on the cover tells us, as a memorial to the late bishop Davys.

Peterborough.

J. T. IRVINE.

440.—THE SHEPPARD FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (59, 168, 221, 364, 379, 401, 418). — The following will is given in continuation of the series commenced at the last reference.

Will of Thomas Sheperd of Polebrook 1540.

"In the name of God Amen. The xiiijth daye of September in the yere of o^r lorde God A m^cccccxl and in the yere of our sou'agne lord King Henry the eight by the grace of God off England and of

Fraunnce kynge defendor of the fayeth, lord of Irelande and in erthe sup'me hedd of the churche of England, I, Thomas Shepd of the piche of Pokebroke, in the diocess of Lincoln, in the countye of Northampton, beyng seke in body & holle of mynde do make & ordeyn thys my last wyll & testament in thys man' & form followyng, which ys to sey I fyrst I bequethe my soulle to God allmyghty, o' blessyd lady the vyrgen, & all the holy saynts in heven, and my body to be buryed in the churche of Pokebrok. And further I bequethe to the mother churche of Lincoln iiij^d. Itm to the highe ault' of the churche of Pokebrok ij^d. Itm to the repacon of the said churche of Pokebroke xx^d. Itm I bequeve to John Shepd my brother tene sheppe ij sheets ij dobletts one peyre of hosse & a cote. Itm I bequethe to eu'y godchilde of myn one shepp. Itm bequeve to my beryenge my sebon't daye & my thyrtye daye vjⁿ to be done for my soulle & all christen soules. Itm I gyve to S' John Orton the p'iche prest of Pokebroke to pray for my soule x^s. Also I bequethe to Margery my wyf anease (?) or ten't in Pokebroke whiche she dwelleth in duryng her lyfe, and aft' hyr to reymayne to Thomas Shepd my sone and to hys assignes. Also I bequethe all the resydewe of my goods vnbequethed to Margery wy (*sic*) wyffe whom I make my hole executryx. And furthermore I wyll and orden if it shall happen my said wyfe to mary that then the residewe of my said goods onbequeathed to be devided & p'ted in thre p'tys that ys to sey the one p'te to my seid wyfe, the other p'te to my sone John, and the therde p'te to my sone Thomas. Also I make my seid sones John Shepd & Thomas Shepd the sup'visores of my seid wyll. And that thys ys my mynde & last wyll I calle vnto wittness thes p'sons folowynge S' John Orton p'iche prest, John Alwarde, Wyllm Henson, John Boone, Xpofer Waryn, w^t other moo."

Reference mark, G 15. The spelling Pokebroke is peculiar but certain. I have made the use of capital letters uniform.

WILLIAM COWPER.

441.—**RHYMING PUBLIC HOUSE SIGNS** (373, 427).—In reply to my query I have received the following rhyme from Mr. A. Percival of Peterborough:—

"The Dragon's tame, fear him not
As long as you've money to pay your shot;
When money's scarce and credit bad,
That's what makes the Dragon mad."

Mr. Percival states that "This was till recently on the sign-board of a house (The George and Dragon) at Eye, near Peterborough, used as a beer-house, but now a cottage."

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

442.—LYNE FAMILY OF BRIXWORTH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

—John Lyne, M.A., ordained deacon 25th September, 1692, was instituted to the vicarage of Brixworth, co. Northton, 29th September, 1703 (see Clerical Institutions in the Public Record Office, vol. 1v.), he died in the year 1735 and was buried in the church of Brixworth, March 27. He was also rector of Lamport, co. Northton, to which benefice he was presented by sir Justinian Isham, M.P., in 1719; he resigned this living in 1729. John Lyne married in 1705 Elizabeth Stoughton, spinster. The license bond at Peterborough is dated 10th January, 1705. Allegation by John Lyne, clerk, of the parish of Brixworth, and Matthew Stoughton, of the parish of Rothwell.

The following entries appear in the Brixworth registers, viz. :—

Between the dates May 28 and Sep. 23, 1704. Ab adventu Johannis Lyne Vicarii.

1735 The Revd. Mr. John Lyne, Vicar of this Parish buried March 27

1758 [new style] Feb. 12 Mrs. Elizabeth Lyne from West Haddon widow of the Reverend Mr. John Lyne who was several years Rector of Lamport; and Vicar of this Parish about 31 yeares. She was buried in the same grave that her husband was buried in, by ye entrance into ye Chancel

1706 John, son of John Lyne, Vicar and Elizabeth his Wife B^a March 27 Baptised April 5

1708 Feb. 25 Mark and Luke, Twins, sons of John Lyne and Elizabeth his Wife

1708 April 9 John son of John Lyne Vicar buried

1708 Feb. 28 Mark and Luke sons of John Lyne Vicar buried

After the death of John Lyne, administration was granted at Northampton to Eliz. Lyne, of Brixworth, widow, John Ekins, of Brixworth, yeoman, and William Garnall of the town of Northampton, gent.

According to the Rugby School Register, Richard, son of the Rev. John Lyne of Brixworth was entered in 1723. The Rev. John F. Halford, the present vicar of Brixworth, has informed me that he cannot find any trace of an inscription to the memory of Mr. Lyne. The following entry is from Col. Chester's *Oxford Matriculations*, MS., in 7 vols, 1565 to 1869, purchased, after the death of Col. Chester, by Mr. Hartley, and sold recently by Mr. Hartley's executors to Mr. Quaritch the bookseller, but now, I believe, in the possession of Mr. John Foster :—

1687 July 7 John, son of Fish (Lyne) Oxford aged 17. Balliol Coll. B.A., 6 May, 1691. M.A., 1 March, 1693.

I may mention that the transcript in the Gloucester Diocesan Registry, of the Register of Bishops Cleeve, from March 25, 1692, to March 25, 1693, is signed "Jo: Lyne, Curate."

The above-named Fish Lyne belonged to the parish of St. Michael's, Oxford. I find, by referring to Hearth Tax Rolls, under Oxford, that he paid such taxes in 1662, 14 Car. II.; and also in 1665, 17 Car. II. This Fish Lyne died some time about 1679, administration of his effects having been granted at Oxford in that year. The will of John Lyne, attorney-at-law, of Bloxham, Oxfordshire, has mention of Fish Lyne, viz. :—"To my cousin Mary, widow, late the wife of Fish Lyne, co. Oxon, gent, &c."

In the Oxford Diocesan Registry there is a Marriage License Bond—Allegation by Francis Dumbleton of Sibford Ferris, Oxfordshire, and Fish Lyne, citizen of Oxford, dated March, 1668, preliminary to the marriage of "Richard Dumbleton, son of Francis Dumbleton, of Swalcliffe and Mary Read of the same parish, to be married in the parish church of Swalcliffe."

In stating these particulars, I beg to say that I am more especially desirous to ascertain the age of the before-named John Lyne, vicar, at the time of his death in 1735, in order to determine whether he was in reality identical with John, the son of Fish Lyne of Oxford; if so he must have been 65 years of age when he died at Brixworth in the year 1735.

Can any of your readers or contributors aid me in clearing up this point or favour me with particulars, additional to those I already possess and which I have noted above, respecting this Lyne family of Brixworth?

ROBERT EDWIN LYNE.

Dublin.

443.—SIR WILLIAM FERMOR (415).—Sir William Farmer was returned member for Brackley borough, 1661;* but by order of the House, dated 18 July, 1661, his name was erased, and the separate Indenture by which sir Thomas Crewe, knight, had been returned was declared valid. It is sir Thomas Crewe's name that stands in the Parliamentary Register.†

Major Farmer was sent in 1659 with a troop of horse to secure Carlisle for Monk, but failed in his mission; Elton, who commanded in the city, inducing the soldiers to keep him out. ‡

* *Parliamentary Register*. Containing List of the 24 Parliaments from 1660 to 1741. London, 1741.

† *Parliaments of England*, part 1., 525, (see Note 4). A Return of Members ordered by the House, March 9, 1877.

‡ *Baker's Chronicle*, page 665. London, 1679.

The Fermor family were of Somerton, Oxfordshire.* William Fermor bought Easton, Northamptonshire, of Thomas Empson, 1528. Sir William Fermor was created a baronet by Charles I., 1641. His son of the same name was raised to the peerage, by the title of baron Lempster, 1692, and his son and successor Thomas was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Pomfret, 1721.†

Preston Deanery.

W. BARTON.

Sir William Fermor, bart., eldest son of sir Hatton Fermor, by his second wife Anna, daughter of sir William Cockain, lord mayor of London, was probably born at Easton Neston, somewhere about 1623, the exact date I have not been able to ascertain. The following account of him is taken from Collins's *Peerage of England*, 1812, vol. iv., pp. 204, 205.

Which "Sir William Fermor, Bart.‡ pursuing the steps of his ancestors, took up arms in defence of the Royal Party; and notwithstanding his youth, was honoured with the command of a troop of horse by Charles I., made one of the Privy-Chamber to the Prince his son, and served them to the last with unshaken loyalty and honour. And with the same constancy and courage took his lot of suffering with them, until he and his family were very near ruined for their loyalty, as his ancestor Richard Fermor had been before for his religion. Among other hardships, he was obliged to compound § for his estate for 1400l. with the sequestrators. At last the scene changed, and he happily lived to see his Royal Master restored and crowned; and was elected a member for the town of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, in that Parliament which met at Westminster on May 18th, 1661; but died of the small-pox on the 14th following: having been nominated one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles II. and caught that distemper in performing the ceremonies of the said order. Mary, his beloved wife, who survived him, died on July 18th, 1670, and was buried at Easton Neston; she was daughter of Hugh Perry, of London, Esq. and relict of Henry Noel, second son of Edward Viscount Camden: a matron venerable for virtue and piety; a faithful sharer of all fortunes with him, and most affectionately careful of her children, who were very young at his death; viz. William, created Lord Lempster; Henry, Charles,

* *History of Oxfordshire.* See Somerton.

† *History of Northamptonshire.* See Easton Neston.

‡ He is called *Baronet* in his epitaph; but I presume it was only a mistake for *Knight Banneret*.

§ *List of Compounders*, ed. 1655, in Letter F.

George, Richard, who all died at men's estate, but unmarried ; also two daughters ; Mary, who died young ; and Anna, who was born after her father's death, and died unmarried at her house in Denmark-street, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in June, 1740." J. T.

Sir William Fermor, M.P. for Brackley, 1661, was a royalist, and was one of those who compounded* for their estates with the sequestrators. His name occurs in a little book printed during the Commonwealth (and reprinted in 1773), of which the title-page is as follows:—

"A Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, that have Compounded for their Estates. To which are Added. Some Gentlemens Names, which were Omitted in the former Edition.

LONDON : Printed for Thomas Dring, 1665. And Chester : Reprinted by R. Adams, 1773. (Price Bound Two Shillings.)"

The entry above referred to occurs on page 38, and is as under:—

Farmer Sir William of Easton-Measton,
Northamptonshire, Baronet. 1400*l.* 00*s.* 00*d.*

On the same page will also be found:—

Farmer Lady Anne of Ashton-Easton,
Northamptonshire. 0840*l.* 00*s.* 00*d.*

This was probably the mother of sir William, who survived her husband 25 years, and suffered many fines and confiscations ; and Ashton-Easton is no doubt Ashton by Roade, lands in which parishes were granted to Richard Fermor in the 4th year of Edward VI. on the restoration (in part) of his estates, seized by Henry VIII. on a præmunire, which restoration was in performance of a promise made by Henry on the intercession of Will Somers, the jester, according to the well-known story. F. T.

444.—PETERBOROUGH CHURCH PLATE. — Among the plate of Peterborough Cathedral are two large silver flagons, in height from bottom to top of lid 1ft. 2½in., and in diameter 5½in. They bear the following inscription:—

"Paulus Pyndar miles D.D. (Then the arms of the Chapter) anno salutis 1639." "Deo in Ecclesia sua Petriburgensi."

The mint letter appears to be a sort of gothic æ. From Bridges' *History of Northamptonshire* we learn that Sir Paul Pindar

* *Compounders.* Those who, to escape the fines levied by Cromwell on Royalist estates (10 per cent) compounded with the Sequestrators by paying a certain sum in settlement.

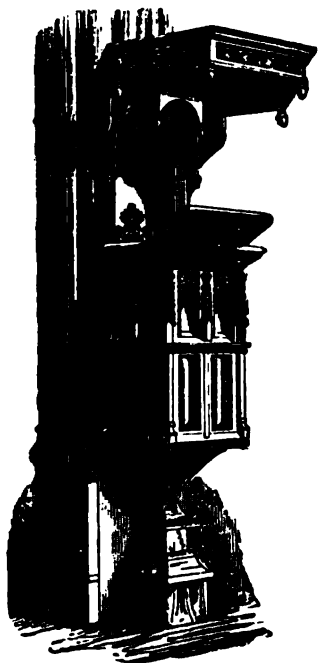
gave plate to another church in the county.* There is also at the cathedral a very large silver cup. It is not now used, though always placed on the table. It is 9½ in. high, 5½ in. wide at top, and in depth, 5½ in. This however is not inscribed as his gift. There is on it first the arms of the chapter, below which is inscribed :—

“Deo in Ecclesia sua Petriburgensi 1638.”

The mint letter *a*, lion, crowned leopard's head, and maker's name I. B. On the paten is also the same mint letter, arms, and inscription. This is 7½ in. wide. J. T. I.

445.—PULPIT AT FOTHERINGHAY.—This pulpit is well worthy of mention in these notes, as being a good example of a panelled oak pulpit of the Perpendicular style; such pulpits being most uncommon in Northamptonshire.

It was erected soon after the year 1440, when the body of the church was built. The form of the pulpit is hexagonal; it is



supported on one pillar, the lower portion is adorned with panels carved with the linen pattern in a single fold, the upper portion has small niches with tracery and small crocketed pinnacles at the angles, and in the centre of the sides. Above are the remains of the canopy, which was probably surmounted by a high crocketed pinnacle enriched with tracery, such as cover the bishop's throne and canons' stalls in many of our cathedrals. When the drawing of the pulpit was made the canopy was covered by a flat sounding board, erected in the time of the Reformation, in place of the old pinnacle which had been destroyed; this in its turn has been swept away, and a small modern embattled cornice placed over the original canopy.

At the back of the pulpit is a shield of arms bearing France and England quarterly, surmounted by an imperial crown, and supported on the dexter side by a lion rampant quadrant for the Earldom of March, and a bull for Clare; and on the

* See “N. N. & Q.” vol. I., pp. 159, 160.

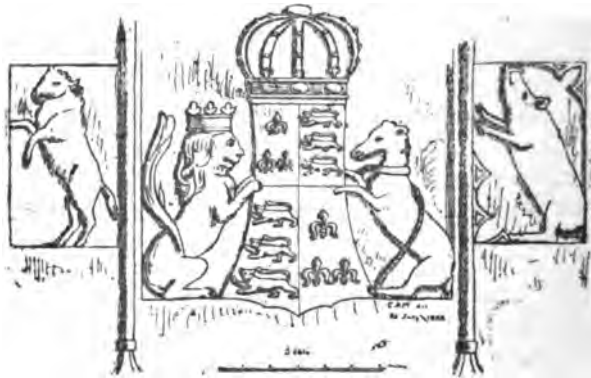
82 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

sinister side by a hart, shewing the descent from Richard II. who took that device, and by a boar for the honour of Windsor possessed by Richard III., the silver boar being his badge. Gray in his famous ode of "The Bard" alludes to the murder of the Princes, and characterises Richard by this animal, saying :—

"Above, below, the rose of snow,
Twin'd with her blushing foe we spread :
The bristled boar in infant-gore
Wallows beneath the thorny shade."

The whole was most carefully cleaned and restored by archdeacon Bonney, who mentioned in his *Historic Notices of Fotheringhay* that sufficient parts remained of the bull of Clare to justify a restoration, but that of the hart he could not speak with so much certainty.

These arms and supporters were used by the royal family in England from about 1405 to 1603 with but slight variations; they were however, more especially the arms of Edward IV., and it is possible that the pulpit was presented to the church by him, although it seems of rather an earlier date.



The sketch shews the arms as they now appear, but the original colouring has been destroyed, so that it is at the present time impossible to shew

"All the devices blazon'd on the shield
In their own tinct."

When the canopy was restored by archdeacon Bonney, some of the ancient gilding that covered that part was discovered, but now the whole of the outside of the pulpit has been painted, grained, and varnished, and this greatly detracts from the beauty of the work :

where the oak can be seen it appears as sound and hard as the day it was first cut, but the carving of the details was never very fine, and they are now much blunted by varnish and age.

The pulpit is attached to the north-east pillar of the church, as shewn in the plate, but it is now entirely surrounded by high-backed pews, with a kind of reading desk and clerk's pew at the side, the clumsy arrangement of the steps leading to the pulpit shew that they are not original, and no doubt the pulpit has been removed at some time and placed in its present position.

The engraving of the pulpit was printed in *Memoirs of Gothic Churches* (Fotheringhay), Oxford, 1841; also in Parker's *Glossary of Terms used in Gothic Architecture*; and the engraving is used by permission of Mr. Parker.

C. A. MARKHAM.

446. — NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BRIEFS (25, 78, 97, 106, 260, 345).—The following entries taken from two Kentish Brief Books may be added to the list of Northamptonshire briefs:—

St. Peter's, Canterbury.

Towcester lost by fire 1057*l.* and vpwards. Rec'd this Breef Aprill y^e 22th 1707. Collected for Towcester Breefe . . . y^e sum of three shills and two pence.

1728. Aug^t. 25 Hinton in the Hedges in Com Northton Loss by Fire 1122*l.* and upwards. Collected on this Breif 2*s*.

Charing.

Towcester. Loss by fire 1057*l.* & upwards. This brief was read in y^e Parish Church of Charing in y^e County of Kent June 5th, 1707, and collected thereon y^e sum of two shillings and three pence.

Thrapston. Loss by Fire 3748*l.* Read Oct. 25 1719 and collected thereon 1*s*. 11½*d.*

Staverton. Loss by Fire 2009*l.* Read July 5 1724 and collected thereon 1*s*. 9½*d.*

Hinton in ye Hedges. Loss by Fire 1122*l.* Read June 2 1728 and collected thereon 2*s*. 8½*d.*

Bozeat. Loss by Fire 2697*l.* Read Nov. 21 1731 and collected thereon 1*s*. 11*d.*

Pemb. Coll., Camb.

WILLIAM COWPER.

447.—BOOKS OF MARIE STUART (Queen of Scots).—In an article on "Ancient Bindings" which appeared in the *Bookbinder* for January last, it is stated that Marie Stuart had no particular emblem, but simply had her books bound in black as a sign of mourning and

imprisonment; most of them were religious works. Two or three are mentioned, one, in the library at Lille, in the original binding of black morocco, is an *Office of the Virgin*, Paris, 1574. Another was found at Niort, taken there by a descendant of the Scotchman Blackwood; and a Bible with an inscription in Marie Stuart's own hand was sold at the Sylvester sale in 1811. It would be interesting to know if any books which belonged to Marie during her imprisonment at Fotheringhay are in existence.

E. S.

448.—MASTER THOMAS BALL, MINISTER (362).—I take it for granted that it was a mere slip of the pen which gave rise to the statement that John Ball was the author of *The Life of Dr. John Preston*. All the authorities whom I have been able to consult assign the work to Thomas Ball, vicar of All Saints', Northampton; a short account of whose life may fitly be given in these pages.

He was born in 1590, at Aberbury, in Shropshire, his parents being described as persons of good and honest repute. After spending two years as usher in the then famous school of Mr Puller, at Epping, in Essex, he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1615, and became M. A. in 1625. He became a pupil of Dr. John Preston, and between master and scholar there existed an intimate and enduring friendship, due in the first instance to a sermon preached by Dr. Preston, on the doctrine of the Trinity. The views put forward by the preacher troubled the mind of Thomas Ball so much that he sought an interview, at which the elder man was so struck with the manner in which the young enquirer urged his difficulties, that he ever afterwards made him his especial friend. When Dr. Preston became master of Emmanuel, Thomas Ball went with him and became a Fellow of the great Puritan College, where he had an almost incredible number of pupils. In July, 1628, he became M. A. of Oxford by incorporation, and some two years later accepted a call to All Saints', Northampton. Here he remained till 1659, but, if I remember rightly, the All Saints' Vestry Book tells us that though he did not resign the living, he retired from the active discharge of his duties some time before his death, and the parishioners and he made an agreement concerning a substitute. After the death of Dr. Preston, his life "interwoven" so Fuller says, "much with Church and State matters was so well written by his pupil, Master Thomas Ball, that all additions thereunto may seem carrying of coals to Newcastle." Baker (*History of Northants*, vol. 1. p. 192) states that two lives were written, the one by Thomas Ball, and the other by Dr. Clarke; but this seems to be an error, for at the

end of the account of Dr. John Preston, given in Dr. Samuel Clarke's *Lives of Thirty-two English Divines*, pp. 75-114 (3rd edition, 1677) it is stated "This life was written by my Reverend Friend, Master Thomas Ball, of Northampton"; and the differences between this version of the life, and that edited by E. W. Harcourt, M.P. in 1885, appear to be confined to a few words. Mr. Ball also published *Pastorum propugnaculum, or the pulpit's patronage against the force of unordained usurpation and invasion*, in four parts (London, 1656); and in conjunction with Dr. Goodwin edited Dr. Preston's unpublished works. He was three times married and had a large family; he was buried at Northampton, June 21, 1659, "at which time his intimate acquaintance, *John Howes*, M.A. (sometimes of Emmanuel College) Rector of *Abbingdon* near *Northampton*, preached his Funeral Sermon, wherein were several matters delivered in commendation of *Mr. Ball*." This sermon, which contained notes of Mr. Ball's life, was published under the title of *Real Comforts*, and dedicated to Mrs. Susanna Griffith, daughter to Mr. Ball and wife of Mr. Thomas Griffith, of London, Merchant. This is said to be an extremely rare work, and I do not find it in the Cambridge Library. I have a note that the All Saints' Register records the burials of Dorothy, wife of Thomas Ball, clerk, on June 10, 1631; and of Jane Ball, (wife of the same) on November 19, 1635; and also the baptism of Ruth, daughter of Thomas Ball, clerk, and Jane his wife, on September 4, 1634. Many other entries concerning him and his family are doubtless to be found in this Register.

Authorities consulted:—Wood's *Fasti Oxon.*, vol. 1. pp. 805, 861, (ed. 1691). Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 291, (ed. 1662). *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 111., article on Thomas Ball, by A. B. Grosart. Bridge's *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. 1. p. 524. Baker, *loc. cit.*

Pemb. Coll., Cambridge.

WILLIAM COWPER.

449.—A RELIC OF DR. DODDRIDGE.—A little volume bought at the sale of the effects of the late Dr. Dulley, at Wellingborough, has a special local interest in that it was once the property of one of the best-known amongst Northampton notabilities—the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, whose autograph appears on the title-page, with the date 1727. Apart from this, however, the book is worth notice as being an early edition of the famous *Dance of Death*, first published at Lyons in 1538, with a series of fine woodcut illustrations generally attributed to Hans Holbein, who, if he engraved as well as designed these little pictures, must be regarded as a past master in the art of

wood engraving, apart from his skill as a painter. The designs originally numbered fifty-three, of which this particular edition contains forty-two, each one occupying a page, with a motto above and explanatory rhymes below (both in Latin). As the illustrations themselves are well known from frequent reproductions it is unnecessary to say anything in explanation of them, but perhaps a transcript of the titlepage will be read with interest :—

IMAGINES

MORTIS

••

HIS ACCESSERVNT,

EPIGRAMMATA, 6 Gallico idiomate à GEOR

GIO AEMYLIO in Latinum translata.

AD HÆC,

MEDICINA ANIMAE, tam ijs qui firma quàm
qui aduersa corporis uoletudine præditi sunt, ma-
ximè necessaria.

RATIO consolandi ob morbi grauitatem pericu-
losè decumbentes.

QUAE his addita sunt, sequens pagina
commonstrabit.

[Emblematic Design—Crab and butterfly on an
elaborately carved shield.]

LVGDVNI, SVB SVPTO
COLONIENSIS. 1545.

Lugduni, it may be mentioned, is the ancient form of Lyons, the *Imagines Mortis* here given being a Latin translation from the original French. The colophon is as follows :—

Lugduni,
Exqudebant Ioan-
nes & Franciscus
Frellonii, fratres.
1545

It should be added that there are several very pretty initial letters, which are also regarded as the work of Holbein. The binding is a curiosity in itself, the outer cover consisting of leather stamped with the initials G. B. on back and front, the usual mill-board being replaced by a folded sheet of a Missal, printed in Black letter, with red initials, etc., while the fly-sheet at each end is a fragment of a manuscript on vellum. Several specimens of early caligraphy occur on the title-page and at the end of the volume, which, with the exception of names, etc., is entirely printed in italic characters.

F. T.

450.—BALAAM'S ASS SUNDAY.—In *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. v. 426, the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen writes as under :—

“ In two districts at least in Gloucestershire it was the custom fifty years ago for the people of the neighbouring parishes to throng to Randwick Church, near Stroud, and to Hawkesbury Church, near Chipping Godbury, on the second Sunday after Easter, when the story of Balaam was read in the lesson for the day. Probably this was a relic from the days of miracle plays. On this day not only the church, but even the churchyard of the two privileged places was often thronged. Doubtless the custom prevailed elsewhere, and churchwardens' accounts might throw some light on the origin of it.”

Is there any record of a similar observance in Northamptonshire ?

H. A. T.

451. — PRAYER OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.—At the Tercentenary of Mary Queen of Scots Exhibition at Peterborough, 1887, was exhibited by Mr. A. Walker a copy, with the music, of the following beautiful lines, said to have been repeated by Mary Queen of Scots, from a small office book, before her execution at Fotheringhay.

O Domine Deus, speravi in Te,
O care mi Jesu, nunc libera me ;
In dura catena, in misera poena,
O dulcis mi Jesu, desidero Te ;
Languendo, gemendo, et genuflectendo,
Adoro, imploro, ut liberes me.

Chorus of Women Attendants (trio).

Amen.

Exaudi, O Jesu, infelicem Mariam.
Languentem, gementem, et genuflectentem,
Exaudi et libera infelicem Mariam.
O Jesu, care Jesu,
Exaudi et libera infelicem Mariam. *Amen.*

The following translation of the prayer is taken from archdeacon Bonney's *Fotheringhay* :—

O Lord my God, I have relied in Thee,
Now, O dear Jesu, set me, set me free ;
In chains, in pains, long have I wished for Thee,
Faint, and with groans, I, bowing on my knee,
Adore, implore Thee, Lord, to set me free.

452.—THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HOARD.—I should be glad if any of your correspondents could give particulars of the hoard of coins found in Northamptonshire in 1873, a notice of which occurs in *The Numismatic Magazine* (Catling and Ranson, Bury-St.-Edmunds) for May, 1887.

NUMISMATIST.

453.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES (27, 126, 181, 354).—The following further communications have reached us :—

Holbeach, Lincolnshire.

"To the Memory of Edward Worley, son of George Worley and Judith his wife; born at Little Houghton, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 5, 1738-9. Died of Small-pox in this Parish, Oct. 26, 1763.

"A youth of distinguish'd Abilities, of a most obliging & sweet Disposition; and of whom his Friends had justly conceiv'd the greatest hopes."

In the Register he is described as Edward Worley, Gent., steward to the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Holbeach.

F. HEMMANS.

All Saints, Hastings.

"Sacred to the Memory of Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Revd. Richard Williams, Rector of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire. She died at Hastings, after a short but severe illness, October 21, 1822. Aged 38 years."

"To the Memory of Bridget Cartwright, Daughter of William Cartwright, Esqr. of Aynho, in the county of Northampton; who departed this Life at this Place on the 4th Day of August, 1794, in the 42d year of her age."

Littlebury, Essex.

"Here lyeth the body of Jane, the Wyfe of Henrye Bradburrye, Gent,' Daughter of one Gyles Poulton, of Desborough, in the Countie of Northampton, Gent,' whoe in her lyfe not onely lyved vertuouslye, but fynished her daies with fayth in Christ most Joyfullye. She died the third of August, 1578; And had Issue of her bodye by y^e said Henry: William, Marye Ann, and Elizabeth."

Brass, black letter, with female figure, loose in the church chest, June, 1885.

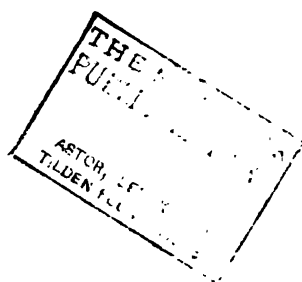
Stretham, Cambridgeshire.

"Neare this place lyeth buried the Body of y^e Ladie Mary Walker, Widow and Relict of Sr. Walter Walker, Knt. Dr. of Lawes; who was the eldest Daughter of George Lynn, of Southwick, in the County of Northampton, Esqr. She died y^e 16th day of November, 1691. Aged 75."

E. wall of N. A.

Cambridge.

R. H. EDLESTON.



north side, whose head is filled up with a catherine-wheel of stained glass, is pleasingly effective. The very large east window is perpendicular, the lower portion filled up with good masonry. Several of the corbel heads, particularly those on the south side, are of the most hideous form that can be well imagined, but well wrought; others are curious in their details. Much of the exterior is shrouded in ivy.

"The interior is kept in a state of commendable neatness, and contains many interesting architectural features. The aisles are divided from the nave by three pointed arches supported by clustered columns. An arch of larger span separates nave from chancel, this arch rising from a series of three short cylindrical columns, with bold capitals and mouldings. The clerestory windows are of two lights, trefoil headed. The south inner door of the chancel, and the northern one, opening into the vestry, are singularly but effectively composed of the bell windows of the second story of the demolished church of Barnwell All Saints. On the south side of the chancel are sedilia of perpendicular character, ogee headed and the arch crocketted, having groined roofs. In one of the south windows of the chancel are portions of painted glass representing ecclesiastics with mitres."*

This manuscript history of Barnwell contains a number of clever sketches, in pencil and water-colour, of the church and other buildings, such as the Latham hospital, the castle, and schools.

Amongst other interesting features of the interior may be mentioned a curious canopied niche on a pillar near the pulpit, the purpose of which it is difficult to conjecture. At the east end of the north aisle is an early reredos, consisting of three ogee headed arches, with crockets and finials. The stonework between the pillars has been recently pierced to admit light and air to the new organ chamber, where there is a portion of a squint or hagioscope, which has been partially obscured by the east wall of the new building, in which has been inserted a small window of two lights that formerly belonged to the demolished church of Barnwell All Saints, and which for many years lay in the rectory garden. Near the chancel arch, opening from the south aisle, is a small door of rude workmanship which formerly gave entrance to the rood loft, while in the adjoining aisle are some fragments of the stone stairs leading thereto. At the east end of this aisle are some fragments of an altar-piece of perpendicular character, brought from the ruined church of All Saints, the centre being filled by a small window, and in the south wall a piscina and a "leper" window. Many of the windows are filled with modern stained glass, and the whole of the

* Several alterations from the above description were made during the restoration.

seats, etc., are modern also. The pulpit is old, and shows some very fair Jacobean carving. The church is 77ft. 5in. in length and 42ft. 2in. wide.

Of the monuments, by far the most interesting is that of "Parson Latham," now in the organ chamber. As this deserves fuller mention I append a description taken from Bridges' *Northamptonshire*, vol. ii. p. 394:—"A monument of Raunds stone painted: at the top are these Arms, *Or, on a chief indented azure three roundlets gules*, Crest, *An Eagle standing on a cradle Or, therein a Child proper*. Under an arch in the wall, is painted the busto* of a divine in his habit, holding in his hands a book on a table before him. On the freeze below is inscribed, *Mors te omni loco expectat, tu ergo illam omni expecta*. And on a black marble tablet, between the arms and busto, this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Latham borne in Brigstock grete park, Being the sonne of John Latham gentl. keeper of the said parke, which Nicholas was parson of this church onlie by the space of fiftie & one yeares having noe other dignitie or lands or goods left him by his auncestors during which time he diligentlie fedd his flock wth spiritual & bodily food. Hee builded 2 hospitals, one in Barnewell for 14 poore people & one in Oundle for 18 poore widdowes. Hee founded 5 free schooles for yonge children, one in Barnwell, one in Oundle, one in Hemington, one in Weeklie, & one in Brigstock, & gave mani other charitable gifts, as charitable exhibition to 2 Schollers in Cambridge, repayr of bridges and highwayes, relief to such as have losses, & yearlie clothing to 45 poore children. All which doe amount to the Valew of three hundred pounds by the year for ever. When he was 45 years of age he married Marie Foster the daughter of Henrie Foster of Burwash [Burwash] in Sussex yeoman by whome he had one sonne which died an infant. This worthi pastor departed this life the 4 dayes of August in the year of his age 72. Anno Domini 1620."

This inscription has been replaced by one in modern spelling.

On the south wall of the chancel is a small brass bearing the inscription:—"Here lyeth John Orton, first warden of Parson Latham's Hospitall; who dyed the 25th day of July, 1607, in the year of his age 101." Another brass is engraved with figures of a man and woman, in the habit of the times, praying at a desk; behind the man are four sons, and behind the woman four daughters, also praying. This is in memory of Christopher Freeman, who died on the 12th of December, 1610, aged 51 years.

The font is octagonal, the sides bearing arches enriched by crockets and finials, the style being similar to that of the reredos in the north aisle. The register dates from 1558.

Returning to the churchyard, I found to the north of the church two ancient stone coffin-lids, one having on it a fine floriated cross and

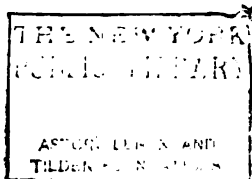
* The bust has now been relieved of the paint.

the other decorated with scroll-work much defaced. For some unknown reason these are placed over the graves of Richard Boulthbee, late rector of Barnwell, and Rosalind his wife, who died respectively on April 8 and August 23, 1874. These interesting stones, I presume, are memorials of some religious foundation which once existed at Barnwell.

Glancing over the exterior of the church one immediately notices in the second stage of the tower, on the south side, a round window of very pleasing design, the ornamentation being similar to that of the belfry windows above. It is strange that John Cole should have made no mention of so characteristic a feature. The church is to a great extent covered with ivy, which certainly adds to its picturesque appearance. The entrance to the rectory garden is through a gothic doorway of geometrical design, on either side of which are one or two small windows of similar character. From the churchyard a pleasant pathway, delightfully shaded by numerous trees, leads over a bridge of a single arch to the precincts of the castle, which is situated in the garden belonging to the fine old house occupied by the courteous agent to the duke of Buccleuch, from whom the key of the entrance gate of the castle is readily obtained.

Standing solitary and majestic on a mound of emerald turf, and surrounded by a trimly-kept garden and luxuriant foliage, the castle makes a goodly picture. Bridges, the old county historian, speaking of Barnwell says: "In the reign of Hen. I. a castle was built here by Reginald le Moine, the remains of which now standing are four round bastions, a great gateway to the south-east, a small door on the west, with doors into the bastions, and door-cases still intire. The walls, which are about three feet thick, are yet subsisting, except on the western side, the middle part of which is open. Lord Chief Baron Montague resided here about thirty-five years ago [1791]: since that time it hath been in a great measure demolished. On the Castle-hill, where the out-houses were supposed to have stood, is a dwelling house or two, in one of which Mr. Hunt lives, Rector of Barnwell-All-Saints. It is situated high, and overlooks the country to the north-west. At the foot of Castle-hill is a water, arising from adjacent springs."

Apropos to Reginald le Moine and the castle I may mention a curious little pamphlet of ten pages, printed by Wilkin, of Oundle, and entitled *Black Berengarius; a Legend of Barnwell Castle*. In this strange story of love and jealousy the chief actors are Reginald le Moigne and his two sons, Berengarius and Wintner, and the scene is at Barnwell, which according to the tale almost rivalled in marvels the celebrated castle of Otranto.



An engraving of this still imposing ruin was published by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck in 1729. There is little apparent change in the fabric of the castle since that time, except that the opening shown in the western wall has been built up. The space inclosed by the walls is now an orchard, and would make, I should fancy, a very enjoyable place for a picnic on a hot summer's day. Some of the bastions contain small chambers still entire, having vaulted roofs, and lighted by narrow loopholes widely splayed to the interior. The principal entrance is flanked by a tower similar to those at the angles. The masonry is in remarkably good preservation and the work as sharp as if of recent date. The accompanying plate is a reduced facsimile of the view above-mentioned.

A stone staircase within the quadrangle leads to the top of the walls, whence, from amidst a luxuriant growth of greenery, a wide expanse of country may be viewed. Visitors making their way to this elevated outlook will note there many varieties of wild flowers, ferns, and lichens.

Time, however, bids us hasten our departure, so making a hurried tour of the village I note, near the entrance to the churchyard, the girl's school erected at the cost of William Bigley, a native of Barnwell, who, "as ancient legends tell," started from the village in early life a needy adventurer, and having amassed a considerable fortune left funds for the erection and endowment of a girl's school in his native place.

A little further on is the Latham hospital, one of parson Latham's munificent gifts. A Tudor door gives entrance to the courtyard, round which the dwellings are arranged. The above-mentioned door has a triangular pediment, and bears the date 1601 and the words "Cast thy bread upon the waters." Rebuilt in 1876, largely at the expense of the duke of Buccleuch, who contributed £1200.

The free school for boys, founded by Nicholas Latham, has been superseded by a new school for both boys and girls, built by the duke of Buccleuch at a cost of about £2000, the old school now being used as a cottage.

At Barnwell All Saints' only the chancel of the church remains and now serves as a mortuary chapel. It contains many monuments of the Montague family.

Leaving Barnwell about 1.30 we proceeded to Oundle by train and thence walked, by way of Cotterstock and Tansor, to Fotheringhay. One object of our visit here was to witness a series of *tableaux vivants* illustrating the life of Mary Queen of Scots, produced in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of her execution.

A large barn adjacent to the castle hill had been fitted up for the purpose, and a numerous company assembled to witness this interesting display, the scenes depicted being as under:—

- 1 Garden of French Convent, A.D. 1557: Mary Queen of Scots and four noble maidens.
- 2 Court of France, April 24, 1558: Marriage of Mary and the Dauphin.
- 3 Palace at Holyrood: Queen Mary disturbed at supper; Rizzio's murder, March 9th, 1566.
- 4 Lochleven Castle: Abdication of Queen Mary, July 24, 1567.
- 5 Fotheringhay Castle: Mary going to her trial, October 14, 1586.
- 6 Fotheringhay Castle: The last New Year's Eve, December 31, 1586.
- 7 Fotheringhay Castle: Queen Mary pledging her attendants, February 7, 1587.
- 8 Fotheringhay Castle: The great Hall—the Scaffold, February 8, 1587.
- 9 Robert Scarlett, the famous old sexton of Peterborough Cathedral.

Each tableau was shown in two positions, and the whole were greatly applauded. In the intervals of the representation "Cuthbert Bede" gave one or two explanatory readings from his recently-published work, entitled *Fotheringhay and Mary Queen of Scots*.

This important episode ended we were at liberty to look about us. Of the castle there are positively no remains, unless a shapeless mass of masonry near the river side can be so called. But one may sit and dream on the mound where stood the stately keep, built in the form of a fetterlock, and there even now the emblematic thistle grows, a living link between to-day and the tragedy of long ago. Presently turning our steps towards the church, we paused for a moment to admire the stately fragment known as the New Inn, and ere long stood beneath the lofty roof of the spacious building erected by the dukes of York. The general character of the architecture of the church is perpendicular, some exceptions occurring in the mouldings and piers, probably caused by the present church being copied from the choir built by Edmund of Langley, in the latter half of the fourteenth century.

The present church consists of nave and aisles, with a square tower and octagonal lantern, and a large north porch with an upper chamber. Pinnacles surmount the buttresses along the aisles, and flying buttresses on either side support the clerestory. The appearance of the church from the exterior is by no means pleasing, owing to its want of length. The octagonal lantern surmounting the tower is, however, sufficiently graceful.

There are several ancient stones in the church which mark the graves of ecclesiastics and others, but the brasses which once represented their effigies have long since disappeared. The pulpit is original and elaborately carved. Some of the stalls formerly in the

chancel are now in the neighbouring churches of Hemington and Tansor, and are decorated with the rose, the fetterlock, and a knot. On either side of the communion table are monuments erected by Queen Elizabeth to her ancestors, the dukes of York, originally buried in the collegiate church, and removed hither by her order. They are heavy, tasteless erections, ornamented with the falcon and fetterlock. That on the south side has within a border of characteristic Elizabethan ornament, a shield bearing France and England quarterly, with a label of five points, for Edward duke of York, who was killed at Agincourt; while that on the north, an exact counterpart of the other, has France and England quarterly, with a label of five points, impaling a saltire, surmounted by a ducal coronet, for Richard duke of York, who was killed at Wakefield. Over each of these monuments is a wooden tablet, the one on the south reading:—

“Edward Duke of York was slain at the Battle of Agincourt in the 3rd year of Henry 5th, 1415. These monuments were made in the Year of our Lord 1575.”

On the other is:—

“Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, Nephew to Edward, Duke of York, and Father to King Edward 4th, was slain at Wakefield, in the 37th Year of Henry 6th, 1459; and lies buried here with Cecily his Wife. Cecily Duchess of York, Daughter to Ralph Neville first Earl of Westmorland.”

A lofty arch at the west end of the nave opens into the tower, within which is the font. The bason is octagonal, adorned with grotesque heads and foliage within gothic compartments; this is supported by a short octagonal pillar and elevated upon two steps. The dome under the tower is decorated with elegant fan-tracery. The roof is original, ornamented at the intersection of the timbers with carved foliage.

The fullest and most interesting account of Fotheringhay generally is that of “Cuthbert Bede,” in his *Fotheringhay and Mary Queen of Scots*, published by Mr. A. King, Oundle, 1886, by whose permission the engraving of Fotheringhay is given.

Northampton.

F. A. TOLE.

456.—THE PAPILLONS AND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—During last year, 1887, there appeared an interesting volume, entitled *Memoirs of Thomas Papillon of London, Merchant, 1623–1702*. By A. F. W. Papillon, a lineal descendant. The book was printed at Reading, by Joseph J. Beecroft. The subject of the Memoirs was a great-grandson of Thomas Papillon who was massacred at Paris on S. Bartholomew's day, August 24, 1572.

David Papillon, grandson of the martyr and father of Thomas, was brought to England in 1588, at seven years of age. The vessel in which they came was wrecked near Hythe on the coast of Kent. The boy's mother was drowned, but he and two sisters were saved. In the few facts given in the life of David Papillon there are two incidentally connected with Northamptonshire; one of these relates to the county town, the other is identified with the famous puritan, Robert Bolton of Broughton, near Kettering, author of *The Four Last Things*.

David Papillon was by profession a military engineer and architect. In 1645 he published a work on *Fortification*, and advocated the use of detached forts on commanding positions. In a future part will be given some particulars of his proposed fortification of Northampton, with facsimile of his plan.

The reference to the puritan Bolton is as follows :—

" In 1635 Papillon translated into French three works of the Puritan divine, Bolton; one of them being *Comfort to the Afflicted*; and by his will, executed the same year, he bequeathed £50 for their publication, provided they should be deemed worthy of it by his brother-in-law, Cæsar Calandrini, Minister of the Flemish Church in London, and by two French ministers at Geneva. Whether they were ever sent to the press does not appear."

From another paragraph it appears that David Papillon and his wife resided at one time at Northampton; this fact, with their religious tendencies, would account for their appreciation of Bolton's works. Their sons, Philip, George and Thomas, were sent "to a school of good repute at Drayton, Northamptonshire."

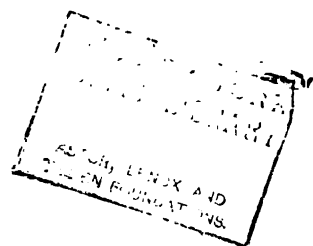
This Thomas Papillon was one of the adventurers for raising stock for setting the poor French Protestants on work at Ipswich on the linen manufacture, and for some time acted as treasurer to the scheme. Amongst the subscribers to this fund were Henry [Compton] bishop of London, and sir Robert Clayton; also one Thomas Sheppeard, of whom I should be glad to have further information. Was he a member of the Towcester family?

The only daughter, Anne, born in London in 1626, was twice married; first to William Brudenell, of Glaston, Rutlandshire, and secondly to Everard Fawcner, of Bulwick, Northamptonshire, by whom she had three sons, Anthony, Everard, and John, and one daughter, Elizabeth.

These notes are given by kind permission of Major Papillon of Reading, author of above memoirs.

London.

W. PERKINS.





457. —KNIGHT, OF SLAPTON, CO. NORTHANTS.—This family possessed land in Slapton in the reign of Elizabeth, and held it until that of George III. Some particulars of their history are to be found in Baker's *Northamptonshire*, where the arms are given, but where no pedigree is recorded. The first occurrence of the name in the Slapton registers is that of "Anthony, s. of John and Ann Knight, bapt. Aug., 1573." Thomas Knight, who ob. 1723, left the land to his son John, and, in the event of his dying issueless, to his grandson Simon. The latter married Rachel Frewen, and ob. s. p. 1776, leaving his property to "his kinsman John Knight," a London merchant.

Could any reader furnish me with a pedigree of the family, or at least inform me who was the father of the last-named John Knight? His land in Slapton belongs now, I believe, to other families. Have the descendants of John Knight died out?

C. MOOR, M.A.

15, Montpelier Square, S.W.

Clerk in H. O.

458. —THE FORTIFICATION OF NORTHAMPTON, 1645.—In accordance with the promise contained in an article on *The Papillons of Northamptonshire* (456) which appeared in our last number, a notice of David Papillon's work on fortification is here given, including extracts relating to his scheme for the defences of Northampton. The full title of the book is as under :—

"A Practicall Abstract of the Arts, of Fortification and Assailing. Containing Foure different Methods of Fortifications, with approued rules, to set out in the feild, all maner of superficies, Intrenchments and approches, by the demy Circle, or with lines and Stakes.

"Written for the benifit of such as delight in the Practise of these Noble Arts. By David Papillon Gent.:"

One "Io: Booker" appends his imprimatur thus :—

"I haue diligently perused this Abstract: and do approue it, well worthie of the Publiak view. Imprimatur. Io: Booker."

The imprint is as under :—

"London Printed by E: Austin and are to be sould at the south side of the Exchange & in Popes head Alley 1645."

The volume is a small quarto of 124 pages, exclusive of eight pages occupied by the dedication, address to the reader, and contents. It has an engraved title-page, and contains also twenty-five engraved plans of forts, etc., which illustrate and are placed immediately after the first portion of the book, comprising 88 pages, and treating of the art of fortification; the later part, commencing with page 89, being occupied by an essay on *The Art of Assailing in Generall*.

At the head of the title-page is a vignette portrait, presumably of the author, inscribed "*Ætatis suæ 65.*" The preface is dated "From London, January 1. 1645."

The dedication is "To His Excellencie Sir Thomas Fairfax, Generallissime of the Forces of the honourable Houses of Parleмент," and is signed "Your Excellencies most humble, and devoted Servant, David Papillon."

From the fourth chapter, which treats "Of the true use of the Art of Fortification," the following extract, touching the towns of Leicester and Northampton, is taken :—

"It was invented to preserve mens habitations, and the Suburbs of Corporations, and not for to burne, or pull them downe, as many of our Enginiers have done in these dayes, to their shame and guilt of conscience. For if an Enginier, to comply with those in authoritie, or with the selfe-conceited men of a Garrison, assent to pull downe Suburbs, or small Hamlets that are joyned to their Corporations, except they are suddenly and certainly in danger of a Siege, it argues that hee is either unskilfull in his profession, or voyd of all Christian charitie, and naturall humanitie; for by the experience of his Art, or alteration of his method of Fortification, he may preserve these Suburbs or Hamlets, to the great advantage of the Town; or of another Fortification, and so dispose of his works, that he may secure them, and yet the Corporation shall rather need fewer men to man their works, then it would require when these Hamlets are pulled downe. This hath been the case of Leicester, for had they not rejected a good counsell, they might assuredly have been preserved by a larger Line of Communication, then there was by halfe a mile; for this Line might have been defended with three hundred men lesse then that they made, for the which they were enforced to pull downe many honest mens houses, and draw a true imputation of inhumanitie upon themselves; for what greater inhumanitie could these poore soules expect from their cruell Enemies, then to see their houses burned, or pulled downe. And by this instance you may see how dangerous it is for Committees and Governours to be led away by the chat and ridiculous reasons of ignorant and selfe-conceited men, that make no conscience what mischief they do to others, so they secure themselves, as they suppose; for it is often rather a supposition, than a true securitie or preservation, because it falls out oftentimes, that if these Hamlets or Suburbs be fortified, they serve as Bulwarks for the preservation of their Towne, and so by pulling downe of them, they advance their owne ruine, to save some small charges; nay, they often encrease them, by pulling of them downe. For instance: It is supposed by the judgement of such men aforementioned, that Cotton End, a small Hamlet adjoining to the South bridge of Northampton, is to be pulled downe, if they be threatened

of a Siege, to make the circumference of their Works the lesse, and to secure their Bridge. But I will maintaine that if Nature it selfe, and the Art of man had plotted together, to place a commodious seat to serve as a Bulwark, not only to the South bridge, but to the whole Towne, they could not have found out a better then that part of Cotton End is. For being fortified as it ought to be, it will make that side impregnable; and this End might have been fortified and secured at the first, with smaller charge and a shorter Line of Circumference, then that which they have made, by which it is exposed to the Enemies mercie, and yet their Works are by it of less validitie, if they had not relyed over-much upon their owne judgement.

“And although this conceit is backt with the assent of a learned Divine, yet I will judge charitably of his assent, as being in judgment so possest, this being out of his element; yet wisdom should induce him to rely more upon the judgement of an Artist, than upon his owne, and specially when it is bent upon the safest and the most charitable course. And this counsell I give them, to fortifie only the said End, according to the modell inserted in the 23 Plate; now they may conveniently do it, will be worthy of thanks if they embrace it; but if they do not, if ever they be besieged, it will produce an after-wish, as those of Leicester did, when it was too late; O that wee had followed such an advice and counsell; And so much for the discharge of a good conscience.”

Plate 23, mentioned above, represents “Northampton Rightly Fortified,” on a scale of an eighth of an inch to every fifty yards. Cotton End is strengthened by a quadrangular fort with four bastions; a square fort, also with four bastions, somewhat east of Derngate; and another at a corresponding distance west of Cotton End fort. The entire figure would be something of an irregular octagon, the northern half of which would be protected by curtains and frequent bastions only, and no forts. A facsimile of this plate accompanies this article.

A further interest attaches to this curious volume from the fact that it is doubtless the identical copy sent by the author to “The Grand Committee of Northamptonshire at Northampton,” with the letter hereto appended. Both letter and book are the property of T. W. Thornton, Esq., of Brockhall (through whose kindness we are enabled to publish these particulars). It seems not improbable that the ancestor of the present representative of the family, John Thornton, Esq., who was Sheriff in 1674, was a member of the committee, and that the book and letter have remained in the family from the time of its presentation.

The following is a verbatim copy of the letter :—

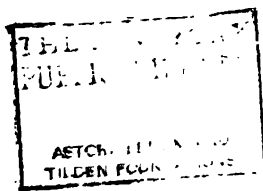
“ Right worchip ”

“ I was informed last week by a gentleman of worth that you were a bouth to leffen the Circumferance of your line of communication in lieu to increase the same ; for to take in Cotton Ende ; and to secure three great hallows ; and five raising grounds that are all within one hundred yeardes of youre waikes and workes. That will vndoubtedly (according to humaine reason ; and the rules of Art) bee the Cause that your Towne will bee one day or other ; lost as sodainely by some stratageme of war ; or by a' sodaine storme ; as Hereforth ; and Darmowth ; haue been taken of late by our forces ; If ever the enemie attempt the same.

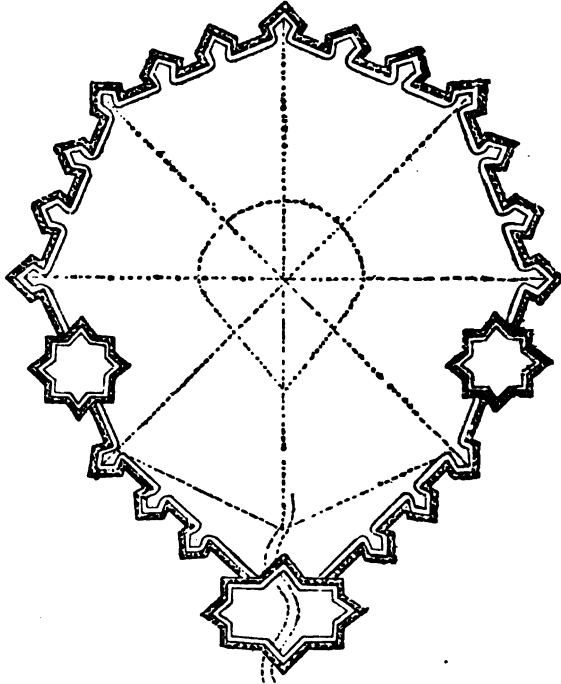
“ Therefore bee well aduised before you goe a' bout it ; for should you cast away five tymes as much more moneys ; as you have formerly cast a' way abouth your scar-crowes Mounts and ill flanked winding angles ; all your workes will not be worth a' botton ; except you rectify and secure by Art ; these naturall defects of the seate of your Towne aboue citted ; And that can not bee done without you imitate pvnctually ; the Model demonstrated in the three and twenty plate of this abstract that I present vnto you ; in commemoration that I was once in your seruice ; And therefore bound to giue you this wholsome Councell following ; for the discharge of a' good conscience.

“ My councell and iudgement is this : That you should leaue youre old workes as they are ; for this new intended line, that your Engenier persuades you to vndertake ; will not rectify at all these foresaide naturall defects of your seate ; and therefore can not preserue your Garrison ; from an vnexpected surprisè, nor from a' sodaine storme ; but this larger line demonstrated in Plate 23, will with your old workes ; preserue it from all dangers ; And yet this larger line ; shall bee defended by five hundred men lesse ; then his new intended Line ; I doubt not but this will seeme a' Paradoxe to you ; and peraduenture also to your New Engepier ; but it will not seeme so to those that knowe by experiance ; what the alteration of a' Methode of fortification can doe.

“ The first thinge in my opinion that your Engenier should take in hand ; is to fortify cotton ende ; in the manner of such a' long fort drawne in Plate 23 ; and that being finiched ; to drawe a' diagonal line from the sowth east ende of that fort , one hundred yeardes beyond the dearne gatte to the knowle of the hill ; and there to erect such a' square fort demonstrated in Plate 23. And that being finished ; to drawe a' nother diagonal line ; from the sowth west ende



NORTHAMPTON RIGHTLY
Brickford--
The scale is for every $\frac{1}{8}$ part of an inch 50 yards



The scale of the plan in the book is for every $\frac{1}{8}$ part of an inch 50 yards.

The plan given above is one half the scale of that in the book. The rectangular fort on the lower part is intended to represent the fortification of Far Cotton, with the London Road running in a curved line through it, but it does not appear where the river was to run.

of the long fort; to the Casey beyond the west bridge; and there to erect a' nother square fort; making the rode or Casey to passe thorowg the Midst of the said fort; and this may bee done by midsummer with the six flankers vpon the two diagonal lines; And this being finiched; you may prosecute the rest according to the Model discribed in Plate 23. And by this course; your garrison in a' yeare tyme; would bee one of the strongest and one of the most formidable garrisons in this kingdome. Whereas by the course you are a' bout to take; you will within a' Triffle cast a' way as much as the other will cost; and your garrison neuer the stronguer; nor you saffer than you are; and your workes as much or rather more diformed than they are now. And this is the Councell that in my iudgement; may doe you good; the irrefutable reasons to backe the same are here and there Mifficall ly sett downe in this abstract in Pages 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 87, 88; and diuers others the which I refer to your iudicious confideration.

"Now hauing thus faithfully dealth with you; pray deale as iustly with mee; and lett mee obtaine by your fauor the forthy shellins that Mr. holman doth still retaine from my pay; vnder colour of the hazard he hath runned in aduancing mee eaightene pounds vpon a' warrant that you gaue mee for xx in lieu of my Pay; for if I complaine to those that haue power to rectify this abuse; his reputasion will not onely bee blemiched by it; but it will also cast an asperfion vpon your selves; for giuing a' seruant of yours in lieu of ready money; and some recompense bisides; a boue his Pay; a' warrant of so little validity that hee was inforced to take eaightene pounds in sted of twenty; except hee did returne from whence hee came without a peny; I beseeche you then to pay him his principall and his interst for the tyme hee was without it; for these exorbitant courfes are ill beseeming to Christians; in these tymes specially of a' reformation; and hopping you will graunt mee this iust and equitable request I commit you to the gracious protection of God; and rest

"Your humble seruant Dauid Papillon.

"from London the 2th of Feb 1645."

"To my much Honnored
friends; the grand Commities
of Northampton shire.

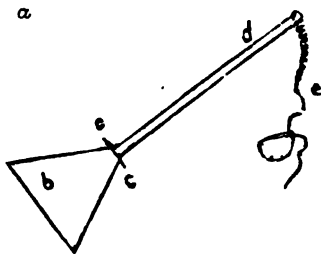
At
Northampton."

The recommendations of Mr. Papillon were never, we believe, carried into effect. The letter is dated in February; in June the battle of Naseby had rendered the strengthening of

Northampton needless. But within the last thirty-five years there was a bastion in the Cow Meadow south of A'Beckett house, which seems answerable to one of the bastions; while the mound still remaining, a little eastward, now crowned with a seat, would apparently answer to the square fort east of Derngate. There was, however, a tower at the south-east corner of the wall so early as the reign of Henry II.

On a fly-leaf at the commencement of the volume is the following MS. note:—

"Capt. Hooper w^{ch}. was Ingeneer when Banbury was taken And Rayland Casile being first Ingen^{er} to North ton: After one of y^e Cheife Ingeneers in y^e Army v^{se}d alwayes for to v^{se} faggotts of small woode, w^{ch} he would mingle with earth, & would still Carry y^e earth before him with Spades & Shovells flinging from one to an other one higher then an other untill he brought his workes vnto y^e mole free & higher then the enemise workes he layed his workes oute Comonly by y^e eye as considering y^t by line & Instrument too tedious, he had a way to cover his port holes not with doares, but with the fashione marked with (a) going vpon two gudgeons having a tayle of 13 or 14 foote long, & that w^{ch} Covered y^e port hole was so thick made with timber clamped together with Iron & pines (being Canon prooffe) & also it laye a slope like house ridge y^e bullett woulde slant of & not much hurt it with suting [shooting], it being so heavye & thick att y^e porte hole y^t he was forced for to have a long tayle of a strongpeece of wood aboute 13 or 14 foote long (as before) with a rope tyed att y^e ende of it for y^e canoneeres to pull it vp with ease when they should shoote."



- (b) y^e place y^t covered y^e port hole
- (a) y^e gudgeons
- (d) y^e tayle of it
- (e) y^e rope

It may be mentioned that this curious volume and letter were exhibited by Mr. Thornton at a meeting of the Committee for Local Antiquities of the Architectural Society of the County in Feb. 1863.

London.

W. PERKINS.

459.—A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY MENDICANT.—I have lately met with a rather curious little book, printed in 1699, which describes the travels and adventures of a mendicant who in the course of his wanderings visited Northamptonshire once or twice, and relates some strange experiences which befel him there. Thinking it may interest

some of your readers, I send a copy of the title-page and one or two extracts referring to this county. The book is a small octavo of 156 pages, exclusive of the preface and contents, and is dedicated to Lady Mary Charleton. The title-page is as follows:—

"The Compleat Mendicant: or, Unhappy Beggar. Being the Life of an Unfortunate Gentleman: In which is a Comprehensive Account of several of the most Remarkable Adventures, that befel him in Three and Twenty Years Pilgrimage. Also a Narrative of his entrance at Oxford, his Ordination, his Behaviour and Departure from Court, his taking upon him the habit of a Shepherd, &c. With general Reflections and Observations upon the Men, Manners, Customs and Religions, of the several Countreys he wander'd through."

• • • • •
"LONDON, Printed for E. Harris, at the Harrow in Little-Britain. MDCCLXIX."

Chapter 1. consists of a dissertation on the calamities of human life and some remarks on charity, concluding with these words:—"However, for my own part, I must acknowledg it would be ungrateful in me to make reflections; I have lived already more than twenty Years upon the common Stock, I mean by the help of my Begging Talent, I have made a doleful Passage through the World; the manner and Circumstances I intend to relate at large in the following Sheets."

After an account of his birth and parentage, and the misfortunes which led to his leaving the University, the mendicant begins the story of his wanderings. Setting out from Oxford, he goes through Thame into Bedfordshire, and so to Newport Pagnell, whence he sets out for Northampton, but on the way encounters an itinerant parson, who instructs him in several of the mysteries of begging and wheedles him to join company, and together they proceed to Oundle, in which neighbourhood they continue about a month; finally reaching Bosworth, where they are both seized by a constable and carried before "Sir B. D. a worthy Justice of the Peace, that liv'd in the Neighbourhood." The parson proves to be an impostor, and is sent to Leicester for trial. The mendicant being discharged returns into Northamptonshire, and by means of a letter of introduction to a clergyman obtains a situation as usher in a school, where he continued some twenty months, at the end of which time he is ordained a deacon by the Bishop of —, then on a visit to a nobleman in the neighbourhood. At this juncture the sister of the clergyman falls in love with the newly made deacon, "to avoid which he forsakes his Place, and returns to his former Profession of a Mendicant." Amongst a variety of other experiences he passes some time as servant to a shepherd, and concludes the book

with an essay in which he "demonstrates Death, simply consider'd as an exit out of the World, to be much preferable to Life."

I should like to ask if anything is known as to the authorship of this book, and whether there is any possibility of identifying the Northamptonshire school in which he officiated as usher, and the parson whose sister formed so unfortunate an attachment. F. T.

460.—"THE BEAUTIFUL MISSES GUNNING."—Horace Walpole says in a letter to sir Horace Mann, dated June 18, 1751, "The two Miss Gunnings, and a late extravagant dinner at White's, are twenty times more the subject of conversation than the two brothers (Newcastle and Pelham) and Lord Granville. These are two Irish girls, of no fortune, who are declared the handsomest women alive. I think their being two so handsome, and both such perfect figures is their chief excellence, for singly I have seen much handsomer women than either; however, they can't walk in the park, or go to Vauxhall, but such mobs follow them that they are generally driven away."

A note says:—"The Beauties Maria and Elizabeth, of whom we shall read so much. They were the daughters of John Gunning, Esq., of Castle Coote in Ireland. . . . The elder was now (1751) in her 18th year, the younger in her 17th year. Maria married 5 March, 1752, the 6th Earl of Coventry, and died Oct. 1, 1760. . . . Elizabeth married 1st, Feb. 14, 1752, the 6th Duke of Hamilton; and 2nd, 3rd March, 1759 . . . John 5th Duke of Argyll, for whom she had refused the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of British Inland Navigation."

A second note says:—"It is remarkable that this great lady (the Duchess of Hamilton) and her sister Lady Coventry, had been originally so poor that they had thought of being actresses; and when they were presented to the Earl of Harrington, the L^d Lieut. at the Castle of Dublin, Mrs. Woffington, the actress, lent clothes to them."

It appears that Horton was afterwards granted by the Crown to sir Robert Gunning, a member of the family to which the Beauties belonged.

Watford.

HENLEY.

The following letters and notes relating to the above-named ladies are taken from vol. 1. of *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, (edit. 1833):—

"Of this lady and her sisters, so well remembered as the *beautiful* Misses Gunning, the following account appears in the

Gentleman's Magazine of January last,* given *verbatim et literatim*, as written by the parish clerk of Hemingford Grey, in Huntingdonshire, to James Madden, esq. of Cole House, Fulham.

"Sir, I Take the Freedom, in wrighting to you, from an Information of Mr. Warrinton, that you would be Glad to have the account of my Townswoman the Notefied, the Famis, Beautifull Miss Gunnings, Born at Hemingford Grey, tho they left the Parish before I had Knolege Enough to Remember them, and I was Born in 32 (1732). But I will give you the Best account I Can, which I Belive is Better than any man in the Country besides Myself, tho I have not the Birth Register for so long a Date, and since Dr. Dickens is dead, I dont know where it is, but the Best account I Can Give you is, Elizth. the Eldest,† married to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, after his Decease, to the Duke of Arguile; the second Mary to the Viscount of Coventree; the third I neve Knew Ritely to home, but I beleeve to some privett Gentleman. I Rember a many years ago at least 30, seeing her picture in a print Shop,‡ I beleeve in St. Pouls Church yard, as follows :

the youngest of these Beauties here we have in vue
so like in person to the other two,
ho Ever views her Features and her fame,
will see at once that Gunning is her Name.

which is the Best account I Can Give you of them three; but then there was two more, which perhaps you dont know any thing about, which I will Give you the True Mortalick Regester off, from a black mavel which lies in our chancel, as follows :

"Sophia Gunning, the youngest of 4 Daughters, all Born at Hemingford, in Huntingdonshire, to John Gunning, Esq. Died an Infant, 1737.

"Lissy Gunning, his 5 Daughter, Born in Irel. Died Dec 31, 1752. Aged 8 years 10m.

"Suffer little Children and forbid them not to Come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.—*Matth.* 19, 14.

"This, Sir, is the Truest and Best Information I Can Give, or you Can Get; and if this is of any use to you, I should be much obliged

• In Supplement issued February 1st, 1831.

"† This is wrong, Elizabeth was the second daughter.

"‡ The print alluded to is an *oval*, painted by *Cotes*, and engraved by *Spooner*. Beneath is the name, 'Miss Gunning,' and a little lower the following lines :

"This youngest Grace, so like her sister's Frame!
Her kindred Features tell from whence she came,
'Tis needless once to mention Gunning's name."

106 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

to you to let me have a line or two from you, that I may be satisfied that it was not in vain. And am, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

WM. CRISWELL."

"Hemingford Grey,
August 14, 1796."

J. T.

Perhaps the best account of these once celebrated ladies is that given in *Harper's Magazine* for July, 1884, in an article entitled "The Professional Beauties of the last Century." As this will probably be readily accessible to most readers of "N. N. & Q." I give only the briefest outline of their history. Maria and Elizabeth, daughters of John Gunning, Esq., of Castlecoote, Roscommon, after a life of poverty in the wilds of Connaught, came to London in 1750, when the eldest was 18 and the younger one barely 17 years of age. They speedily became the acknowledged beauties of the day, and their appearance in public was the signal for crowds of admirers to waylay them, "until the police have to be in attendance when the sisters go to fit on shoes in St. James' Street. The thoroughfares are crowded half a mile down when it is known they are visiting at some house in the vicinity." A like success was theirs at Bath in the autumn of 1751, and the new year saw them again in London with still undiminished popularity.

The story of Elizabeth's marriage to the duke of Hamilton is thus told by Walpole:—

"The Duke of Hamilton, having already fallen in love with her six weeks ago at a masquerade, made such violent love to her to-night one end of the room, while he was playing at pharaoh at the other, that he saw neither the bank nor his own cards, which were of three hundred each, and soon lost a thousand." About a fortnight later, Elizabeth being alone with her impetuous suitor, makes him "so impatient that he sent for a parson. The doctor refused to perform the ceremony without a license or ring; the duke swore he would send for the archbishop. At last they were married with a ring of the bed-curtain at half-an-hour after twelve at night, at Mayfair Chapel." A few weeks later Maria was married to the earl of Coventry, and in March they were both presented under their new titles. Elizabeth subsequently became the mother of two dukes of Hamilton, was afterwards created a baroness in her own right, and by her second marriage united the two great houses of Hamilton and Argyll, becoming the mother of two dukes of the latter title also. Maria died in 1760 at the age of 28.

Amongst the illustrations are portraits of these two ladies.

F. T.

461. — THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND NORTHAMPTON. — The following entries from the Close Rolls have a local reference :—

p. 262. Rot. Litt. Claus : An 17 John 1215-16.

Mandatu' est Roĝo de Nevill qđ hīre fač Māgro Militie Templi sexaginta Chev^ones in parco dñi Reĝ de Norhamtoñ.

p. 280. (18 year of John, 1216)

Rex Willo Ayndr' tč Mandam^o voš qđ hīre fač dilčo noš i xpo Maĝro milič Templi in Angl xxx gistas t lx chev^ones i pco nro Norhamtoñ quas ei dedimus. T. me ipo apud Albū monast^oium. ix. die Aug.

462. — "NASEBY OLD MAN" (434).—I should like to supplement my note on the above with a few particulars of interest I have just come across in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, for February and November, 1793.

In the February number, p. 147, the Rev. John Mastin's *History of Naseby*, which had then been recently published, received a short complimentary notice, being spoken of as written "in a very satisfactory manner."

With the November number appeared a copperplate etching of Naseby church from the south, signed "T. Prattent *del. et scl.*" "Naseby Old Man" is here shown in position as I well remember having seen it when a boy. In the left hand upper corner of the plate are engravings of (1) a ring found at Stratford Langthorne, and (2) a thumb-ring in the possession of Mr. Mastin, neither of which have anything to do with Naseby. In the right hand upper corner is engraved a sun-dial which Mr. Mastin also possessed, and which, with the thumb-ring, he refers to in an interesting letter in that number of the magazine. I append both Mr. Prattent's * and Mr. Mastin's † letters below :—

"Mr. Urban,

"Nov. 4

"The 'History of Naseby,' reviewed in your present volume, p. 147, having been published without a view of the church; allow me to supply that deficiency by sending you a drawing of it (see plate II.) ; accompanied with an illustration from Mr. Mastin's entertaining little book :

"The church is dedicated to All-Saints, but no record is left of the time when it was built, or who was its founder : the materials, as to stone, are from the quarries of Weldon, Haslebeece, and Harlstone. It consists of a body, two ailes and chancel, with a porch on the

* *Vide* p. 985.

† *Vide* p. 1001.

in the same plate, was bought by a person who collects rags, &c. in the country, among scraps of other metals, such as iron, brass, &c. &c. and brought to me as a matter of some curiosity. I have reason to believe it belonged to an ecclesiastick, a member of some monastery, from a niche, or small bit, being taken out as with a file in the inside just under the crown or head. Of this your intelligent correspondents will best judge.

Yours, &c.

John Mastin."

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

463.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES (27, 126, 181, 354, 453).—The following inscription I copied from a horizontal stone now lying in S. George's churchyard, Canterbury. The stone is broken in two or three places.

"Sacred to the Memory of Richard Mapletoft, Gent. late of this Parish; who died the . . . day of July, 1801 aged 70 (?) [y]ears. Also of Mary his [w]ife, who died the 6th day of Decr. 1809, aged 75 years. Also of Vade Burford, Daughter of the late Edward Burford, M.D. of Banbury in Oxfordshire: and the Neice and Beloved Friend of the above Richard and Mary Mapletoft who died the 27th day of March 1810 aged 59 years. And also Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev^d. John Mapletoft, Rector of Byfield in Northamptonshire, and Ann his wife, who was daughter of Richard Walker, of Market Harborough, in the County of Leicester Barrister at Law."

The mention of Byfield, Banbury, and Market Harborough induces me to send you this.

Canterbury.

J. M. COWPER.

The following have also been received:—

Cheriton, Kent.

"Beneath in a small Vault are Interred the Remains of the Reverend JOSEPH KNAFF Rector of Brampton, in Northamptonshire, Who died the 22nd Dec^r, 1757. Aged 55 Years. As also, the Remains of ELIZABETH his Wife, second Daughter of HENRY BROCKMAN, Gent., Who died 3 June, 1797. Aged 80 years."

Mural tablet, chancel.

Foxton, Cambridgeshire.

"Here lyeth interr'd y^e body of John Fvller, who departed in Aprill 1588. Who maryed Dorothy, y^e daughter of Thomas Chichley, of Wimple Esq. by Maryan, his second wife, the daught' of Hussey, of Lincolnshire, the which Thomas Chichley was sonne of Will. Chichley & of Alice his wife, y^e da. of Tho. Bruges, Grand-father to y^e first Lord Chandoyes, The w^{ch} William was sonne of Henry the sonne of John y^e sonne of William who was brother to Henry Arch-

bishop of Cantvrbvry, & Robert Chichley twice Maior of London, The sonnes of Tho. Chichley of Higham Ferres.

"This stone was layd here at the charge of Fvller Mead, ye sonne of Robert Meade, borne at Moch Easton, in Essex, who maryed the davght' & Heire of John Fvller, by Dorothy his wife, wth Fvller Mead maryed Rose, ye davght' of Francis Brackin of Cambridge, Esq., who had Issve Edmond Mead, & Fvller Meade, 1638."

Brasses, capitals, 4 shs. lost. E. end of S. A. floor.

Cambridge, St. Edward.

"Sub hoc Marmore positæ sunt Reliquiæ EDWARDI CLARKE, A.M. socij ac Præsidis Aulæ de Clare; Academiæ antem hujus Bedelli Armigeri Qui cum natus esset apud Stoke Doyle juxta Oundle In Agro Northamptoniensi Patre olim Presbytero Anglicano Ac Petrensi Socio Sub Tutela SAMVELIS BLYTHE S. T. P.

"In dictam Aulam concessit

Primam Juventutem ita effinxit, ut cum Ingenij vi,
Tum gratia & Voluntate Amicorum Morumque Elegantia
& concinnitate facilo inter Coætaneos emineret,
In numerum Sociorum ad scriptus id Negotij sibi dabat,
Ut sub Auspiciis Reverendi Tutoris Collegii Ædificium,
Opus Jamdiu inchoatum, tandem absolveretur:
Cujus Memorïe annuatim celebrandæ, ob immensam
Versus Clarenses munificentiam, Sexaginta Libras

Per benigne donavit,

Cum autem Sacra Domus adhuc Aulæ lautior decesset,
Trecentas Libras, ut nova extrueretur, designavit,
Neminus Religione Apertâ apud Deum, quam erga Homines
Beneficiis clam erogatis, videretur contendere,
Procuratorio munere maxima cum laude perfunctus est;
Bedelli vero, universo fere Togatorum consensu, vices suscepit;
Multum, vigente animo; ab Academiâ dilectus, vicissim adamavit,
Quam Almam Matrem in Deliciis ei fuit appellare:
Cum autem utramque Academiam amplexus esset summa cum Benevolentia
Hujus certe surgentia Moenia præsertim exosculatus est;
Centumque & viginti Libras, Illustri Operi promovendo
Vel manente Vite, vel Scriptis suis ultimis, impertivit,
Vergente Ætate, ingruente autem ægritudine mortifera,
Totum se Deo Optimo Maximo tradidit,
Et Christianam Fidem, quam vsque intimo corde receperat,
Ducem sibi comitemque adscivit ad Vitam Æternam.
Hæc dolens moerensque Lachrymas inter & Luctum,
Descripsit Robertus Greene Aulæ Clarensis Socius,
Pietatis ergo, Amicus de Amico,
Ob: Jan: 13. A.D. 1726-7."

Floor of north choir aisle.

Cambridge.

R. H. EDLESTON.

464.—OLD WINE GLASSES AND GOBLETS.—Mr. Albert Hartshorne (Bradbourne Hall, Wirksworth), has in hand a work on 17th and 18th century wine glasses and goblets. He will be glad of notes on such things, or references to *dated* examples, with sketches and dimensions, and descriptions of their shapes and stems, and the engravings on the bowls. This picturesque subject, which has not hitherto been treated of, will include the drinking glasses of the Jacobite and rival clubs, those of which the fashion was introduced at the coming of William III. and on the accession of George I., the "Hogarth" glasses, and the numerous variety of "twisted" stemmed, cut, and engraved wine glasses of the latter part of the last century.

465.—WAKERLEY PARISH REGISTERS (391).—

- 1599-1600 Katherine Conyer the daughter of Margret Conyer
widdowe, xxvij of Jan.
- 1601 George Mailes sonne of Thomas Mailes, ix Sept.
- 1608 John Barnewell sonne of Francis Barnewell, vij. Aug.
- 1610 Martyn the sonne of Walter Rudinge, gent., xvj. Sept.
- 1612 Elizabeth daughter of Symon Wells, xxiv. Aug.
- „ Susana daughter of George Mailes, xvij. Oct.
- 1614? Ellen Marchall the daughter of Nicholas Marchall, 1 Dec.
Anne, daughter of Nicolas, v Dec., 1615
- 1621 Francis Barnewell, the son of John, Dec. xxviii; Laurence,
son of the same, 11 Feb., 1622-3
- 1630 Peregrin Rudkin son of Bartholomew, a stranger without
dwelling, Aug. 1
- 1637 Edward Cecell son of David Cecell, esquire, June 10, bur.
Feb. 24, 1638-9, Elizabeth Cecill, daughter of David Cecill,
esq., 29 June, 1638, (buried at Tinwell, Rutland, 16 Nov.
following), Thomas Cecill, son of David, 9 Jan., 1639-40
(buried at Tinwell, Rutland, 28 May, 1641).

David Cecell, son of Sir Richard Cecell of this place, and Elizabeth his wife (daughter of Sir Ant. Cope, of Hanwell, Oxon, Knt. and Bart.) became 3rd Earl of Exeter and 4th Baron Burghley on decease *s. p. m.* of his uncle William, 2nd Earl, K.G., July, 1640. David, died in London (at Exeter House), 16 April, 1643, and was buried with his ancestors in St. Martin's Church, Stamford Baron. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Egerton, 1st Earl of Bridgewater, K.B., who survived her husband many years, and was buried in the family vault in St. Martins, 24 March, 1687-8, having had issue 6 sons and 3 daughters.

- 1643 Thomas Clepole, son to Richard Clepole, Nov. 19
- 1644 George Males, son of Thomas Males, May 6
- „ Thomas, June 3, and William, 16 Feb., 1647-8, sons of
Francis Russell

1646 Alice Campion, daughter of Richard Campion, Aug. 6.

1663 John Ashwell of Holiwell in the county of Lincoln, and Mary Campion, of Wakerley in the county of Northampton, married, Aug. 14, All Saints, Stamford, p. r. Andrew Campion, of Wakerley (buried there, 18th August, 1696), married about 1669 Elizabeth, second daughter of John Hunt, gent., of Barrowden, Rutland, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wollaston, of Freecat, Staffordshire, sister of John Wollaston (Rutland Visitation, 1681-2, K. 266, Coll. Arm). Andrew Campion's wife was buried at Barrowden, Rutland, with her ancestors (who adhered to the old faith), 8th Jan., 1708-9. The arms of the Hunts (Visitation of Rutland, 1618-19) are quarterly 1 and 4 az., a bend between 6 leopards faces or (Hunt) 2 and 3 az., a fesse sa. between 3 garbs vert (Ridal), crest, a leopards head between 2 wings expanded or.

1667 Catharine Austine, the daughter of Daniell Austine, gent., borne the 13th of June and baptized the 11th of July; Daniell, sonne of the same, borne the 4th of Sept., and baptised 1st of October, 1668; William, son of the same, born 1st, baptised 14th Dec., 1665.

1670-1 Elizabeth, born 4th, baptized 12th Jan., John, born 18th, baptized 25 Jan., 1673-4, William, born 6th May, baptized 30th, 1677, Edward, 29th Dec., 1680, Richard, buried 1st Jan., 1680-1, children of Andr. and Elizabeth Campion.

[To be continued.]

466.—LOCAL DIALECT (43, 64, 109, 167, 223, 258, 340, 385).—
I have heard the following words (which do not appear in previous communications) in Northamptonshire:—

Bug: pleased; *e.g.*, "I gave her a few flowers and she was bug with them."

Chomp: masticate.

Clism: clutch, or grasp.

Frit: frightened.

Gain: tractable. A horse that is easily managed is said to be gain.
Has this word another meaning? While in your county a short time ago, a gentleman told me he visited Yarmouth because it was convenient to get to, and lodgings were gain. Would the word in that instance mean that lodgings could be easily obtained, or that the price asked for them was not large?

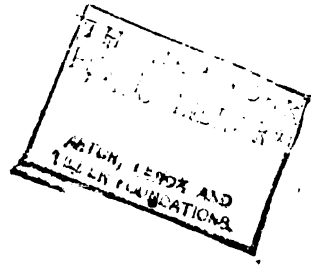
Jigged up: tired out; *e.g.*, "They went a walk, and came back jigged up."

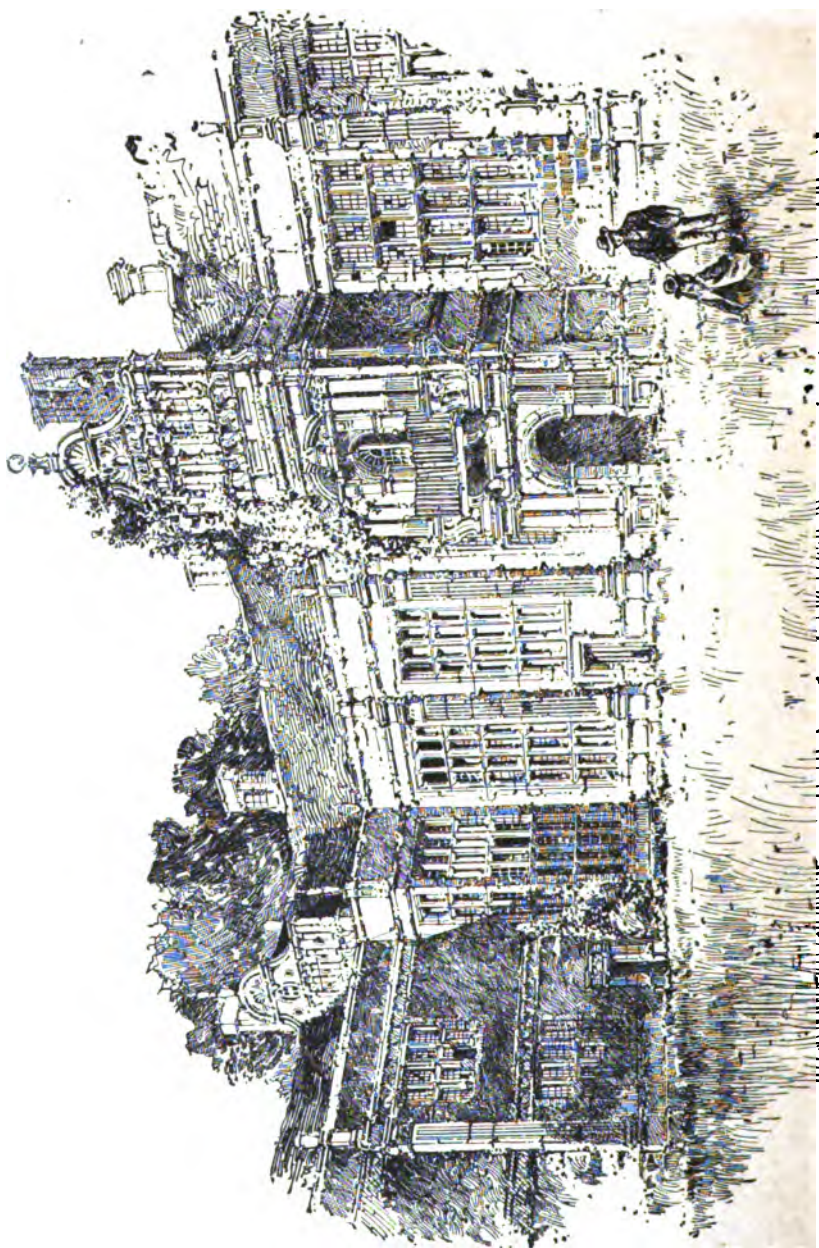
Thorough: furrow.

Wished me: A tradesman might say of one who had not been a customer:—"He never wished me a penny."

Kendal.

A. P.





H. Kirby Hall.

467.—WELDON STONE.—On Friday, the 19th of October last, a large party of guests, including a number of well-known architects, accepted an invitation from the earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham to visit the Weldon stone quarries and some of the stately houses built of the stone from these quarries, notably Kirby Hall, once the home of the Winchilsea family.

The guests were met at Weldon station and conveyed in drags to Kirby Hall, where (after the hall itself had been thoroughly inspected) luncheon was partaken of, presided over by the head of the house. Amongst those present may be mentioned the Hon. Harold and the Hon. Stormont Finch-Hatton, brothers of the earl, Mrs. and the Misses (2) Finch-Hatton; Rev. W. R. Finch-Hatton, rector of Weldon; Dr. Nilo Olof Hoist, Stockholm; Miss Clarke-Thornhill and party, Rushton Hall; Colonel Gourand, Colonel North, E. P. Monckton, Esq., Fineshade; Mr. Charles Barry, Mr. Ewan Christian, Mr. F. C. Penrose, Mr. A.W. Blomfield, A.R.A., Mr. J. O. Scott, all of London; Mr. M. H. Holding, Northampton; Mr. J. A. Gotch, Kettering; Mr. C. G. Bolam, Boughton House; Mr. A. Sykes and Mr. Thompson, Peterborough; Mr. W. Talbot Brown, Wellingborough, etc. A few short speeches followed the repast. The earl, in proposing the toast of "British Architecture," said that he regarded the possession of Kirby Hall, the home of his great ancestor, Sir Christopher Hatton, in the light of a national trust. He conceived it to be his duty, if he could, to restore, or at any rate, preserve it. He was not sure whether preservation was not a better motto than restoration in the case of old buildings. But if ever Kirby was to have a roof it must be by means of Weldon stone, on the merits of which he refrained from descanting, his guests would see it and form their own conclusions respecting it. He alluded to Kirby Hall—suffered to decay—to Geddington Cross, more than 500 years old, to Rushton Hall and the Triangular Lodge, as standing examples of the sterling worth and durability of Weldon stone.

The party next drove to Weldon, where the qualities of the stone were fully investigated. Its close texture and perfect crystallization enable it to resist the action of frost and water, and it is therefore especially suited for the building of bridges and docks. It is easy and pleasant to work when first quarried, but hardens rapidly when exposed to the action of air. Its colour is pleasant to begin with, and in course of time the kindly lichens cover it with a beautiful coating of grey and gold, such as is seen to perfection on the walls of the Triangular Lodge at Rushton.

The annexed table (taken from *The Builder* of Oct. 27) has been compiled from various sources, but chiefly from the *Report on the Selection of Stone for Building the new Houses of Parliament*. In it Weldon stone is compared with other oolites from different parts of the country, so as to afford an opportunity of estimating its relative value. The crushing weight of Weldon stone, it may be mentioned, is 140·3 tons per square foot.

From the quarries the party proceeded to Geddington, where the well-known Queen's Cross was inspected, and thence to Rushton Hall, the seat of W. Clarke-Thornhill, Esq., a handsome edifice of Weldon stone, formerly the home of the elder branch of the Tresham family, one of whom erected the earliest portions of the house, of which the great hall and its circular bay, with much more of the two lower stories, dates from the fifteenth century. Sir Thomas Tresham, "the builder" of the family, greatly enlarged the house, portions erected by him bearing the date 1595 and the trefoil. The mansion is built round three sides of a court, the fourth side being occupied by a one-storied corridor. Altogether this is one of the best examples of Elizabethan architecture now remaining. Sir Thomas is well known as the builder of three other edifices, each full of interest—viz., the Triangular Lodge at Rushton, Rothwell Market House, and Lyveden New Building—all of which are minutely described in the valuable work of Mr. J. A. Gotch, entitled *The Buildings of Sir Thomas Tresham*, published by Taylor and Son, Northampton. A pleasant walk through the long shrubbery at Rushton, past the grotto whence Naseby field may be descried, leads to the first-named—a remarkable building, covered with devices heraldic, religious, and mystical, and abounding with quaint architectural details.

Want of time prevented the party completing the contemplated programme, for Rothwell Market House and the fine, though decayed, church, had to be omitted, and a hurried departure was made for Rushton station, and so to Kettering. It was then too late to inspect the fine tower and spire of the church there, restored last year, and, for some 30 feet from the top, rebuilt in Weldon stone.

The accompanying woodcut of the porch giving entrance to the great hall at Kirby is kindly lent by Mr. J. W. Linnett, of the *Kettering Observer*.

There is not the least doubt that Weldon stone will be largely used in the future. It is now being employed in the restoration of the cathedrals of Lincoln and Peterborough, and is to be used in the

TABLE EXHIBITING THE FORMATION OF VARIOUS BUILDING STONES.

Name of Stone.	Carbonate of Lime.	Carbonate of Magnesia.	Silica	Iron and allu- mina.	Water and Loss.	Bitumen.	Specific Gravity.	Colour.	Remarks.
Weldon	93.50	3.00	0.00	0.75	2.75	a trace	2.085	Cream and light brown.	Medium and small oolitic grains, cemented by sub-crystalline calcite, crystalline in concretions. Coarsely laminated in parts.
Ancaster.....	93.59	2.90	0.00	0.80	2.71	a trace	2.182	Ditto	Small oolitic grains, cemented by sub-crystalline, or crystalline calcite.
Ketton	92.17	4.10	0.00	0.90	2.83	a trace	2.045	Heavy cream	Medium oolitic grains, few shells, cemented by sub-crystalline calcite.
Barnack	93.40	3.80	0.00	1.30	1.50	a trace	2.090	Very light brown	Compact, roughly laminated, shelly oolite, sub - crystalline calcite cement.
Bath Box	94.62	2.50	0.00	1.20	1.78	a trace	1.839	Cream	Fine oolitic grains, with shell fragments, cemented by earthy carbonate of lime.
Douling	95.89	0.11	2.04	1.64	0.32	—	2.430	Light brown	Very compact, oolitic grains, some with quartz-sand nuclei, and small shell fragments, with a calcareo-silicious cement.
Portland.....	95.16	1.20	1.20	0.50	1.94	a trace	2.145	Whitish brown	Oolitic grains, many with quartz-sand nuclei, cemented by crystalline carbonate of lime.
Chilmark	79.00	3.70	10.40	2.00	4.20	a trace	2.481	Light greenish brown	Oolitic grains with quartz-sand nuclei occasionally, and shell fragments, cemented partly by sub-crystalline calcite, and partly by amorphous silica.

All the stones referred to in the foregoing table are fair average specimens of the best quality.

completion of Rothwell Market House. May its increased success speedily enable the present possessor of Kirby to preserve that stately relic of the Elizabethan age for the admiration of future generations.

468.—THE POULTON MONUMENT IN DESBOROUGH CHURCH.

—The memorial is on the north side of the chancel, near the altar rails. It consists of a mural tablet surmounted by a sarcophagus, above which is a shield bearing the arms of the family. Under the shield is a scroll with the Poulton motto, "*Deum et Puritatem ama.*" On the sarcophagus is a record by William Poulton, who died in 1792, to his wife's memory.

Here rests the earthly remains of *Mrs MARY POULTON*, The Beloved Wife of William Pulton Esq, & only Daughter of Robert Smith of Poolthron, in the County of Lincoln Gent. She was a Woman of Singular Chastity, Faithful in her Love, Without Deceit, Benevolent, Charitable, & Friendly to all. A Lover of the Poor, a Despisier of the Vanities of the Age, Delighted in Retirement & an Example for Her Sex. After having Lived in the Marriage State 44 Years, a most Affectionate Wife, & tender Mother of nine Children, By a Long and Painful Illness, Suffer'd with great Patience and Resignation to the Will of God, to whom She constantly Adher'd. She Departed to Eternal Rest, on the 6th of April. Anno 1779. Aged 67 years & 5 Months. Requiescat in Pace.

The lower inscription is a brief summary of the family history.

Sacred to the Memory of the Honorable Family of the *PULTONS*, Who for Fourteen Generations, were Lords of this Town of Desburgh or Desborough, Descended from Princely, Most Noble, Illustrious, and Holy Progenitors of this Kingdom. Besides this Lordship, they possessed Manours and Lands in Cransley, Kelmersh, Broughton, And Hargrave, in this County. They took their Local Name from their Estate about the time of The Conquest. In the reign of King Stephen, Jocelina the Daughter and Heir of Sr Robert Pulton Of Pulton Knt; Married Sr Alexander Monings Knt, and carried that Estate into his Family. John Pulton the first of that Name, Lord of this Town, was Seated at Cransley, and about the 40th of King Edward the 3d anno 1367 Married Jane de Desburgh Daughter and Heir of John de Desburgh, Lord of this Town of Desburgh. Whose Ancestor took his Local Name from this Place. His Great Grandfather Richard de Desburgh, about anno 1220 Married, Amicia de Costentein Daughter and Heir of Richard de Costentein, Who possessed Lands in Hargrave in the reign of King Henry the 2d. The Pultons Inhabited this Town for about 370 years and as the Chief of them are Buried in this Church; have placed this Short account, in Memory of My Forefathers and to Excite all, to an Imitation of their Virtues.

Requiescant in Pace.

One word, "princely," in line 3 probably refers to the Poultons being descended (according to a pedigree in the College of Arms) from the old Norman princes. There is a small town in Normandy bearing the name. A name nearly the same was given to a manor near Canterbury held by them in the reign of Henry 1., from Geoffrey, earl of Perch. William de Poltone and sir Stephen de Poltone, knight, are mentioned as owners of it in the register of S. Radigund's abbey, and their descendant, sir Robert de Polton, in the reign of Henry 111. gave it to the Abbey of S. Radigund at Bradsole. The estates of this branch passed to sir Alexander Monins, of Poltone, knight, who married Jocelyn, daughter and heiress of sir Robert de Polton. The latter bore for his arms argent, on a fesse sable three bezants, between three mullets, sable. In the meantime several branches of the family had settled in Northamptonshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Wiltshire.

The following is copied from a brass on the south wall of chancel in Desborough church. A shield of arms accompanies each name.

Ricardus Dominus De Disborowe. Obiit 1426.

Jane Daughter and Heiress Richard L^d De Disborowe. and Wife of John Poulton Esqr. Died 1452.

John Poulton Esqr.

Thomas Poulton Esqr.

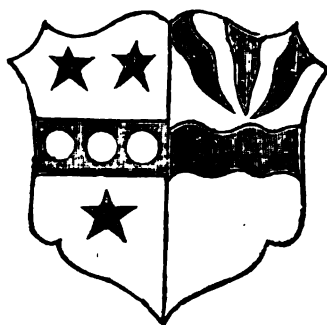
William Poulton Esqr. of Disborowe. Died 14th Octr. 1499.

Martin Poulton of Disborowe Esqr. Died 23 June 1517.

To turn to the Northamptonshire branch—in which our readers will feel more interest—the account on the monument and brasses, may be supplemented briefly by the following notes :—

Giles, in the fourth generation from the marriage of John Poulton and Jane, heir of Richard lord of Desborough, married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Lovett, sen., of Astwell. Their third son, Giles, married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Thomas More of Bourton, Bucks, of the family of sir Thomas More, lord chancellor; and Jane, Alice More's younger sister, married Thomas Brooke of Great Oakley, ancestor of the baronets. Martin, eldest son of Giles and Catherine, married Mary, daughter of Morris Osborne of Kelmarsh. Anne, another of the children of Giles and Catherine, married Euseby Isham of Pytchley, and they had twenty children, one of whom—John—was ancestor of the baronets of Lamport (see Kimber's *Baronetage*). Yet another daughter, Isabella, married Edward Wykeham of Swalcliffe, co. Oxon, from whom the viscounts Wenman. Agnes, the youngest daughter, married Myles Hampden of Rowell, co. Rutland.

Descending now to the next generation we come to Ferdinando Poulton, fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, who inherited the estate of Bourton, Bucks, from his mother (Alice More): he became a very celebrated lawyer; for a list of his books see Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica*. In sir John Beaumont's *Poems* is an elegy to him. He married 1st, Anne, daughter of Thomas Underhill of Nether Etington, co. Warwick, and 2nd, Catherine, daughter by William Jackman. Ferdinando died in 1617. Martha, a daughter by his 2nd wife, married William Penn of Penn, high sheriff of Bucks 22 James 1. Another—Eugenia—became a nun in the monastery of the English Benedictines at Brussels, was made prioress, and afterwards was one of four who in 1624 founded a house of their order in Ghent, of which she became the second abbess, and governed the community for seventeen years. George Poulton of Desborough, a grandson of Martin Poulton and Mary Osborne, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Isham, high sheriff 23 Elizabeth. This would be the George Poulton who contributed his £25 on June 17, 1588, towards the defence of the country against the Spanish Armada (see "N. N. & Q.," vol. 1. p. 46). The following engraving is of a brass in Desborough church.



Here lyeth Elizabeth the Daughter of John Isham of Lamport in this Countie of Northampton Esquire and Wife to George Pulton Lord of this towne of Desborowhe Esquire. She died the xiith of May Anno Dom 1684

Here also lyeth George Pulton Lord of this town of Desborough And Husband of the above Elizabeth He died the 22^d of Octobr Anno Dom. 1698.

We have selected the above details principally as shewing a little of the Northamptonshire genealogy of this family. The leading characteristics of the Poultons were their tenacious attachment to the Roman Catholic religion—refusing to follow the reformers; and their persistent fidelity to the Royalist cause. Our readers may refer to that simple yet pathetic record, *The Names of the Roman Catholics, Nonjurors, and others, who refus'd to take the Oaths to his late Majesty King George*. . . . Transmitted to the late Commissioners for the Forfeited Estates of England and Wales, after the Unnatural Rebellion in the North, in the year 1715. . . . Taken from an Original Manuscript of a Gentleman, who was the Principal Clerk to the

Accomptant General's Office, belonging to the said Commissioners; printed 1745, reprinted 1862, and quoted in "N. N. & Q." vol. III. p. 56.

" Julia Pulton, £135 "

" Mary Saunders, Widow, £296."

I presume this Mary Saunders was Mary Poulton who married William Saunders of Welford.

The *State Papers* also repeatedly make mention of their fines and sufferings. The following were (amongst others of the family) members of the "Society of Jesus":—Charles, born 1616, died in Newgate prison, "a martyr for the Catholic faith, February 1690, æt : 74. A man of eminent sanctity, and during a missionary career of upwards of 30 years endeared himself to all by his disinterested zeal, meekness, and charity, performing long journies, frequently on foot, to visit the scattered Catholics, whom he excited to piety both by word and example. In the heat of the Oates persecution he was hunted up and down the country like a wild beast . . . travelling by lanes and almost inaccessible roads, and sometimes for whole days during the winter compelled to lie concealed in woods and thickets. . . . But under the protection of Providence he escaped for the time the fury of his bloodthirsty persecutors."* He was appointed first rector of the Savoy college. A fellow-prisoner of his gives the following narration of his sufferings on the breaking out of the revolution :—Flying from London "he was seized on his way near the town of Faversham, 16 December, 1688, and being plundered of everything by a brutal rabble, was thrust into a goal where he suffered great indignities with joy and invincible courage. . . . He was not allowed to lie down during the space of a fortnight. . . . taken to Newgate. He never interrupted the observance of strict religious discipline, giving stated times to daily meditation, prayer, and reading, up to the last three days of his life. At length, worn out by the stench and miseries of his dismal cell, at the age of 74 he yielded up his soul to his Creator, at 9 a.m., 7 February, 1690. . . . having on his lips the beautiful hymn of S. Francis Xavier, 'O Jesu, ego amo Te, &c.'"

Andrew, a master at the Jesuit college, Savoy, London, died at S. Germain, 1710, having been long known in London as "the father of the poor." We have omitted mention of perhaps the most distinguished of the family, viz.—Thomas Poulton, LL.B., successively prebendary of Sarum and York, rector of Hatfield, archdeacon of Taunton; by papal bull dated July 15, 1420, dean of York; bishop of Hereford, 1420; bishop of Chichester, 1423; and bishop of

* Brother Foley's *Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus.*

Worcester, 1426. He died at Rome, A.D. 1435, whilst taking part in the election of a pope. He bore for his arms argent, three mullets of six points pierced, sable. For Poulton arms see vols. I. and II. of Berry's *Encyclopædia Heraldica*, and Edmondson's *Heraldry*.

Bridges, in his *History of Northamptonshire*, gives a pedigree and considerable information relating to the family and the manors and livings owned by them.

Perhaps amongst our readers there may be someone who can relate more particulars of this ancient family. A part of the farmhouse still called "the Hall" at Desborough, and used as a kitchen, is said to be a remnant of the old house. Is this so? Within present memory the old people of Desborough talked knowingly of Mrs. Mary Poulton—the last of her race in Desborough—who, they said, used long after her death to drive in her coach and horses at night, up the staircase of the old Hall and down again. It is said that when the old Hall was taken down the grand staircase was saved and removed to some neighbouring estate. Can any of our readers give further information of this ancient family, with whom the writer is nearly connected?

The present incumbent—the Rev. E. C. Channer—points out a pew still called the Hall pew; but what became of the monumental inscriptions given in Bridges' *Northamptonshire*, vol. ii. p. 28, relating to Poulton in connection with Garter and Jackman? Mr. Channer, who has only lately become vicar, has unfortunately found that the earliest registers are missing. Let us hope that they may be found.

The Poulton arms are on Rothwell Market House—as might be expected, especially as an aunt of sir Thomas Tresham's married a Poulton. See that valuable work *A Complete Account of the Buildings erected in Northamptonshire by Sir Thomas Tresham*, by J. Alfred Gotch, published by Taylor & Son.

The Stafford knot occurs on the rood-loft door of Desborough church near what was probably the Poulton chantry: is there any connection of Poultons and De Staffords of Blatherwycke?

12, Rusham road, Balham, Surrey.

E. A.

469.—BRASS OF JANE, DAUGHTER OF GYLES POULTON, OF DESBOROUGH (453).—A correspondent writes:—"With reference to the inscription from a brass in Littlebury Church, Essex, given in the last issue of 'N. N. & Q.,' I am sorry to say that the brass (and some others) is still loose in the church chest. Here is an opportunity for that excellent society 'for preserving the memorials of the dead' (Wm. Vincent, Esq., Norwich, Secretary), if their but too scanty funds will allow."

470.—LORD ALTHORPE AND THE LEATHER TAX.—In a volume entitled *The New Whig Guide*, published in 1819, occurs the following quatrain, of which I should be glad to have some explanation. What was the leather tax referred to?

“On Mr. Methuen’s Support of Lord Althorpe and the
Leather Tax.

Methuen and Althorpe, silly fellows,
What are ye, but a pair of bellows?
Two wooden flats that act together,
Connected by a band of leather!—Puff.”

471.—A RENTAL OF THE MANOR OF TOWCESTER, 1609.—The original from which the following is taken is on a roll of vellum 47 inches long and 7½ inches wide. It is neatly written and in perfect condition. Sir George Fermor, knight (who entertained James I. at Easton Neston in 1603), was lord of the manor at this time. He died in 1612.

Northampton.

T. S.

“1609 A Rental of the mann’ of Towcester for the Rente Dew there at the feaste of the Anunciacion of o’ Blessed Ladie the Virginne Marye

Mr. George Byckley		John Robinsonne	x ^s iiij ^d
p his Farme	iiij ^s j ^s vii ^d	Bryan Weste	x ^s
more p Barnne Closse	xl ^s	more for a shoppe	v ^s
more p estwayes and		Richarde Crosbey	xj ^s
Stallages	xxx ^s	Widdowe Lee	xj ^s
Thomas Bradforde	xxiiij ^s	Frauncis Gosey	x ^s
John Armesteede	x ^s	Robarte Camden	x ^s
et a copell capones		Richarde Wood p tent	xviij ^s vj ^d
Thomas Marshall	vj ^s ij ^d	more for a shoppe	iiij ^s vj ^d
Abraham Shackelton	vj ^s	Henrye Joannes	x ^s
John Wrighte p tent	xxvj ^s viij ^d	Willm Sheaparde	x ^s
more p mylle closse	ij ^s vj ^d	Thomas Braunsonne	vj ^s viij ^d
Thomas Hebornne	iiij ^s	Hughe Dixsonne	v ^s
Willm Kingstonne	xv ^s	Raphe Pallade	viiij ^s viij ^d
Willm Langley	xxij ^s iiij ^d	Edwarde Woode	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
more p a nother tent	x ^s	Widdowe Roker, et,	
more p the mores	vj ^s viij ^d	Avys Gardener	iiij ^s iiij ^d
more p the Lannde	xx ^d	Richarde Braunsonne	iiij ^s vj ^d
more p Auforde acar	vj ^s	Richarde Heathe	v ^s
more p a Lyttell shoppe	ij ^d	Richarde Dawsonne	vj ^s viij ^d
John Collsonne	viiij ^s	Martine Lister	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
		Robarte Robinsonne	xij ^s

Rental of the Manor of Towcester.

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John Watkine	xiijs ^a iiij ^d	Richarde Winter	xvs ^a x ^d
Rennalde Marriate	v ^a	Phillipe Cooknalle	xvs ^a
Michael Weste p		Widdowe Grenawaye	v ^a
tent, p tolle, p		Robarte Flechare	iiij ^a
smythes psell, p		Widdowe Ashton	xx ^a
Spyttell Closse, et		Edwarde Gouldston	xij ^a ix ^d
p Berry Mounte		Henrye Watsonne	v ^a
Hille	vij ^u xiijs ^a iiij ^d	Nicolas Cowpare	ij ^a
Richarde Weste	iiij ^u vjs ^a viij ^d	John Furnise p northe	
Thomas Bowier p		mylle	v ^u
the Angell, p New-		Mr. Henseman for a	
boyes Howsse, p		shoppe	vjs ^a viij ^d
Joanes Garden, et		Thomas Margetes	
p smalle brouke	vij ^u x ^a	for a shoppe	iijs ^a xiijs ^d
Richarde Meades	xvs ^a	Christopher Hopwoode	
Thomas Allen	xx ^a	for a shoppe	iijs ^a iiij ^d
John Weste	xxvs ^a	Towcester sup waste	
John Joannes	xiijs ^a iiij ^d	Edwarde Hollannde	vjs ^d
Richarde Woodeatis		John Willington	vjs ^d
Bridges	vjs ^a viij ^d	Christopher Louesey	vjs ^d
more for a shoppe	ij ^a vjs ^d	John Clare	vjs ^d
Thomas Cockenalle	viij ^a	Richarde Wrighte	xij ^d
Widdowe Graye	ij ^a vjs ^d	Edwarde Hannes	iijs ^d
Nicolas Goulde	xviij ^d	Robarte Willsonne	iijs ^d
John Personne	ij ^a vjs ^d	Widdowe Pecoke	ij ^a
Thomas Wilkinsonne	vjs ^a vjs ^d	Widdowe Owine	vjs ^d
Christopher Brownne		Willm Caunfeilde	vjs ^d
p tent	viij ^a	More for the Cowe	
more for a shoppe	iijs ^a iiij ^d	Pasture	vjs ^u xiijs ^a iiij ^d
Willm Duran	xvs ^a	Som is lxxij ^u js ^a iiij ^d	
Robarte Bridges	x ^a		
Richarde Smythe	xxvs ^a	Abthroppe	
John Saxbey	x ^a	John Stratforde	v ^a
Widdowe Collines	x ^a	Henrye Hasell	vjs ^a viij ^d
Willm Winckelles	ij ^a vjs ^d	Willm Knighte p	
John Walker	v ^a	Lordes feilde	v ^a
John Tester	iijs ^a iiij ^d	Widdowe Symes	ij ^a
John Garlike	vjs ^a	John Wacotte	ij ^a vjs ^d
John Wilkinsonne	xxx ^a	Robarte Caterall de	
Marke Carey	viij ^a v ^d	Foscotte	xiijs ^a
Nicolas Margetes p		Abthroppe sup waste	
a shoppe	iijs ^a vjs ^d	Widdowe Thorneton	iiij ^d
		Widdowe Aman	iiij ^d

Widdowe Gybbines	iiij ^a	Alderton	
Widdowe Westley	iiij ^a	Edwarde Homan	xl ^a
Widdowe Greene	iiij ^a		
Willm Storey et		Wapnam	
George Woode	iiij ^a	Richarde Pinckarde	
Soum is xxxvj ^a iij ^a		de sillsonne	v ^a
Burcotte		Caldecotte	
Mr. Richarde Lyd-		Robarte Reave	xl ^a
cotte	viiij ^a viij ^a viij ^a	Richarde Fowckes	
more p Dockwell		de Esonneston p	
mylle	ij ^a iiij ^a	Tomlines Lannde	xl ^a
Widdowe Gybbines	x ^a	Willm Sheaparde	x ^a vj ^a
Henrye Gybbines	ij ^a vj ^a	Richard Fowckes p	
Som to is ix ^a iij ^a vj ^a		Drapares Leaes	xv ^a
Grymescote		Somm is v ^a v ^a vj ^a	
Mr. Thomas Molsoe	xxvj ^a iiij ^a		
John Brownne	xx ^a	Somm total is	{ xx
Som is xlvj ^a iiij ^a			{ iiijxij ^a xvij ^a xl

472.—LETTER OF THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.—The following interesting letter from Spencer Compton, second earl of Northampton, to his wife, is in the *State Papers* (Domestic), Sept. 29, 1640. The writer was one of the most loyal and distinguished adherents of Charles against the Parliament, and after rendering most valuable services to the royal cause was slain at the battle of Hopton Heath in 1643. James was his eldest son, and was returned to the House of Commons in 1640–1 as one of the knights for the county of Warwick. He succeeded his father as third earl of Northampton, and died in 1681.

“Sweete Hart I was in hope that so soone as wee had agreed of the Lords that are to treat with the Scots and the conditions and grounds of which they were to treat of wee should have had leave to go home, but the King will not lett any of us come away till the Lords comissioners com back, they go on thursday to Ripon where the Scotch commissioners are to meete them the Lords that goe are these the Earle of Bedford, Hartford, Essex, Salesbury, Warwicke, Bristo, Holand, Barckeshire, the Barons, Wharton, Pagett, Mandervill, Broocke, Savell, Dunsmore, Paulett, Houward, they are to treat with them consarning departing this Kingdom and the asurance of settling things in theyre owne country according to the laws of that Kingdom; I pray you be mindfull about mackeing James Knight of the shire and send to all those gentill men of the country in whome

I have any interest I have sent to the shrive and to M^r Chamberlin of the court of wards, wee expect to heare this weecke whether the sity of London will furnish us with two hundred thousand pounds to keepe the army together till the scots goe out or that the parlament sits to whome we have sent My Lo Chamberlin, Lo Priveseale Lo. Camden, Lo. Coventry Lo. Goring with a letter signed by us all and instructions to give them security for their mony, both from the King and us, so with my blesing to the children and my love to my friends
I rest

Your asured loving husband untill death

Micklemas day, 1640.

Northampton.

I have sent into the Low Cunteries to James to come speedily home

To my very loving wife the Countes of
Northampton att Compton these."

473.—TRAVELLING TO RUGBY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The following reference to Daventry occurs in an unfinished article by the late M. H. Bloxam, entitled "The good old Times," apparently intended for *The Leaflet*. It treats of the ways and means of travelling open to boys going to school at Rugby a hundred years ago, and mentions that "a century ago and more the journey of boys to school with—as one of the Sister Isle observed—'all their sorrows before them like a wheelbarrow' was not performed without difficulty. Coaches were few, post chaises were scarce; many boys rode on Welsh ponies, accompanied by servants to carry their luggage and conduct the pony. Some came in gigs accompanied by a parent or servant. At one time, some 107 years ago, one post chaise only approached Rugby, that contained the sons of the landlord of the Wheat Sheaf, at Daventry, in those days a noted inn on the London road." The name of the landlord was Clarke, and his two sons were called respectively William and John. They entered the school in 1774, during the head-mastership of Stanley Burrough, M.A.

474.—THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HOARD (452).—The subjoined paragraph is taken from *The Northampton Mercury* of Feb. 1, 1873, and probably refers to the Hoard about which enquiry was made in the last number of "N. N. & Q."

"On Monday, the 27th ult., while men were employed removing a thrashing machine on the premises of Mr. Healey, at Stoke Doyle, it came into contact with an earthen vessel which was found to contain a large quantity of silver and other coins, dated Edward IV., &c., which have been scattered among many different parties."

475.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH REGISTER OF LILLINGTON, CO. WARWICK.

1605 Thomas Bromwth of Middleton Cheyney in the countye of Northampton husbandman & Alice Mayoe daughter of Robert Mayoe were marryed the xxth of Ianuarie in eod'an'

1663 Willm Glenn of Staverton in Northamptonshire and Marie Garland of y^e pish of Weston und' Weath'ley married the 7th day of Novemb'. Anno Dom. 1663.

Cambridge.

R. H. EDLESTON.

476.—MATTHEW HOLBECH BLOXAM.—When two counties have so much in common as Warwickshire and Northamptonshire it becomes impossible for an imaginary boundary line to separate local antiquaries into two groups without a commingling very often occurring. When, as in the case before us, an eminent antiquary is not only born but carries on his life work close beside this said imaginary boundary line, that life work must of necessity claim the deepest possible interest of the antiquaries of both counties alike and therefore of readers of "N. N. & Q." Mr. Bloxam's books show that he visited and carefully studied most of the fine ecclesiastical architecture of our county, and that he utilised Northamptonshire churches as examples by drawings and otherwise probably more than those of any other county.

The career of this remarkable man, whose removal by death has lately been so widely deplored, was mostly of an uneventful character, and may shortly be summarised as follows:—

Matthew Holbeche Bloxam was born at Rugby, on Tuesday the 12th of May, 1805, his father the Rev. Richard Rouse Bloxam, D.D., being then an assistant-master at Rugby school. His mother was a sister of sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., and thus it came about that in the year 1830, in company with his five brothers, he was called upon to take a prominent part in the quasi-public funeral of his uncle, when the body of that great painter was laid to rest in St. Paul's Cathedral. A watercolour drawing, by Turner, of the pageant, still survives in the National Gallery. It depicts the six brothers following the coffin as the procession enters the west door of the cathedral.

It was in August, 1813, that young Bloxam entered Rugby school, then under the head mastership of Dr. Wooll; and here he remained until September, 1821, when he left to be articled to a solicitor in the town. In May, 1827, he completed his articles; but before he could practice as a solicitor on his own account he had to make a journey to London in order to go through certain formalities of admission as

an attorney. He was absent from Rugby for ten weeks, and it is a remarkable fact that this was the longest time he was ever away from his native place together. His practice as a solicitor was never very great, but in January, 1831, he received the appointment of clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the Rugby petty sessional division of Warwickshire. This appointment he held for 40 years, and it is worthy of note that during the earlier part of that time he made out many a commitment to the now obsolete "stocks." In 1871, in consequence of a severe shock to his nervous system, caused by a railway accident in which he had been present at Harrow on the London and North Western Railway in the previous November, he wisely determined to resign office. Thenceforth his life was of a totally uneventful character, and most of his time was spent—as indeed all his spare time had previously been—in visiting places of interest, and in gathering together, in various ways, materials wherewith to carry on his favourite pursuits. He was always on the lookout to encourage an antiquarian spirit, especially in the young. His house was in reality a museum, pure and simple, and it is a matter of congratulation to know that by his will many of his most valuable treasures are bequeathed to the Rugby School Museum. This is also the case with the bulk of his valuable library and manuscripts which are now safely deposited in the Library. The remainder were sold by public auction at Rugby, on Thursday and Friday, 27th and 28th of September last. Some of the more valuable items included in this sale were the following:—

Principles of Gothic Architecture, eleventh edition, 3 vols, with autograph letters of cardinal Newman, Dr. Jex Blake, and sir Henry Dryden; watercolour drawing of Parish Church and Poor Box in Aylestone Church, Leicestershire; pencil drawings, photos, woodcuts, proofs; and a large number of additional notes in Mr. Bloxam's MS. etc. Another copy, tenth edition, with 300 woodcuts, interleaved and bound in 3 vols, with numerous MS. notes by Mr. Bloxam, in preparation for the eleventh edition.

Sepulchral Memorials, engravings and woodcut illustrations, some coloured, and cuttings from various publications. Large 4to. Notes on Funeral Rites, Ceremonies, etc.

Archæological Papers by Matthew H. Bloxam, privately printed, interleaved, 8vo, half calf, uniform set. Another set ditto, 8vo, cloth, uniform; the two comprising some thirty works, mostly privately printed.

The above were purchased by Mr. John Taylor, Northampton.

Of the pictures disposed of at the same time, the undermentioned were perhaps the most interesting:—A spirited study of a lion in browns, by Rubens, purchased at the sale of the late sir Thomas Lawrence; a large painting, "Virgin, Child, and Angels," probably intended for an altar-piece; and "Our Saviour," by Roger Vander Weyden the elder.

It was on Tuesday, April the 24th of this year, that at the ripe old age of nearly 83 years, Matthew Holbeche Bloxam peacefully passed away in the midst of all the treasures he so much loved, at his residence in St. Matthew Street, Rugby. He worked most assiduously up to the last, and though he had been stricken with paralysis seven weeks previous to his death, it is said that during his illness he actually gave the finishing touches to an index of the whole of his writings. On the 27th of April, his remains were laid to rest in the churchyard of Brownsover, a village a short distance from Rugby. About 10 years before he had selected this place of sepulture, and a yew tree was planted to mark the spot. In addition to a memorial tablet in the chapel and a Bloxam prize at Rugby school, it has been mooted that a memorial will ultimately be subscribed for erection over his grave. It is to be hoped for many reasons that these will all be carried out.

The principal honour conferred upon Mr. Bloxam was his election as F.S.A., in 1863. He was also president of the Warwickshire Naturalist and Archæologist Field Club; vice-president of the Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society; vice-president of the Cambrian Archæological Association; and one of the hon. vice-presidents of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; and hon. member besides of many of the local Antiquarian, Architectural, Archæological, and Natural History Societies in the kingdom. For 51 years he was steward of the manor of Kilsby, and from 1855 to 1863 he held office as a member of the Rugby Board of Health.

Amongst Mr. Bloxam's works the following contain references or relate solely to Northamptonshire:—

A Glimpse at the Monumental Architecture and Sculpture of Great Britain from the earliest period to the Eighteenth Century. This was published in London in 1834, and is now out of print. From Mr. John Taylor's copy I gain the following:—

Description of opening a range of small tumuli at Borough Hill, Daventry, by Mr. Baker, the historian, in 1823, 42-44. Sir John Spencer's tomb at Brington, 222-3 & 236. Brass portraiture of

William Andrew, at Charwelton, with illustration, 200-1. Eleanor Crosses, at Geddington and Northampton, 142. Brass of William Wyley at Higham Ferrers, 202. Inlaid brass effigy of William Thorpe, and brass portraiture of Arthur Soveryn, at Higham Ferrers, 237. Description of Catherine of Arragon's funeral at Peterborough Cathedral, 97-8. Ancient effigies of abbots at Peterborough Cathedral, 125. Injuries to monuments and brasses at Peterborough Cathedral by Puritans, 250. Full-length inlaid brass effigies of George Coles, and two wives, in St. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton. Illustration of sir Robert de Vere's effigy* in Sudborough Church, 128. Effigy of sir Edward Montagu, lord chief Justice in the reign of Henry VIII. in Weekley Church, with illustration, 238-9.

Then comes the valuable little paper read at Peterborough, on May 24th, 1855, at the meeting of the Associated Architectural Societies of Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridge, and Leicester, *On the Charnel Vault at Rothwell, Northamptonshire, and on Charnel Vaults elsewhere*. I have now before me Mr. Taylor's copy of a very scarce reprint by Dicey, of the *Mercury* office, N.D. Mr. Bloxam, here gives a minute description of the vault, and assigns it to the 14th century. Later on he refers to another such vault beneath Northborough church as not having been noticed by any writer, and which he had only just heard of and seen. This he goes on to describe as well as a single visit would allow; assigns it to the latter half of the 14th century, and characterises it as "deserving of a more minute attention." It certainly will not be out of place here to repeat Mr. Bloxam's opinion on that knotty query of "How came the bones at Rothwell?" He sums up the case thus:—"The remains there deposited are, I have no doubt, nothing more than the exhumed bones of those who had been buried in the graveyard or burial-ground surrounding the church. This burial-ground is not large. Rothwell contains a population of about 2000, and is supposed to have been formerly a far more populous and extensive place than it now is. The graves were anciently dug more shallow than at the present day, and bones must have been exhumed from them over and over again. The painting of the Resurrection on the wall at the east end of the vault, would raise an inference that an altar was originally erected against that wall. It may possibly still be existing, and concealed by the bones piled up against it. And what can be a more appropriate answer to the question—Can these bones live? than the representation of the Resurrection."

* This cut does not appear to be noticed in letterpress unless it is wrongly described on pp. 135-6 as being in Hatfield Broad Oak Church, Kent.

Two of Mr. Bloxam's contributions to the *Journal of the Royal Archæological Institute* relate to Northamptonshire, and of these I have signed copies before me presented by the author to Mr. John Taylor. The first was communicated to the Section of Antiquities at the annual meeting of the Institute at Peterborough, in July, 1861, and consists of 12 pages, *On the Effigies and Monumental Remains in Peterborough Cathedral*. The second paper, *On the Medieval Sepulchral Antiquities of Northamptonshire*, was read in the Section of Antiquities at the annual meeting at Northampton, on August 2nd, 1878. It consists of 22 pages, on page 3 of which occurs the important statement that "Northamptonshire contains in its churches as large and varied a series of sepulchral monuments, sculptured effigies, and incised brasses, as perhaps any of our English counties." This statement may be said to be "proved to the hilt" in an exhaustive summary which follows, containing examples from nearly all the principal churches in the county. This pamphlet is embellished with seven illustrations as follows:—Effigy of Abbot Benedict, Peterborough Cathedral, facing p. 5; Effigy of Archdeacon Sponne, Towcester, facing p. 7; Effigy of Sir David de Esseby, Castle Ashby, p. 9; Effigy of Sir John de Lyons, Warkworth, facing p. 10; Effigy of the Hon. Elizabeth Dame Carey, Stowe, p. 16; Painting at back of a tomb, Dodford (coloured), facing p. 18; Sepulchral slab with carved emblematic cross, Cotterstock, p. 19.

Up till the time of his death Mr. Bloxam communicated to nearly every number of *The Meteor*, and, as long as it lasted, to *The Leaflet*, both connected with Rugby School. These communications were nearly always reproduced in the local Rugby weekly newspapers, *The Midland Times* and *The Advertiser*. They generally referred to some object of interest in Warwickshire, but when the complete index of his works sees the light, many references to our own county will probably be found.

From a mass of Mr. Bloxam's fugitive letters and articles I extract the following from a letter entitled "A Cruz," which appeared in *The Midland Times* of November 7th, 1885. After referring to the large marble monument of sir William Boughton, in the church of Newbold-on-Avon, he goes on to say:—

"The effigy of Sir William Boughton was sculptured by Rysbrack in his realistic style, that of his lady by a less noted sculptor, one Hunt, of Northampton. Both have been evidently sculptured from full length portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller of Sir William and Lady Boughton hanging up in a well-known mansion in North street, Rugby."

The most important of all Mr. Bloxam's works is of course that entitled *The Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture*. This book has now passed through eleven editions. The first of these was published in 1829, and is in the form of question and answer. It is a small book of 79 pp., and was printed by T. Combe and Son, of Leicester, the preface being dated "Rugby, Warwickshire, May, 1829." It is a curious coincidence that this first production of his pen should have run through so many editions during his lifetime, and have retained all along the chief place in his affections, until at last it appeared in a permanent and matured form in 3 vols., when he was 77 years old, in 1882, more than half a century after it first saw the light. This book necessarily commands our careful consideration here, and I give first of all the references to Northamptonshire contained in the 1st and 3rd editions, copies of which have been kindly lent me for this purpose by Mr. John Taylor.

The first edition contains on the title page a picture of the Saxon Doorway at Brixworth Church, and on p. 16 this is referred to as "perhaps one of the earliest specimens now remaining of debased Roman or Saxon architecture." On p. 59, over chapter x., is an illustration of Sedilia, or Stone Seats, in Crick Church. This is not directly referred to in the letterpress.

The third edition is dated "Rugby, Feb. 1838," and on page 24, the illustration of the Saxon Doorway at Brixworth Church again appears. Much the same reference as in the first edition occurs on p. 27, but it is somewhat qualified this time by the statement that the ruins of the Church in Dover Castle appear "to be of as extreme, if not of higher antiquity." On the same page, and on p. 28, allusion is made to the "towers of the churches of Earl (sic) Barton and Barnack" as belonging to the Anglo-Saxon era, to the Anglo-Saxon arches "in a doorway in the tower of Brigstock Church," and to "an arched recess and panel in the tower of Barnack Church." The illustration of the Sedilia at Crick Church appears again without comment on p. 87. On pp. 106-7 the statement is made that "an ancient stone reliquary, containing the fragment of a bone, was discovered a few years ago, and is still preserved, in the church of Brixworth." Beneath this sentence is given a back and front view of the shrine. This book extends to 123 pp.

The fourth edition was more than double the size of its predecessors, running to 254 pp. Up to p. 152 the old lines of question and answer were followed, but a "concluding chapter," in which

this style was discarded, was added "On the Internal Arrangement and Decoration of a Church." *

In the sixth edition the book had assumed a totally different character, the question and answer style being for ever abandoned. Two hundred woodcuts adorned its three hundred pages, and it was published in London. The preface to this edition is dated "Rugby, March 5, 1844."

When the book had reached its eleventh and last edition, Mr. Bloxam had greatly enlarged its scope and included in it most of the architectural and other notes he had gathered together during his life, thus presenting them to the public in a complete and get-at-able shape. I have had the opportunity of going through his own private copies of the tenth and eleventh editions, which are interleaved with many MS. notes continued from the time the books were published almost up to his death. Appended are notes of every reference to Northamptonshire which I could find:—

Aldwinckle. Church of 14th century—stone bench on *z.* side of keel, MS. note in iii.† (10th edition.)

Apethorpe. Church built in 16th or 17th century described, i. 289-90.

Ashby St. Ledgers. Font cover, spiral and crocketed, ii. 20; incised brass effigy of William Smyght, A.D. 1510, iii. 74.

Ashley. Clustered decorated piers, *n.* side of nave, i. 192.

Aston. Ambrie or locker with two-leaved wooden door, ii. 97.

Badby. Leaden bulla of Pope Alexander III, (1159-1181) discovered by Rev. G. Richardson, in November, 1880, while digging about 90 feet *w.* by *n.* of *n.w.* buttress of church tower, MS. note in iii. (11th edition.)

Bainton. Wall coped with grave stones, iii. 338.

Barnack. Anglo-Saxon—tower, i. 42, 43 (*ill.*), 46, 49, 52 (*ill.*), 59, 60 (*ill.*), 61 (*ill.*), 62, 66, 68 (*note*), south porch 156; image bracket on pier, ii. 65; stone quarries referred to as "once celebrated," iii. 337.

Barnwell. Early English spire (All Saints), i. 177.

Barton Seagrave. Rude Anglo-Norman sculpture on tympanum of *n.* doorway, i. 129, triangular shaped window in clerestory 213, 214. (*ill.*)

Blakesley. Decorated clerestory arches springing direct from piers, i. 190.

* This chapter first appeared in the *British Critic* for April, 1889, then under the editorship of the vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford (Cardinal Newman).

† The Roman numerals i. ii. and iii. refer to the vols., which are always taken in order.

- Boddington. Incised brass effigy of William Proctor, A.D. 1627, iii. 276.
- Brampton. Ancient church chest of 14th century, with iron scroll work on sides and ends, MS. note in iii. (10th edition.)
- Boughton. Church built A.D. 1599, i. 301.
- Braunston. Wooden dog tooth ornament, in possession of Mr. Bloxam, taken from 14th century wall of Church, i. (*note*) 178.
- Brigstock. Anglo-Saxon work—tower, i. 47, doorways 50, 51 and 52 (*ill.*), arch 59 and 60 (*ill.*), doorway and window, interior 65 (*ill.*), early Norman in juxtaposition with Anglo-Saxon arch 112.
- Brington. Perpendicular moulding, i. 261. (*ill.*)
- Brixworth. The most perfect Anglo Saxon church, i. 39, church described and illustrations of arches 41, tower and illustration of doorway 47, window in E. wall of tower 55, string course in chancel and illustration 64, ground plan described 66-7, stone staircase in tower adjunct 68, *Brikelsworth* monastery built about A.D. 680, 71, late Norman porch S. side 93; aisles and semi-circular apse, ii. 8, stone reliquary of 14th century found here, described and illustrated 151-2.
- Brockhall. Illustration of sepulchral headstone cross, iii. (over "List of Illustrations.")
- Burton Latimer. 17th century mural painting in nave, iii. 124, 17th century font cover described 149.
- Byfield. Decorated—roof, i. 195, west doorway 203, chancel doorway 204, south porch 205, window 211, church principally Decorated English 226; original pews of 14th or 15th century, ii. 30-31.
- Canons Ashby. Earliest instance of panel work arches in Priory Church, i. 251 (*note*).
- Carlton. Church erected A.D. 1788, i. 304; effigy of 17th century in winding sheet, MS. note in ii. (11th edition.)
- Castor. Roman masonry, now destroyed, i. 1 (*ill.*), 38, enriched Anglo-Norman tower 105, inscription over chancel arch 127:—

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AD MC XXIII.

- Early English semi-circular arch in doorway 151.
- Catesby Priory. Royal arms of Charles I. in Priory Chapel (now destroyed) iii. 117, 17th century chapel, internal fittings and arrangements described 138.
- Charwelton. Decorated arches under clerestory springing direct from piers, i. 190, flowers in moulding over W. doorway 203.

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- Chacombe. Decorated capitals not agreeing with shaft, i. 189, high pitched roof of s. porch 204, ogee-headed window 210.
- Chesterton. Marble communion table, iii. 183.
- Chipping Warden. Decorated piers composed of 8 clustered shafts, i. 189, ogee-headed window 210, clerestory windows of 15th century over arches of 14th century 247.
- Clopton. Inscribed bells, ii. 25, 26. "Inves Joye fecit me in honore Sci Petri." "Sancte Petre ora pro nobis."
- Cogenhoe. Semi-Norman doorway, i. 145.
- Cold Ashby. Inscribed bell (A.D. 1317), ii. 25.
 † MARIA : VOCOR : ANO : DNI : M^o 000^o : XVII.
- Cold Higham. Saddle-back tower roof, ii. 21.
- Corby. High tomb of 15th century in church yard, iii. 360.
- Cotterstock. Perpendicular s. porch, i. 241-2, ornament common in 13th century, on sepulchral slab, iii. 336 (*note*), 340, 341. (*ill.*)
- Cottingham. Decorated capitals sculptured with heads and figures, i. 189, 279. (*ill.*)
- Crick. Decorated cornice moulding under parapet, i. 217-8, corbel blocks not sculptured, exterior of chancel 224-5, clerestory raised in Perpendicular times, original pitch of roof to be seen on e. wall of tower 247.
- Dallington. Low side window, ii. 128. (*ill.*)
- Denford. Earthen jars placed in walls for acoustic purposes. Traces of this found in chancel of church, 1864, ii. 154.
- Desborough. Wooden beam thrown from pier to pier to act as brace, i. 267.
- Dodford. Simple horizontal parapet, separated by corbel table, in tower, i. 181; mural painting at back of tomb, ii. 204, 205. (*ill.*)
- Dingley. Royal arms dated 1661, executed in plaster, iii. 118.
- Earls Barton. Anglo-Saxon work in tower, i. 42, 45 (*ill.*), 46, 48 (*ill.*), 49, 55, 66; Norman sedilia, ii. 91, locker with stone shelf 97.
- Ecton. Stoup inside n. porch, ii. 12.
- Elton. Dedication cross in e. jamb of s. doorway, ii. 156.
- Fawesly. Inscribed bell, ii. 26. "Sancte Botolfe ora pro nobis."
- Finedon. Decorated windows, i. 207, curious flying arch across nave 266; church seated with low open seats of 14th or 15th century, ii. 30; library in room over porch, established 1788, MS. note in iii. (10th edition.)
- Flore. Early English doorway, i. 152, 153 (*ill.*), Decorated—doorway 201, 202 (*ill.*), mouldings 215 (*ill.*), 216, 217 (*ill.*), 218, 219 (*ill.*); very complete locker on n. side of chancel, ii. 97.

- Fotheringhay. Contract still in existence, entered into A.D. 1435, for re-building collegiate church, i. 267.
- Geddington. Fourteenth century screen work, ii. 37; pew bearing date 1602, iii. 140.
- Green's Norton. Anglo-Saxon work w. angles of nave, i. 46.
- Hargrave. Inscriptions on poor box, iii. 146, n. "God save the Queen," w. "Thomas Mahew hoc fieri fecit 1597," s. "Pray for the good estate of all well doers."
- Harlestone. Sepulchral inscription denoting date of church (note from Bridges' *Northamptonshire*), i. 227. "Orate pro anima Richardi De Hette, qui fecit cancellum cujus auxilio fuit Ecclesia facta anno Domini mcccxx quinto."
- Harrowden. Funeral garlands, iii. 220.
- Helpstone. Sepulchral relics of 13th century found in church tower when demolished in 1865, described, iii. 335 to 338, 340.
- Higham Ferrers. Early English w. entrance to tower, i. 155, Decorated wooden roof to nave, 194; original tiled pavement before high altar, ii. 230, original choir stalls 275, Decorated piers of different character on e. side of nave, MS. note in ii. (10th edition); incised brass of Richard Willeys, iii. 73.
- Irthlingborough. Five lancet windows under one dripstone at e. end of chancel, i. 162-3; stoup on each side of w. entrance, ii. 12; ornamented hagioscope in chantry chapel 148; crypt or charnel under s. transept, MS. note in iii. (10th edition.)
- Islip. Perpendicular roof, i. 253.
- Kettering. Perpendicular piers, i. 231, rich w. doorway 238, moulding 259 (*ill.*), crocketed spire 276.
- Kilsby. Moveable Easter sepulchre formerly belonging to this church fully described, ii. 116 to 119.
- King's Sutton. Perpendicular ornamented parapet, i. 257, Decorated screen-work 260 (*note*).
- Litchborough. Decorated n. doorway, i. 201, windows, ogee-headed and circular 206, 210, 213.
- Little Billing. Inscribed Norman font "of plain jar-like form," ii. 18.
- Loddington. Early dated inscribed bell, ii. 25. "Mille quadringentis octogintaque duobus annis fusa fui lapsis ab origine Christi a genetrise piu protervis dicta Maria."
- Lowick. Fine Jesse window of 14th century, ii. 220.
- Maidford. Saddle-back tower roof, ii. 21.
- Marston Trussell. Late instance of tooth moulding on sedilia, i. 178.
- Maxey. Piscina on s. wall of clerestory, ii. 141.
- Middleton Cheney. Decorated s. porch built of stone, i. 204.

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- Middleton Stoney. Anglo-Norman nail-beaded moulding, i. 102.
 Milton Malsor. Decorated circular window filled with tracery, i. 213.
 Moreton Pinkney. Early English plain triangular headed buttresses, i. 171.
 Naseby. Decorated clustered piers, i. 192.
 Nassington. Decorated triple-faced pointed arches, i. 188.
 Norborough. Singular charnel vault beneath s. transeptal chapel described, ii. 192.
 Northampton, All Saints. "In the vestry is a library which contains a fine copy of Chaucer in black letter with woodcuts, deficient in three leaves. Its date is 1542, and it was printed by Richard Kele," MS. note in iii. (11th edition.)
 Northampton, St. Peters. Anglo-Norman arcade in clerestory. every 3rd arch of which pierced for a window, i. 98, string course 102, 126 (*ill.*), richly decorated capital 111 (*ill.*), and pier arches 114.
 Northampton. Letter from "Mai Ro Johnson, of late Preacher at Northampton," dated 2nd February, 1573, quoted *re* vestments, &c., iii. 259.
 Oundle. Five lancet windows under one dripstone, w. end of s. aisle, i. 162-3; fine old brass eagle desk still preserved, ii. 71.
 Passenham. Debased English chancel screen A.D. 1626, i. 285, chancel re-edified by Sir Robert Banastre, A.D. 1626, 292-3.
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 Peterborough Cathedral. Choir terminates with semicircular apse, i. 82, Norman windows subsequently sub-divided by tracery 94, moulding, string course, &c., 102, octagonal piers 109, later Norman (A.D. 1117-1140) vaulting in aisles 120, very rich Early English doorway, s.w. angle of cloisters 153, Decorated windows, clerestory, s. aisle 211, Perpendicular segmental-arched &c. windows 244, fan tracery in roof of retro-choir 252, parapet at e. end with triangular-shaped heads 257; gatehouse entrance to close, s.w. of Cathedral, ii. 246, "lavatory of tynne," &c., mentioned in inventory taken A.D. 1539, 256, thirteenth century cloisters 266, effigies of abbots in Cathedral and of a Benedictine (13th cent.) over gatehouse 283-4, inventory of goods belonging to Benedictine Church taken in A.D. 1539, 304-7; sepulchral effigy of Abbot Benedict, A.D. 1193, iii. 21; quotation from *Mercurius Rusticus*, *re* spoliation of Cathedrals during the Civil War. The Parliamentary soldiers "took breath afresh on two pair of organs, piping with the very same about the market place," &c. 200.

- Pipewell Abbey. Dunchurch church rebuilt by the monks of Pipewell early half of 14th century, ii. 61, chapel in Gatehouse 248, inventory at Suppression, A.D. 1539, "In the dorter the munkes selles and 1 laumpe of laten" 253, goods in Refectory at Suppression, "The Frater.—It ther 3 bordes 1 pulpytt 11 tables 2 payr of truseulles 1 forme, sould o „ 2 „ o" 255, "poorly furnished" 300, quotation from *Inventory at Suppression*, re Ornaments 301-4.
- Pitsford. Representation of S. George and Dragon over s. doorway, i. 88.
- Polebrook. Early English roof in chancel, i. 173-4.
- Raunds. Roof of nave of low pitch body but of Decorated period, MS. note in ii. (10th edition.)
- Ringstead. Original choir stalls, MS. note in iii. (10th edition.)
- Rothwell. Semi-Norman arches, i. 141 (*ill.*), 142, w. doorway 142, 143 (*ill.*); quadruple sedilia, ii. 92, triple piscina 95, chancel vault 194-6; ancient tomb in churchyard with bustos and feet in sunk recesses, iii. 343, and high tomb of the 15th century 355.
- Rushden. Transepts constructed at a subsequent period to main body of church, i. 266.
- Spratton. Decorated moulding, i. 215, stone bench or sedile for three persons, ii. 92.
- Stanford. Painted glass of 14th century in chancel window, ii. 220.
- Stene. Church built in A.D. 1620, "presents features both of Debased Gothic and semi-classic detail," i. 292; costly marble communion table, inscribed "The gift of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham, 1720," iii. 182.
- Stibbington. Two Early English lancet-shaped windows, e. end, i. 163.
- Stowe. Anglo-saxon work in tower, i. 44, 47, 49, 55, additions in 1639, windows and round-headed doorway, &c. 290, 294.
- Strixton. Three dedication crosses on walls of church, ii. 156.
- Sudborough. Small incised brass of a priest, iii. 63.
- Sutton Basset. Double-faced Semi-Norman pointed chancel arch, i. 144.
- Tansor. Early English doorway, n. side of chancel, i. 152, tooth moulding on external doorway arches of porch 156-7.
- Thorp. In inventory of goods belonging to chapel, "A little *Sanctus bell*," ii. 27.
- Thorpe Malsor. Decorated piers and arches, n. & s. aisles, dis-similar, i. 188.
- Thrapston. Inscribed bell, ii. 26, "Sancta Anna ora pro nobis," elaborate high tomb of 15th century in churchyard, iii. 360-3.

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- Towcester. Recumbent sculptured effigy of archdeacon Sponne, A.D. 1448, iii. 79, 80, 81. (*ill.*)
- Ufford. Stone benches ranged against walls of aisles, ii. 30; pew in N. aisle bearing date, 1603, iii. 140, Bainton, a chapel of ease to Ufford 338, coped sepulchral stone in churchyard 352.
- Walmsford. Leaden font, ii. 17.
- Wansford. Early English—two lancet windows under one dripstone in belfry tower, i. 159, spire 177. (*ill.*)
- Warmington. Early English—south porch, groined, i. 157, string course 168, dripstone 170, plain triangular-headed buttress 171, groined roof with wooden ribs 175, spire 177, foliage 180 (*ill.*); pew in S. aisle bearing date 1639, iii. 141.
- Weston-upon-Welland. Decorated corbel table supporting parapet in tower, i. 223.
- Whiston. Spandrels of Perpendicular arches filled with tracery work, i. 236, church one of most perfect specimens of a late date, (A.D. 1534) 273.
- Whitwell. Two altar slabs in chancel, each with "the five crosses" visible, ii. 145.
- Wittering. Anglo-saxon work—angles of nave and chapel, i. 46, chancel arch 61 (*ill.*), 62, rectangular chancel 67, two differently ornamented Norman arches separating nave and N. aisle 113; church consists of nave and chancel only, ii. 8.
- Woodford. Curious Early English porch, i. 157; human heart discovered in church wall, ii. 151; double reading pew of 17th century, iii. 137.
- Wood Newton. Decorated triangular-headed window, S. aisle, i. 211, Perpendicular triangular-headed windows, clerestory 244; inscribed bell, ii. 26, "Sancta Margarita ora pro nobis."
- Wyke Dyve. Tower rebuilt A.D. 1617, i. 301.
- Yarwell. Early English semi-circular pier arches of side chapels, i. 151; church contains stone benches as seats for congregation, ii. 30.

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

477.—**RUNNING THURSDAY.**—In a curious little volume entitled *The Life and Miraculous Conversion from Popery, &c. of Joseph Perry . . . Written by himself,* and published in 1727, the following passage occurs:—"I remember that I was dismally frightened the Day called Running Thursday, when there was such a Rumor all over the Nation, that the French and Irish were landed in England, and that they kill'd, burnt up, and destroy'd, all the Way that they went: This was in the Beginning of King William's Reign, and about

us where I then lived, it was on a Thursday, and therefore called Running Thursday, though I have heard since, that in some places it was not till Friday; a very terrible Time it was, while the Fright lasted." The writer was at the time in the service of sir Henry Robinson, at Cransley. Do any other records exist of this so-called "Running Thursday" in that neighbourhood or in other parts of the county?

F. T.

478.—MANTELL (MAUNTELL) OF HEYFORD AND COLLINGTREE, AND OF MONK'S HORTON, CO. KENT (346).—Since the insertion of my query as to the later history of the Mantells who were formerly seated at Heyford, I have discovered a good deal about the family. Baker, in his *History of Northamptonshire* (Heyford, p. 183), says that "John Mantell of Heyford, in 1541, sallying forth in company with his brother-in-law, Lord Dacre, and others, on a nocturnal frolic to chase the deer in Sir Nicholas Pelham's park in Sussex, encountered three men; one of whom being mortally wounded in the affray, he and his associates were convicted of murder, executed and their estates escheated to the crown. To complete the irretrievable ruin of the house his son Walter Mantell, together with his uncle Walter Mantell, of Monk's Horton, engaged in the Kentish insurrection to oppose the marriage of Queen Mary, headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, and being taken prisoners with him were sent to the Tower and soon after executed in Kent and attainted."

Matthew Mantell, the son of Walter Mantell, of Monk's Horton, we find restored to his father's estates in the 15th of Elizabeth. Feeling sure that I should be able to discover something of the history of the family at Monk's Horton, I wrote to the clergyman, the Rev. J. T. Pearse, rector of Monk's Horton and vicar of Brabourne near Ashbourne, in Kent. He has very kindly sent me extracts of Mantells from his registers, together with the following information. I think it will be more to the point if I give his letter *seriatim*.

Brabourne Vicarage, Ashford, Kent,

July 26, 1888.

Dear sir, I am sorry to have left your letter about the Mantell family so long unanswered. There is a MS. book left by one of my predecessors (vicar of Brabourne and rector of Monk's Horton) containing a copy of some correspondence between the then rector, Mr. Faussett, and Mr. William Mantell on the subject of Horton priory being exempt from tithe. I will quote from Mr. W. Mantell's letter what bears upon your question: whether the family have owned Horton priory from the time of queen Elizabeth. "In the 29th year of the reign of Henry the eighth, it was granted and given by letters patent to Richard Tate, Esq., of Northamptonshire, to him, his heirs, and

assigns for ever, and is particularly expressed, exempted from payment of any tithes or tenths. In the reign of Edward the sixth, a licence was granted from the king to the said Richard Tate, Esq., to alien the said priory, and premises, &c., to Walter Mantell, Esq., to hold of the crown as mentioned in the above letters patent, and to the heirs and assigns of the said Walter Mantell for ever. This is an abstract from the letters patent of Henry the eighth when granted to the said Richard Tate, and relative to our purchase of it from that gentleman. The last royal grant by which it was given and confirmed to us in the full advantages of right and title, as when purchased, was by letters patent dated the 13th year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to the grantee and male heirs for ever; but in failure of male heir the reversion is in the crown." The date of the letter from which this extract is made is "Rochester 7^{ber} ye 29. 1765." The compiler of the MS. adds this note about Mr. William Mantell, "a post-captain in the navy. This gentleman died soon after, and was buried in the chancel of Sellinge church, and the estate came to his brother, Henry Mantell, a purser in the royal navy."

What remains of Horton priory is now occupied as a farmhouse by Mr. Richardson, the tenant of Col. Cartwright, the present owner. There is some beautiful Norman work about it; the date assigned by Sir G. Scott—1150. I have been searching the registers for notices of the Mantell family, and made a rough copy of the names found which I will send you just as it is, not having time now to make a better copy, and being unwilling to keep you waiting any longer. You will observe the strange variations in spelling. I return the pedigree with many thanks and apologies for keeping it so long.

Yours faithfully,

J. T. Pearce.

Extracts from Registers of Monk's Horton and Brabourne.

Christened

Walter ye son of Walter Mantell gent the third day Februarie A°
1604

Christening

Elizabeth ye daughter of Walter Mantell gent was christened ye
xxviiith day of June 1601

Allexsander the sonn of M^r Mantle was buried the second daye of
September 1592

Allexsander Mantle the sonne of Mr. Mathewe Mantle was baptised
ye six daye of Marche 1585

Jane Mantle the daughter of Luke Mantle was baptised the eyght of
January 1585

Añe Mantle ye daughter of Mathewe Mantle was baptised the
twenty day of December 1584

John ye son of Water Mantle July ye last a° 1608

Phillip Mantle of Stouking clark of this Parish ye second day
[parchment torn away and illegible] 1606 married

Mathew ye son of Walter Mantle 1610 christened

Thomas ye son of Walter Mantle Februaie 9 1612 christened

- Katheren ye daughter of Walter Mantle Aprell 2^d a° 1614
 Bennet ye daughter of Walter Mantle July 5° a° 1618
 Also ye daughter of Walter Mantle the tenth day of August a° 1620
 Married Walter Mantel junior gent and Anne Hart married : August 1 :
 1626
 1662 Feb. 26 Married John Mantle and Sybell Bridger
 1663 June the 7th baptized Anne daughter of John and Sibill
 Mantle
 1664 November the first baptized John sonne of John and Sybill
 Mantle
 1664 Jan the 12 buried Anne Mantle
 1666 Anne Mantle ye daughter of John & Sibille Mantle was
 baptized ye 19th day of May. the sayd Anne was buried ye 31
 of May, 1666
 1667 Mary the daughter of John & Sibyl Mantle was baptized ye
 19th of Januarie 1667
 1669 Mary the daughter of John & Sibel Mantel was buried ye :
 day of Aprel 1669
 1689 Agnes daughter of Mr. John Mantle of ye Priory April 4, 1689
 1692 William son of John Mantell, January 22 : 92

None of name Mantell entered after 1692

Besides the above letter and extracts I have a letter, dated 14th August, 1888, from col. Cartwright the present owner of Horton priory, and nephew of the late dean of Stamford (rev. Edward Reginald Mantell). He tells me that he inherited the priory from his uncle, but is afraid he can render me very little assistance as to the history of the Mantells, and that all he knows was contained in my letter. He adds, however:—"the chief feature of the Mantell family was that they were all strict protestants, and I know, by *Fox's Martyrs*, that in 1554, in February, two Mantells were executed in Kent, for their adherence to the protestant faith (vide *Fox's Martyrs*, vol. iii., p. 99)." The pedigrees of the Mantells of Kent will be found in Berry's *Genealogies of Kent*, pp. 185, 332, and in his *Genealogies of Sussex*, p. 20. The Kentish pedigree professes to be taken from the Visitation of Kent, by John Philipot, Rouge Dragon, in 1619, but I do not see the family of Mantell in the list of pedigrees entered in that year. I am afraid these pedigrees are not strictly correct, and must be used with caution. Col. Cartwright, I ought to have said, concludes his letter by saying:—"After Henry Mantell, a purser in the royal navy, and who died at Greenwich, Horton came into the hands of his son Augustus W. Mantell, who, I think, was born in 1776, and died in 1833, and was succeeded by my

uncle, the Rev. E. R. Mantell, in that year. . . . I will gladly place at your disposal the papers I have relating to Horton." I hope some day to be able to call on col. Cartwright, and look at anything he has relating to the family; and if I find anything of interest to the lover of old family history, I shall hope to send it to you as a later paper on this very ancient family.

Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire.

HENRY H. CRAWLEY.

479. — THE WELSH BIBLE IN ALTHORP LIBRARY. — The Welsh Bible, which Earl Spencer recently brought into public notice, was printed in 1677, and bears the following inscription:—

"For S^r Robert Clayton Kn^t & Alderman of the City of London. Those in thankfull acknowledgement of his former bounty to Wales in contributing towards the printing this Bible, and Teaching many hundreds of poor children to read, & some to write.

Jo. Tillotson
Edw^r. Stillington
Ben. Whichcot
Thomas firmin
Jo Meriton
Wm : Durham
Edw Fowler"

The bookplate of Sir Robert Clayton is pasted inside the cover, and bears the following inscription:—

"S^r. Robert Clayton of the City of London Knight, Alderman and Mayor thereof An^o 1679."

I have in my possession an interesting little volume,

"Some Account of the Life and Writings of the late Pious and Learned Mr. James Owen, Minister of the Gospel in Salop.

LONDON: Printed for John Lawrence, at the Angel in the Poultry. MDCCLX.

James Owen was ordained in 1676 and died in 1706, and in the second chapter of the biography there is a particular account of a kind of society formed for distributing Welsh Bibles and other books among poor families, and also, with great foresight, for teaching Welsh children to read English. The biographer of Owen speaks in laudation of "those pious and bountiful Distributions," and quotes "out of a Printed Paper" the account of the work already done. As I think it is plain that the Althorp Bible is connected with this work, the quotations may be of interest.

"Whereas there are Two Thousand of a Treatise call'd *The Practice of Piety*, formerly translated into *Welch*, as also some

Thousands of other Licens'd *Welch* Books, and of our Church Catechism, and a practical Exposition now Printing ; the buying of which to be freely given to poor Familys in *Wales*, wou'd be a singular Work of Charity, tending to the Good of many Hundreds, who otherwise might be destitute of the Means of Knowledge.

"And in regard that few poor Children are there brought up to reading, it wou'd be another good Work of Charity to raise and maintain several Schools for teaching the poorest of *Welch* children to read *English*, and then the Boys to write and cast Accompts ; whereby they will be enabl'd to read our *English* Bibles, and Treatises, to be more serviceable to their Country, and to live more comfortably in the World.

" We therefore whose Names are under-written do promise to contribute, during our Pleasure, towards the printing and buying the foremention'd Treatises ; as also towards the teaching of poor *Welch* Children to read *English*, write and cast Accompts in such Towns where Schools are not already erected and settl'd by the Charity of others, provided that this charitable and pious Work be order'd and manag'd by Dr. *Tillotson*, Dean of *Canterbury*, and the rest whose Names are afterwritten.

John Tillotson,
Benjamin Whichcot,
Simon Ford,
William Bates,
William Outram,
Simon Patrick,
William Durham,
Edward Shillingfleet,
John Meriton,
Hezekiah Burton,
Richard Baxter,

Thomas Gouge,
Matthew Poole,
Edward Fowler,
William Turner,
Richard Newman,
James Reading,
Thomas Griffith,
John Short,
William Gape,
Thomas Firmin,

Two of these names have a local interest, as Simon Ford was vicar of All Saints', Northampton (1660-166-); and Simon Patrick, Dean of Peterborough (1679-1689). William Bates, Richard Baxter, Matthew Poole, Thomas Gouge, were noted Nonconformists; and to the last of these the whole movement owed much, both in its conception and execution. He was a man of considerable estate, and after his ejection occupied himself principally in works of philanthropy. When between 60 and 70 years of age he frequently travelled in Wales, and established between three and four hundred schools in the chief towns, and he paid the charges for some hundreds of children himself. "In 1675," says the *Nonconformist's Memorial*,

"he procured a new and fair impression of the Welch Bible and liturgy, to the number of 8000; one thousand of these were given away, and the rest sold much below the common-price." The next remark is of interest as pointing, possibly, to the connection with Sir Robert Clayton, whose close association with Christ's Hospital is well known. "He used often to say with pleasure that he had two *livings* which he would not exchange for the greatest in *England*; viz., *Christ's Hospital*, where he used frequently to catechize the poor children, and *Wales* where he used to travel every year (and sometimes twice in the year) to spread knowledge, piety and charity." Before his ejection from St. Sepulchre's, Thomas Gouge had ingenious and successful schemes for giving employment to the poor, and these seem to have afforded valuable hints to Thomas Firmin, the philanthropist, whose name also appears in the inscription of the Althorp Bible. It is not unlikely that in his later work Gouge was the means of interesting Sir Robert Clayton.

Added to the covenant or appeal which appears in the biography of James Owen is a further statement or report,

"An Account of what has been done in *Wales* this last Year, from Midsummer 1674, to Lady-day 1675, in pursuance of the abovesaid Trust, upon the Encouragement given by divers worthy Persons, to this pious and charitable Design."

"1. In Fifty One of the chief Towns of *Wales*, Eight Hundred and Twelve poor Children have been, and are put to School last year, by the Charity of others, before this Trust began.

"2. There have been bought and distributed in several Families Thirty Two *Welch Bibles*; which were all that cou'd be had in *Wales* or *London*.

"3. Two Hundred and Forty *New Testaments* in *Welch*, to be given away to poor People that can read *Welch*.

"Five Hundred *Whole Duties of Man* in *Welch*, to be distributed in like manner.

"which pious and charitable Undertaking has already provok'd divers of the better sort of the *Welch* to put above Five Hundred of the poorest *Welch* Children to School, upon their own Account. So that about One Thousaud Eight Hundred and Fifty in all, are already put to School to learn to read English; Attested by us,

John Tillotson,
Benjamin Whichcot,
Simon Ford,
William Durham,

Edward Shillingfleet,
John Meriton,
Thomas Gouge,
Matthew Poole."

Northampton.

T. GASQUOINE.

480.—ROSE FAMILY OF DAVENTRY. — I hope some reader of *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* may be able to assist me in discovering the lineage of William Rose of Daventry, who married Sarah, daughter of Harvey of Addington. Also, whether Thomas Rose (from co. Devon, England), who settled in Limerick, and became sheriff of that county 1674, was the brother of William of Daventry. Please address direct

Coull, Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, N.B.

D. M. ROSE.

481.—GLIMPSSES OF OLD NORTHAMPTON.—There was published not long since, by Field and Tuer, a volume to which the following title was given: *Through England on a Side-saddle in the Time of William and Mary; being the Diary of Celia Fiennes*. We are told in a brief introduction by the Hon. Mrs. Griffiths, who dedicates the book to the memory of her father, 13th Baron Saye and Sele, that her kinswoman, Celia Fiennes, was sister of the third Viscount Saye and Sele, and that the Diary was kept during long journeys which she took for her own pleasure. The original MS. was given to Mrs. Griffiths by her father, and she has exercised a wise discretion in publishing it verbatim, believing that "any correction or alteration would spoil its quaint originality." It will be seen that there is no striving after literary effect, and that the lady troubles herself as little about orthography as did the famous Duchess of Marlborough. She was generally, but not invariably, accurate in her notes, and was fairly well-informed; though it is clear she did not know to whose memory the Eleanor Cross at Northampton was erected. The town hall of which she speaks was the County Hall, and Linn is of course a mistake for Nene. The only date given is that of 1697, and it was in that year that Celia Fiennes paid her first visit to Northampton. Regarding this she says:—

"Thence [*i.e.*, from Shuggbery Hall] we went to Daventry 3 miles, a pretty large market town and good houses all of stone and so we enter into Northamptonshire. To Northampton town is 8 mile, wth opens a noble prospect to y^e sight a mile distant, a large town well built, y^e streetes as large as most in London Except Holborn and the Strand, the houses well built of brick and stone, some all stone, very regular buildings. The town hall is new built all stone and resembles Guildball in Little tho' it is a good lofty spacious place. There is two Bars in it wth y^e benches and seat distinct, over one of the Barrs is King William and Queen Mary's pictures at Length. The Church is new built, its very neate, there is two Rows of stone pillars at the Entrance of the Church on y^e outside, and it is to be paved wth broad stone but y^t was not quite

finished, they were at worke on some adornments at the front. There is abundance of new buildings which adds to the beauty of y^e town. We enter the town from Daventry over a large Bridge, and the water runs twining about y^e grounes wth rows of Willows on Each side of it wth looks very pretty. Y^e way out of town towards London you go by a Cross, a mile off the town called Highcross, it stands just in the middle of England, its all stone 12 stepps wth runs round it, above that is the stone Carv'd finely, and there are 4 large Nitches about y^e Middle, in Each is the statue of some queen at Length which Encompasses it wth other Carvings as garnish, and so it rises less and less to y^e top like a tower or Piramidy." (p. 96.)

While on the same journey Mistress Fiennes called at Peterborough, and these were her impressions of the city and its cathedra! :—

"From Huntington town I went to Stillton 9 mile more and thence I went to y^e citty of Peterborough in Lincolnshire (*sic*) wth was 5 long miles, the wayes deep and full of Sloughs. It stands very high and to be seen at a great distance y^e towers of y^e minster being all in view—one would think it but a quarter of a mile when you have a mile or two still to it. Y^e whole City Looks very well and handsomely built, but mostly timber worke : you pass over a Long stone bridg. The Streetes are very clean and neate, well pitch'd and broad as one shall see any where, there is a very spacious market place, a good Cross and town hall on the top. The Cathedra! is a magnificent building standing in the midst on advanced ground, all stone, y^e walls very neatly wrought, the front is in three great arches full of small stone pillars smoothly turn'd and half paces as it were in y^e 2 side arches, the head is wth no high tower but 5 Little ones, 3 of wth in the middle are higher and bigger than the other; between Each are 3 Peakes like great Canteliver windows but all finely Carv'd in stone. Y^e middle arch is the entrance wth is exceeding Lofty, as is the Roofe of y^e whole, and so well painted that it appears to be hollow Carving, this seems to be the two remarkable things in y^e whole. Its a spacious place, but one large isle wth is in y^e middle Leading up to y^e quire, where I observed they put y^e seate of any of their deceased dignatorys of the Church in Black wth an escutcheon : here was one, so now here was the statue of y^e person y^t was last abbot and first Bishop of y^e place; there was also y^e 2 monuments of 2 queens, y^t of Catherine of Spain being Harry y^e 8th queen, and also the statute of y^e Queen Mary of Scotts that was both beheaded and buried here, and there is also y^e picture of an old man wth y^e Inscription of y^e whole matter, wth was y^e Sexton and dugg both their graves. Here is a pallace for y^e Bishop, of stone Building very neate, and y^e Doctors houses, all in a space called the

Colledg—very neate but nothing Curious. The river Linn washes the town almost round ; it Looks like a very industrious thriving town—spinning and knitting amongst y^e ordinary people.” (p. 131.)

Here is a sentence, worth transcribing, about Stony Stratford :—
“ At Stony Stratford w^{ch} is a little place built of stone they make a great deale of bonelace [bobbins were made of bone] and so they do all here about, its the manuffactory of this part of y^e Country, they sit and work all along y^e streete as thick as Can be.” (p. 97.)

In the course of a subsequent journey, the fair diarist comes again to Northampton, but this time she merely remarks :—“ I describe nothing more of Northampton, but the Church was finish'd, the Entrance with a breast wall & paved and stepps within round 3 sides of the Church, which was begun w^{ch} I was there before.” (p. 284.)

It says not a little for the good government of the country at the end of the seventeenth century, that though Celia Fiennes made several long journeys with apparently only two male attendants—one from Newcastle to the Land's End—there is no sign of the little party having ever been molested, and on only one occasion did she suspect that fellow-travellers were highwaymen. We frequently meet with accounts of excellent markets, and hear very little of poverty or discontent.

Rowley Park, Stafford.

J. L. CHERRY.

482.—THE SHEPPARD FAMILY (59, 168, 221, 364, 379, 401, 418, 440).—The following wills continue the series commenced at par. 418. Owing to the number of these Sheppard wills being larger than was at first thought probable, it has been considered advisable to give full abstracts of the remaining wills instead of printing them verbatim.

Queen's College, Taunton.

WILLIAM COWPER.

William Shepard of Kingsthorpe, husbandman.

Will dated June 20, proved Aug. 2, 1544, “ in ecclesia *parochiae omnium sanctorum* ville Northampton.” Bequeaths his body to be buried in the church yard of St. John Baptist in Kingsthorpe. For tithes forgotten 4*d*. To the mother Church of Peterborough 2*d*. To the repair of the bells two strikes of barley. The sum of four nobles to be “ bestoyed ” for him at his day of burial. Bequeaths four acres of land to his wife Alice for her life and then to his sons Thomas and Richard and their heirs. To his son Thomas the “ inde'ture ” of his house, the use of which shall, however, be to his wife Alice so long as she remain a widow. To the same son Thomas and his heirs, half an acre at Cowlls tounes end and another

half acre at Boughton Meare, his best coat, and also the crops of half an acre in Brakefield and of a rood at Stannyll and of a rood under the Park, for one year, after which these three pieces of ground are to go to his wife Alice and his son Richard. To his wife Alice an acre in Shortlands in the Woodfield. To his daughter Joan 20s. To his brother Clement his russet jacket. To Henry Beddington a rood of barley in the Woodfield under the Park side. To each of his godsons John and William Shepard, and Richard Broks a sheep, and to his godson William Broks a strike of barley. To his brother John Shepard 20d., to pray for him. Residue to his wife Alice and his son Richard whom he appoints executors. Clement Shepard his brother to be supervisor, Witnesses Sir Richard Pulcher, curate, Thomas Moys, Richard Hobbs, with others.

Reference Mark, H. 54.

Thomas Shepard of Wilbarston, husbandman.

Will dated July 7, proved Sep. 2, 1545. To be buried in the Church of All Hallows at Wilbarston. Bequeaths for his mortuary as the law requires. To the high altar of his parish Church for tithes forgotten 20d. To the Mother Church of Peterborough 6d. To the repair of his Parish Church and the bells 6s. 8d. To the light of the torch 20d. To the Church of Stoke Albany 6s. 8d. and to that of Colsell 3s. 4d. To his brother Robert Shepard a gown, a leather apron, a jacket, half his horses and mares, half the barley in the wheatfield and after the death of his wife the cupboard and a pair of qwerens. To Jone Shepard half a quarter of malt. To his (? Robert's) sons Simon and Lebius a grene coat and to his (? Robert's) sons John and Robert a violet coat. To Thomas Revell a sleeveless leather coat and a white leather doublet. To each of his godchildren God's blessing and his own, together with 4d. in money. To Jane Wyls a heifer, and to Jone Ward John Abyis and Margery Brower a weaning calf apiece. To Robert Elatt a russet coat and to his wife a pair of harden sheets. To Sir Robert Carbott 6s. 8d. To Robert Bishop, Roger Wright, John Colprane & Winifred his wife certain wearing apparel and household goods. Bequeaths 20s for two trentals to be done for his soul and for all Christian souls. To William at the Hall a weaning calf, and a quarter of barley, and to Eleanor Marshall a quarter of barley or malt. Residue to his wife Anne who is to dispose thereof by the counsel of Master Rowland Ofley, Thomas Smyth, and Sir Robert Carbott. Witnesses Robert Shepperd, William Bellosys, Robert Peché, Henry Wakelyng and Sir Robert Carbott.

Reference Mark, K. 53.

Thomas Shepard, junior, of Kingthorpe, husbandman.

Will dated June 23, proved July 24, 1546. To be buried in the Church Yard at Kingthorpe. Bequeaths to the high altar for lack of tithes 4*d*. To the repair of the bells of Kingthorpe 4*d*. To the Mother Church of Peterborough 4*d*. To his sons William and Simon 33*s*. 4*d*. and 26*s*. 8*d*. respectively to be paid to them when 16 years of age. To his daughters Agnes and Jone 20*s*. and 13*s*. 4*d*. respectively to be paid to them when 14 years of age. To his mother 3 strikes of barley. To his brother Richard a young hoggrell sheep. To his son Simon an acre of land lying in the North Field. To Clement Shepard his best coat To his ghostly Father 8*d*. to pray for him. Residue to his wife Alice, appointing her sole executrix. Witnesses Richard Pulcher, curate, William Brouks the younger, John Relston, William Brouks and others.

Reference Mark, K. 86.

Will of Anne Shepard, widow of Thomas Shepard,
of Wilbarston.

Will dated October 16, proved October 22, 1546. To be buried in the Church of Wilbarston. Bequeaths for her mortuary according to law. To the high altar for tithes not well paid 20*d*., her best kerchief for a "coprax," a table cloth for an altar cloth, and a towel for the "howslyng bord." To the bells 3*s*. 4*d*. and to the torches 20*d*. To the altar of Stoke Albany and to the Church of Colsell 3*s*. 4*d*. each. To the Mother Church of Peterborough 4*d*. To Robert Shepard, to her godson Simon, to the wife of her brother John Sheperd, to Alice Butler, Amy Lee, Richard Lee, Jane Belays and her son Rowland, John Helyett senior and his wife, Thomas Pennell, Simon Belleys, Robert Carbutt junior, Richard Ebatt senior and his wife, John Besshope, Ellen Ebbys, Elizabeth Ebbys, Thomas Ebbys, Margaret Chester, Alice Mokyngton, Robert Baker's two children and his wife Ellen, Bridget Wakeley, Margery Brower, John Morter, Dorothy Cow, Eleanor Bege, Anne Dymbe, to all her Godchildren, to Margaret Smith of Stoke, Agnes Stott, and Jone Mowere, —legacies of various kinds, principally household stuff and wearing apparel. For two trentals she bequeaths 20*s*. Her wood to be divided amongst the poor. To the Church of Wilbarston her best billing "for a herse to serue all them y^t hath none and to serue the parysson on Palme Sodaye." To the said Church of Wilbarston a table cloth, a towel, and a pillow bere, "to be kepte all ways in the cofer w^t y^e regester boke." To four of the poorest folk in the town for the time being, (those mentioned in the will being Richard

Ellyot, John Bushop, Robert Elyett, Alice Mokellton) she bequeaths a cow, the milk of which is to go to each of the four in turn day by day. Her hovel of wood to remain to her executors. Residue to John Colbrand, Richard Lee, and Harry Cowper, whom she appoints executors, to dispose of it for the wealth of her soul and of all Christian souls, at the discretion of Lybeus Lee, gentleman, and Thomas Smyth of Thorpe Lanketon, who are to have for their pains 3*s.* 4*d.* apiece. Witnesses John Ward, Harry Wakeling, Andrew Deubery with others.

Reference Mark, I. 135.

I should be glad to have an explanation of the bequest of a billing "to serve as a herse," etc.

483.—HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN AND ST. JAMES AT BRACKLEY (410, 432).—The following particulars of Brackley Hospital are offered to those who have opportunity to compare them with the county histories (Bridges and Baker). They are taken from a manuscript account of Brackley, copied by myself, from a former manuscript which was written by the late Mr. Thomas Hawkins when master of Magdalen College School. I am inclined to think the account was prepared, if not by, for Mr. John Welchman, one of the later benefactors of this ancient foundation, and was submitted to Browne Willis for correction and additional information. It may be copied from a printed book, but I have never seen any account precisely similar. The possessions of the hospital, which could doubtless be traced by the authorities of the college, appear to be tenements in Brackley of the value of £20 yearly; lands in Evenley and Sibford, a virgate of land, a rent charge of two marks, a virgate of land in Merkenfield, the site of Brackley castle, the pool of the upper Vivary, three virgates of land in Brochampton, a charge for corn upon the manor of Halse, the manors of Bagworth and Thornton, in Leicestershire, and an annual charge upon the tolls of the fair and markets of Brackley.

"Robert Bossu, who succeeded Robert de Mellent as Earl of Leicester, and Lord of the Manor of Brackley, in 1118, gave to Solomon the Clerk, and his successors, an acre of land here in Brackley, whereon to build an hospital and a chapel, to the honour of St. John the Evangelist. In the hospital when built, it is said, was deposited the heart of Robert, Earl of Mellent his father, in a leaden coffin, which was preserved entire till the latter end of the fourteenth century. His son, Robert Blanchmains, succeeded Bossu in the Manor, and at his death, the Manor of Brackley remained in the hands of Margaret his widow, who gave as her daughter Arabella's





MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, BRACKLEY.

wedding portion certain tenements in Brackley. From Arabella and her husband, William de Harcourt, these tenements of the value of £20 yearly, descended to John de la Haye and his wife Margaret, who sold them with other lands at Evenley and Sibford to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. John and St. James in Brackley for the sum of £600 sterling. Roger de Quenci, his second son, inherited the rest of the property, and was also Earl of Winchester. In his time was obtained a confirmation of the primary foundation of the hospital, built here by the Earl of Leicester, from King Henry III., and Hugh, bishop of Lincoln. He gave also to the said Hospital one virgate of land for the constant supply of one lamp. For the support of two chaplains, he gave a rent charge of two marks yearly, a virgate of land lying in Merkenfield, and ten marks yearly, out of the profits of the fair and market, of Brackley. By another deed he conveyed to the brotherhood of this house the whole site of his castle of Brackley, with the pool of the Upper Vivary. In conjunction with Maud his wife, he bestowed on them three virgates of land in Brochampton, in the Manor of Sutham, which donation in the first year of King Edward I. was confirmed by Humphrey de Bohun, her father, the Earl of Hertford and Essex. De Quenci further ordered that a measure should be made for corn in the shape of a coffin, and gave directions that it should be placed in the right side of the shrine in which the heart of Margaret his mother lay entombed, and provided that it should be filled with corn from his Manor of Hawes, three times in the year for ever for the use of the Hospital. Thrice married, the Earl of Winchester left no issue male, and the Manor of Brackley, in the division of his estates, fell to his youngest daughter, the wife of Alan, Lord Zouch of Ashby, who died before his lady, leaving her in possession of Brackley. Lady Zouch was a benefactress to the Hospital. Her son Alan succeeded her, and at his death his estate was divided between his two daughters, at which partition the advowson of the Hospital was assigned to Maud, wife of Robert de Holland. Robert de Holland her son succeeded his mother in the Manors, and at his decease left them to Maud his only daughter, the wife of John Lord Lovell. Lord Holland was buried in the Hospital. The Hospital originally consisted of Master and Fellows, who were a kind of Secular Chaplains, and subject to no ecclesiastical rule. The Master, indeed, was obliged to be in holy orders, but with no obligation to residence. In 1423, upon the death of the Master, John Brokhampton, it was left without inhabitant. About this time license was granted to Maud Lady Lovell above named, who was now the widow of John Lord Lovell, to convert it into a house of Friars

Preachers, she having previously conveyed her Manors of Bagworth and Thornton, in Leicestershire, to the use of the Hospital. She appointed that the foundation should consist of thirteen brethren, of whom a prior should be head. There is reason to believe the Lady's intentions were never executed, nor the Hospital ever converted into the religious house she designed. For it appears to have been governed by Masters until the time of Francis Lord Lovell, her grandson and successor, and from him to have passed with the lands belonging to it, into the hands of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, in Oxford. The College obliged themselves to maintain a stipendary Priest to sing and say Mass for the soul of the said Francis Lord Lovell, and for the souls of his ancestors. They now pay 2s. 6d. per annum to the Church of Lincoln, *pro indemnitate hujus hosp.* In the 19th year of Henry VIII., this chauntry was bestowed upon Robert Barnard, fellow of the college, with an annual stipend of £8 6s. 8d. Upon Barnard's decease, in the 2nd year of Edward VI., it was made a free school, and endowed with twenty marks per annum.

"This Hospital," my authority proceeds, "now in lease from Magdalen College, to Mr. John Welchman, of Brackley, lies in a ruinous condition. The old walls were taken down about fifty years since. In the modern Hall are 105 shields, which were removed thither out of a garrett, and contain the arms of many of the nobility and gentry, and of eleven bishops' fees. The chapel is still subsisting, but stript of all its former decorations, the glass taken out of the windows, the seating gone, and the tombstones removed out of their places. It is about 122 feet in length by 22 in breadth, and hath only one aisle, with a low, broad tower on the n.w. side, coped at the top, in which was a pretty large bell, taken down some years ago, and carried to Oxford, for the use of Magdalen College. On the south side of this chapel, near the high altar, was a confessional of five arches. The east window was large and lofty, consisting of three divisions; and the side windows answered the proportion of that at the east. The Hospital was composed of two quadrangles, with the several offices belonging to it. In Leland's time were several tombs of noblemen and women remaining in the presbytery of the chapel. He hath given us a description of five. . . . Of these tombstones two only are now remaining, which are removed out of their places, and thrown under an arch one upon another." The right of sepulture appears to have been claimed again by the Welchman family, and granted in the case of a Mr. Bannister, former master of the College School, as lately as 1821.

The accompanying engraving of Magdalen College School, Brackley, is kindly lent by the Rev. I. Wodhams, head master. It does not include the new wing added to the school in 1886.

Brackley.

B. E. PEARSON.

484. — **HOARD OF ROMAN COINS.** — In June, 1873, in a ploughed field called "White-leys," n.w. of the village of Bodington, on land in the occupation of Mr. Robert Miller, the property of J. Leeman, Esq., was discovered a red jar with brown glaze full of Roman coins. The jar was broken but the size and shape were ascertained. The jar was 7½ in. high, with a bulbous body, 4½ in. diameter, a long neck, a small base, and a handle. It contained about 360 coins. I went soon after, drew the pot, and made the following list of the coins. 130 were in Mr. R. Miller's possession, 2 in Mr. R. Miller's, jun., 8 in Mr. Hill's, and 18 in Mrs. Lee's, and where the others had gone to I did not ascertain. They were all of the 3rd brass and in average condition. I entered as "undecyphered" all those which could not be readily made out. A few of the coins came into the possession of Mr. S. C. Tite, of Towcester; and several years afterwards a few of the less good coins and fragments of the pot came into my possession. Probably, as usual, most of the coins were eventually lost. The decyphered coins range from A.D. 265 to 275.

Victorinus	.	.	.	.	47
Tetricus	.	.	.	.	1
Postumus	.	.	.	.	13
Gallienus	.	.	.	.	16
Salonina	.	.	.	.	1
Claudius	.	.	.	.	14
Quintillus	.	.	.	.	7
Aurelian	.	.	.	.	1
Undecyphered	.	.	.	.	50

Canons Ashby.

HENRY DRYDEN.

485. — **ASHBY FAMILY.** — A family of this name, claiming descent from the Ashbys of Quenby in Leicestershire, was located at Bugbrook in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, if not still earlier. Is there anything upon record concerning it? According to a MS. pedigree that I have seen, the first known members of the line were three brothers, John, Henry, and Thomas, the last described as "of London." They were sons of a certain "Jone" Ashby, and

are named in her will. The name of Jone's husband has not been ascertained. John Ashby, the eldest son, is stated to have died in 1568, leaving, with other issue, a son Robert, born in 1546, died in 1602. John, son of Robert, was born in 1576 and died in 1648. The descendants of this Robert dwelt at Bugbrook for several generations, where I believe they possessed an estate. Some of them eventually removed to Staines in Middlesex, at which place and elsewhere representatives are I understand yet to be found. I shall be glad of any information that may aid in connecting the Northamptonshire Ashbys with those of Leicestershire.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

486. — MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES (27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463). — The following inscriptions are cut on two flat tombstones, which lie to the south of the chancel, in the churchyard of Shangton, Leicestershire :—

"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev^d. Charles Markham M.A. formerly of Northampton who was upwards of 45 years resident Rector of this Parish he died the 4th day of Dec^r 1802 in the 81st year of his age."

"Sacred to the Memory of Sarah Relect of the Rev^d Cha. Markham M.A. who departed this Life. January 15th 1815 Aged 80 years."

This Charles Markham was the son of William Markham, of Northampton, one of the six clerks in chancery, he was born in 1721, and in August, 1752, he was inducted to the living of Great Oxenden, co. Northampton; and in 1757 he was presented to the living of "Shanckton," or Shangton, co. Leicester, by Sir Edmund Isham, bart. The Rev. Charles Markham also held the living of Church Langton, co. Leicester, as executor for the Rev. William Hanbury, from 1778 to 1782. In June, 1773, he married Sarah Thompson, of Shangton.

The Rev. Charles Markham died, and was buried in the churchyard at Shangton, on the 8th Dec., 1802.

C. A. M.

487. — PLOUGH MONDAY. — Plough Monday, or the first Monday after the Epiphany, the day "fixed upon by our forefathers as the period when the labours of the plough and other rustic toils begin," was formerly observed in some of the villages in Northamptonshire by the ploughmen—or, as they were called, "plough witches," probably owing to their being attired in female dress, and having blackened and bearded faces—who, having obtained possession of an

old wood plough, or part of one, drew or carried it from door to door through the village, the "plough witches" rattling a coin in a tin box, and saying, "Remember the poor ploughboys." Should the occupier of any house not feel disposed to give money, the shoe scraper, which is usually fixed in the ground, near the door, was "ploughed" or pulled up, either by way of revenge, or in a spirit of mischief. I have known ploughmen proceed to the neighbouring town, and call upon the tradesmen with whom their employers had dealings, and ask for money. The observance of taking round the plough has, in most villages, been long since discontinued. The money obtained by the "witches" was usually spent in drink, so that the old custom, which appears to be dying out, is perhaps more honoured by the breach than in the observance.

Kendal.

ALEX. PALMER.

488. — **LOCAL DIALECT** (43, 64, 109, 167, 223, 258, 340, 385, 466).—The word "gain" referred to in art. 466, is used here in describing timber, the grain of which is straight and free from knots; and in other similar ways. Your correspondent has omitted to notice that the negative form is still in common use in the word "ungainly."

R. G. S.

489. — **PREBENDARIES OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.** — A complete list of the prebendaries of Peterborough has not yet, it is thought, appeared in print. We give here the names of the prebendaries of the first stall, as far as ascertained, with brief notes of their preferments. Any addition or correction will be received with thanks. The remaining stalls will be given in subsequent parts.

In the original charter of the cathedral there were six prebendaries named. This number was retained until the present century; but the "Cathedral Act" suppressed two of their stalls, and there are now but four. The name was also retained until the same time, but the occupants of the stalls are now called "Canons," in compliance with the provisions of the same act. The house attached to each stall was however styled "Prebendal House" until very recently, and perhaps the name is not yet obsolete.

W. D. SWEETING.

FIRST PREBEND.

1 Matthew Whittall, D.D., 1541.

A secular priest. His name is not in the charter, where we find Roger Bird, who does not however appear to have been appointed.

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- 2 John Howeton (or Hutton, or Houghton) M.A., 38 Hen. viii.
Rector of Eydon; deprived of rectory and prebend 1554. (*See art. 175.*) So says Bridges. According to another list his name was Thomas. Thomas Houghton was rector of Blatherwick, 1565—1613. Willis says he was preb. of York, and died 1549.
- 3 Richard Peter (or Piers), LL.B.
Rector of Corby, 1541. Precentor of Exeter. He resigned 5 Oct., 1556. He is said to have never been at the Church.
- 4 Anthony Burton, B.D., Cant., 6 Oct., 1556.
Called Arthur in Kennett's MS. He was vicar-general in 1561; appointed rector of Kettering, 1561; of Harrington in the same year; of S. Luffenham, 1562; and of the Cranfords, 1568. He resigned S. Luffenham in 1571 in favour of Rob. Cawdrey.
- 5 Robert Rodes, B.D., Cant., 1570.
- 6 William Bayly, M.A., Cant., 1590.
Fellow of S. John's, 1577. Rector of S. Luffenham in succession to Rob. Cawdrey, who was deprived in 1588. He resigned his prebend 27 Mar., 1595. Rector of Wapenham, 1614. In 1598 he became B.D., and was appointed archdeacon of Northampton and prebendary of the 3rd stall. He had been fellow of S. John's. Resigned archdeaconry in 1603-4.
- 7 William Smith, B.D., Cant., 1595.
Resigned prebend in 1602. Willis says, "He became, as I take it, Master of Clare-hall Cambridge, Anno 1598, and soon after Rector of Willingham in Ely diocese." Possibly the same as William Smith, D.D., chaplain to king James I., and author of:—*The Black-Smith, a Sermon preached at White-Hall . . . on Loe-Sunday. 1606.*
- 8 Tobias Bland, M.A., Cant., 1602.
Sub-almoner to queen Elizabeth. Rector of Abbots Ripton, co. Hunts. B.D. 1591. Notice of him in *Athene Cantabrigienses*. He was chaplain to lord Saint John of Bletsoe. Buried at Kings Cliffe, 1605. He was of Pembroke hall, and afterwards of Corpus. He was author of:—*A necessary Catechism to be red every Sunday morninge.* (For this he was charged, about 1582, with publishing an infamous libel, and after confessing his fault and being put in the stocks, he was expelled his college.)—*A Baite for Momvs*, 1589.
- 9 John Bridgeman, M.A., Cant., 1605.
Fellow of Magdalene. Afterwards D.D. Resigned prebend in 1616. Rector of Wigan, co. Lanc., and canon of Exeter, 1616; bishop of Chester, 1619, holding rectory of Bangor Iscoed, co. Flint, in commendam. Expelled from his bishopric under the Commonwealth. He died 1652 and was buried at Kinnersley, co. Salop. He was father of sir Orlando Bridgeman, lord chief justice, and keeper of the great seal. The Record Society has published *Loans, &c.*, paid by the Clergy of Chester, from the private ledger of bp. Bridgeman.

- 10 John Williams, B.D., Cant., 1616.

Fellow of S. John's college. In 1619 appointed dean of Salisbury, and in 1620 of Westminster. In 1621 appointed keeper of the great seal, and bishop of Lincoln. In 1641 made archbishop of York. He died in 1650. Rector of Grafton Underwood, co. Northants., 1611-21. He held the rectory of Walgrave in commendam with his bishoprics. Died at Aberconway in Wales. Notice of him in Wood's *Fasti*; and his life was written by Bishop Hacket. His letters, and documents relating to him, have been edited with notes by J. E. B. Mayor, 1866; and the Unpublished Correspondence with the marquis of Ormond, edited with notes by B. H. Beedham, 1869. Among his works are:—A Sermon of Apparell, 1620.—Great Britain's Salomon, 1625.—Perseurantia Sanctorum, a fast sermon, 1628.—A Sermon at Westminster Abbey, 1628.—The Holy Table Name and Thing, 1637.—A copie of the Letter written to the Vicar of Gr: [i.e. Grantham] against the placing of the Communion Table at the East end of the Chancell.—The substance of a Speech [delivered 1640] in the House of Lords on the Impeachment of the Earl of Stafford. Printed in 1715.—The Speech [in 1641] of Dr. Williams, Lord Archbishop of York, p. 88 of *An Apology for the Ancient Right and Power of the Bishops to Sit and Vote in Parliament*, 1660.—A Manual or Three Small and Plain Treatises, 1672.—Annotations in *Vetus Testamentum*, 1704.—Various Articles of Visitation, 1625, 1627, 1630-1, 1635, 1641.

A very rare portrait of him, issued at Amsterdam, represents him with a helmet on instead of a mitre, and with a musket on his shoulder, otherwise dressed as a bishop. This alludes to his personally assisting to retake Conway castle, his own property. See Granger's *Biographical History*, ii. 153.

- 11 Thomas Swift, B.D., Cant., 1621.

Rector of Waddington, co. Linc.; died in 1646.

- 12 Simon Gunton, M.A., Cant., 1646.

Vicar of Pytchley, 1637; rector of Fiskerton, co. Linc., 1666; vicar of Peterborough, 1660-67. Author of:—*God's House with the Nature and Use thereof*, 1657.—*A Discourse on Bodily Worship*, 1650 and 1661.—*The History of the Church of Peterburgh*, [issued by dean Patrick,] 1686. He died in 1676. Buried at Fiskerton. The inscription over his grave, partly illegible, is thus given by Willis:—"P. M. S. sub hoc Lapide depositi sunt Cineres Simonis Gunton Eocl. Petriburgensis Præbendarii, Eocl. Anglicanæ restitutæ restituti, Eocl. . . . Rectoris pii requiem tandem Anno Domini 1676, Ætatis suæ 66."

- 13 John Workman, M.A., Oxon., 1676.

Fellow of All Souls; rector of Hamilton, co. Rutl. (where he died 1685); and of Peakirk with Glington, 1682. He left some books to the cathedral library. He was buried in the cathedral; the inscription on his monument is given *ante*, art. 23. Willis gives a long English inscription, no longer to be found in the cathedral. From it we learn that he was born at Adderleigh, co. Glouc., and was chaplain to bp. Henshaw, and rector of Brails, co. Glouc.

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- 14 John Patrick, B.D., 1685.

Afterwards D.D.; died 1695. He was preacher at the Charter-house; and precentor of Chichester; brother of Simon Patrick, who was dean of Peterborough, and afterwards bishop of Chichester and Ely. There is a gravestone to him in the chapel of the Charterhouse, with this inscription: "Here lyes the body of John Patrick, B.D. Preacher to this House 24 Years, who departed this Life 19 Dec. 1695, his Works praise him." Author of:—*Reflection upon the Devotions of the Roman Church*, 1674. — *A Century of Select Psalms*, 1679, frequently reprinted. — *A Full View of the Doctrines and Practices of the Ancient Church relating to the Eucharist*, 1688. — Also editor of *Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants*.

- 15 John Evans, M.A., 1695.

He died in 1718. Rector of Uffington, co. Linc., and there buried. On a table monument in the churchyard is this inscription:—"M.S. Iohannis Evans A.M. hujus Ecclesie Parochialis de Uffington in Agro Lincolnensi Rectoris Seduli nec non Ecclesie Cathedralis In S^t Petro Burgo Canonici Majoris Dum inter Viros fuit quam pacifice Hospitaliter, Erga Egenos Liberaliter Se Gessit Parochianos bene Deo optime Notum fuit obiit 22 Nov. Anno Salutis 1718 Ætatis sue 73."

- 16 George Carter, D.D., Oxon., 1718.

Provost of Oriel; died in 1727. He was also vicar of Lydde, co. Kent, and prebendary of London and Rochester. Buried in Oriel college chapel.

- 17 John Gibson, D.D., Oxon., 1727.

Provost of Queen's; rector of Farthington, and prebendary of Lincoln. Died in 1730.

- 18 Thomas Robinson, M.A., 1730.

Fellow of Merton college, Oxf., 1721; B.D., 1731; vicar of Ponteland, co. Northumb., 1732; D.D. 1732. Among his works are:—*Youthful lusts inconsistent with the ministry*, a sermon, 1730.—*Hesiodi Ascræi quæ extant*, Gr. Lat. 1737.

- 19 Peter Stephen Goddard, D.D., 1761.

Died in 1781. Fellow of Clare hall; afterwards master; rector of Fornham All Saints and Westley, co. Suff.; chaplain to bishop of Norwich; prebendary of S. Paul's. Author of:—*A Sermon preached at the Consecration of Clare Hall chapel, Cambridge*, 1769. — *Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge*, 1781.—Also single sermons published in 1746, 1766, 3 in 1769, 1760, 1769, 1781.

- 20 Thomas Winstanley, 1781.

Died in 1789.

- 21 Benjamin Barnard, M.A., 1789.

Rector of Peakirk with Ginton, 1801. Buried at Peakirk, where is this inscription on the north side of the altar:—"Sacred to the beloved memory of the Rev. B. Barnard, M.A., no less distinguished by the urbanity of his Manners than by the integrity of his life. Rector of this Parish, and many years Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough. He died the 17th of September, 1816, aged 79 years."

22 Joseph Parsons, M.A., 1815.

Rector of Holiwell, co. Beds. ; of Peakirk with Glington, 1815. Died 1829; buried in the cathedral. The presentation fell to the bishop by lapse, the dean not assenting to the chapter nomination. Prebendary Parsons was brother-in-law to bishop Parsons. A tablet to his memory in the new building of the cathedral has this inscription :—"Joseph Parsons M.A. prebendary of this cathedral church, and rector of Peakirk cum Glington in Northamptonshire, and of Holwell in Bedfordshire, died February 1st 1829, aged 67. Lætitia Catherine Parsons wife of the above Joseph Parsons died December 24th, 1829, aged 25. 'The memory of the just is blessed.'"

23 John James, M.A., Oxon., 1829.

Fellow of S. John's college, Oxford; head master of Oundle school; vicar of Southwick; of Maxey, 1832-50; of Peterborough, 1833-50; rector of Peakirk with Glington, 1850-65; of Peakirk (separated from Glington) 1865 to his death in 1868. Buried in cathedral graveyard at Peterborough. The nave pulpit in the cathedral is erected to his memory. The following of his sermons have been printed :—On Death of Princess Charlotte, at Oundle, 1817.—Club Sermon, at Brigstock, 1824.—At Bishop Marsh's Visitation, Oundle, 1831.—The Christian Temple, at archdeacon Davys' Visitation, Peterborough, 1844.—Farewell Sermon at S. John's, Peterborough, 1850.—On Death of Prince Consort, at Peterborough Cathedral, 1861. He was also author of the following works, the first two of which ran through many editions :—Comment upon the Collects, 1824. Christian Watchfulness, 1839.—The Happy Communicant, 1849.—Proper Lessons, with Commentary, 1840.—The Mother's Help, 1842.—Practical Comment on the Ordination Services, 1846.—Devotional Comment on the Morning and Evening Services, 1851.—Evangelical Life, 1855.—Spiritual Life, 1869. The last work in this list was dated 1869, but published late in December, 1868. Dr. James died 15 Dec. 1868.

24 Brooke Foss Westcott, B.D., Cant., 1869.

Formerly fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge; second master of Harrow school; D.D., 1870; examining chaplain to bishop Magee; regius professor of divinity at Cambridge, 1870; resigned canonry, 1883; examining chaplain to archbishop of Canterbury, 1883; canon of Westminster, 1884; rector of Somersham with Fildley and Holme, co. Hunts., 1870-82; chaplain to the Queen; fellow of King's college, Cambridge, 1882. Among his works are :—Elements of Gospel Harmony, 1851.—History of the New Testament Canon, 1855.—Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles, 1859.—Introduction to the Study of the Gospels, 1860.—The Bible in the Church, 1864.—The Gospel of the Resurrection, 1866.—The Spiritual Office of the Universities, 1869.—A View of the History of the English Bible, 1868.—The Christian Life Manifold and One, 1869.—Our Attitude towards the War, 1870.—The Constructive Work of the Christian Ministry, 1870.—On the Religious Office of the Universities, 1873.—Student's Guide to the University of Cambridge, revised edition, 1874.—The Paragraph Psalter, 1879.—From Strength to Strength. Sermon at Consecration of Bishop Lightfoot, 1879.—Steps in the Christian Life, 1880.—Our Debt to the Past, the Revelation of the Risen Lord, 1881.—The New

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Testament in Greek; by B. F. Westcott and F. J. A. Hort, 1881.—The lesson of Biblical revision, a sermon, 1881.—The Gospel according to St. John, 1882.—The Historic Faith, 2nd ed., 1883.—Epistles of St. John, 1883.—The Revelation of the Father, 1884.—Faithful is He that calleth, a sermon, 1884.—The Vision of God, a sermon, 1886.—Disciplined Life, 1886.—Christus consummator, 1886.—Dedication sermon, Allhallows, Barking, 1886.—Social Aspects of Christianity, 1887.—Church Missionary speech, 1887.—The Victory of the Cross, sermons, 1888.

25 John Cotter MacDonnell, D.D., *Dubl.*, 1883.

Rector of Misterton, co. Leic., 1880. Formerly canon of S. Patrick, Dublin; vicar of Laracor, co. Meath, 1854–62; dean of Cashel, 1862–73; vicar of S. Mary, Leicester, 1873–75; rector of Walgrave, co. Northants., 1875–80; hon. canon of Peterborough, 1878–83. Among his works are:—The Doctrine of the Atonement, a sermon, 1856.—Donnellan Lectures on the Atonement, 1858.—Act Sermon, Our High Priest in Heaven. 1860.—The Things that are Wanting, Sermon at Consecration of Bishop Magee, 1868.—Shall we commute? 1869.—Essay on Cathedrals in Ireland, 1872.—The Church of England and Catholic Usage, 1874.

490. — GIBBES FAMILY, OF TOWCESTER. — I am anxious to obtain information relating to a Northamptonshire family of Gibbes or Gibbs, derived from Wicken in that county, and residing at Towcester from early in the 18th century.

Charles Gibbes, (eldest son of Anthony Gibbes, of Wicken Park, gent.) baptised at Wicken, 1661, was buried there, "from Towcester," 1733, and left issue by Mary [Willet or Williat] his wife, Charles, Anthony, Mary, Robert, and Hugh, all baptised at Wicken. Charles, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Key, of Abthorpe, in the parish of Towcester, *circa* 1728 to 1730, and apparently then settled there, as he is described as of Towcester in 1733, and, according to memoranda in my possession, died in 1779. This Charles Gibbes had issue a son Charles, an attorney at Towcester; a daughter Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Robert Duncumb, rector of Prince William's Parish, in Carolina (see Burke's *Extinct Baronets*, under Duncumb, of Tangle Park); a daughter, married to R. Kingston, Esq., of Towcester; and another daughter, whose name I do not know.

I shall be much obliged if those of your correspondents who are able will kindly furnish me with further and more exact particulars relating to this family, from any sources to which they have access.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne.

C. H. MAYO.

491.—GLIMPSES OF OLD NORTHAMPTON: ITS SIGNS.—Prefaces have been aptly likened to signs to public-houses. "They are intended," says a writer, "to give one an idea of the kind of entertainment to be found within." No excuse is offered, therefore,

for prefacing a series of notes on some Northampton signs—which may serve to call up visions of old Northampton, old houses, shops, and residents—by a notice of signs in general. This must necessarily be brief and imperfect—the one from considerations of space, and the other because of the far-reaching character of the subject.

Sign-boards are as old as Greece and Rome. It is evident from the writing of Aristophanes and others that they were used by the Greeks, while the excavations of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii indicate their extensive use amongst the Romans, from whom it is probable our forefathers adopted them. Although now comparatively unimportant, house signs were, at a time when few could read or write, indispensable, appealing as they did to the eye in unmistakeable language. As education spread, the system of numbering houses was introduced, and when people could read a name and decipher a number, signs were no longer necessary. Their object was, of course, to make known the business of a house or shop. Hence, amongst the Romans, the grave-digger put out a pickaxe and lamp; the carpenter, a saw, adze, and chisel; the baker, a bushel, a mill-stone, and ears of corn; and the physican his cupping-glass; while the schoolmaster announced his calling by the figure of a boy being birched. Misson, a traveller in England in the last century, described the shoemaker as exhibiting the figure of a shoe; the baker, that of a loaf; and the fruiterer, different kinds of fruit. At varying times a dog licking a porridge bowl, a frying-pan, or a dust-pan, has served to indicate the ironmonger; a tea canister or golden teapot, the grocer and so on. "The Hand and Shears," to quote from *The Adventurer* (1752), "is justly appropriated to tailors, and the Hand and Pen to writing-masters. . . . The Woolpack plainly points out to us a woollen draper; the Naked Boy elegantly reminds us of the necessity of clothing; and the Golden Fleece figuratively denotes the riches of our staple commodity; but are not the Hen and Chickens and the Three Pigeons the unquestionable right of the poulterer, and not to be usurped by the vender of silk or linen? . . . Would not anyone inquire for a hosier at the Leg, or for a locksmith at the Cross Keys? and who would expect anything but water to be sold at the Fountain?" Addison, in *The Spectator* (No. 28), speaks of having seen a goat set up before the door of a perfumer, and the French king's head at a sword-cutlers. These were evidently not in keeping with his rule that every shop should make use of a sign, which bore some affinity to the wares in which it dealt. For this reason he declares that "a Cook should not live at the Boot, nor a Shoemaker at the Roasted Pig." In the matter of "signs"

the 19th has little in common with either the 17th or 18th century. The author of the interesting work, *Curiosities of Ale and Beer*, justly observes that "sign-boards at the present day may be said to inspire the historian with something of a melancholy feeling. A history of them is a history of a by-gone art, which has long passed its zenith, which has served its purpose, and which is destined to decay, more and more, before the advance of modern education. Truly the glory of sign-boards is departed! Though one sees here and there a barber's pole, a golden fleece, and a few other signs of divers trades, inn-keepers and ale-house keepers are the only persons who, as a class, keep to their old, distinctive mark." This distinctive mark was, at the first, a long pole attached to the front of the house, or standing in the road before the door. This was the ale-stake spoken of by Chaucer, who makes his Pardoner, when asked to tell a tale, say :—

"It shall be donn," quod he, "and that anon.
But first" quod he, "here at this ale-stake
I will both drynke and byten on a cake."

In Decker's *Wonderful Yere* (1603), the bush at the end of the pole is spoken of as "the antient badge of a country ale-house." Its original use was probably to tell the ale-connor* his services were required, although an old author remarks that "the ale-pole doth but signifie that there is good ale in the house where the ale-pole standeth, and will tell him that he must go near the house, and that he shall find drinke, and not stand sucking the ale-pole in vain."

To the pole was subsequently added a bunch of ivy—the "bush," from whence "good wine needs no bush"—a custom which, in Chaucer's time, had developed into "ale garlands" of considerable size. Then came a further developement by the addition of a carved or painted effigy of a swan, a cock, a hen, or some other bird or beast; and so on until what has been described as "the sign-board's palmy day" was reached. According to *The Adventurer* (No. 9), from which we have already quoted, the extravagance of "the numerous fraternity of publicans" in this matter, called aloud "for reprehension and restraint." "Their modest ancestors," the writer continues, "were contented with a plain Bough stuck up before their doors. . . . But how have they since deviated from their ancient simplicity? They have ransacked earth, air, and seas, called down sun, moon, and stars to their assistance, and exhibited all the monsters that ever teemed from fantastic imagination." In keeping with the foregoing is

* The ale-connor was a person appointed at every Court Leet to look to the assize and goodness of ale and beer.

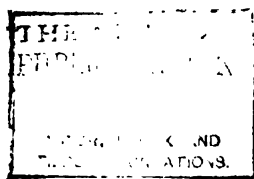
Addison's description of the streets of London as being "filled with Blue Boars, Black Swans, and Red Lions; not to mention Flying Pigs, and Hogs in Armour, with many other creatures more extraordinary than any in the Desarts of Africk." He would have forbidden that creatures of jarring and incongruous nature should be joined together in the same sign, such as The Bell and The Neats-Tongue, or the Dog and the Gridiron. "The Fox and Goose," he adds, "may be supposed to have met, but what has The Fox and Seven Stars to do together? and when did The Lamb and Dolphin ever meet, except upon a Sign-Post." Many signs are a play on words. For instance "Dewdrop," as the name of a public-house at Cheltenham, is suggestive of, or might be suggested by, the mountain-dew. But the full designation is The Dewdrop Inn—a punning invitation, "Do drop in." In this connection may be mentioned The Why Not, at Buckby Folly in this county.

This leads us to remark further, on some of the curiosities or comicalities of signs. Take, for instance, such extraordinary juxtapositions as The Crown and Six Cans, The Five Bells and Blade-Bone, The Ham and Whistle, and The Ass in a Band-Box. Again, what a Magpie has to do with a Crown, a Goose with a Gridiron, a Whale with a Crow, a Hen with a Razor, a Frying-Pan with a Drum, or a Shovel with a Boot, passes ordinary comprehension. "When," writes an authority on this subject, "we shall have discovered the relation between a beer-shop to the Battle of Waterloo, we may hope to penetrate the mystery of The Whistle and Oyster, or The Three Coffins and Sugar-Loaf." We have oddities, too, in the form of The Blue Anchor and Bells, The Blue Eyed Maid, The Crooked Billet, The Crown and Shears, The Experienced Fowler, The Man in the Moon, The Old Red Cock, The Old Red Cow, and the Old Pied Bull; The Ship Afloat, The Ship Aground, The Sun and Sword, The Sun and the Apple Tree, and a thousand and one other combinations of a similar character. Kings and queens, princes and princesses, dukes and duchesses, earls, lords, and sirs, admirals and generals, and even saints and angels are common in public-house signs. "Why," asks *The Adventurer*, "must the Angel, the Lamb, and the Mitre, be the designations of the seats of drunkenness or prostitution?"

Addison indicates one mode of accounting for some of these incongruities and absurdities by the statement that it was usual for a young tradesman, at his first setting up, to add to his own sign, that of the master whom he served. Changes of another kind were, however, frequent. Goldsmith, commenting on the influence

of signs, relates how "an alehouse keeper near Islington, who had long lived at the sign of the French King, upon the commencement of the last war, pulled down his old sign and put up that of the Queen of Hungary. Under the influence of her red face and golden sceptre he continued to sell ale, till she was no longer the favourite of his customers; he changed her, therefore, some time ago, for the King of Prussia, who may probably be changed in turn for the next great man that shall set up for vulgar admiration." This reminds us of Flecknoe's description "of your fanatic reformers," the Puritans, in his *Ænigmatical Characters* (1665). "As for the signs," he observes, "they have pretty well begun their reformation already, changing the Salutation of Our Lady into the Souldier and Citizen, and the Catharine Wheel into the Cat and Wheel, so that there only wants their making the Dragon to kill St. George, and the Devil to tweak St. Dunstan by the nose to make the reformation complete. Such ridiculous work they make of their reformation, and so jealous are they against all mirth and jollity, as they would pluck down the sign of the Cat and Fiddle, if it durst but play so loud as they might hear it."

Some of these early signs were of considerable size. In the time of Henry v. the competition in this direction was so great that they became obnoxious to the Authorities in consequence of their extending "too far over the King's Highway to the impeding of riders and others," and their protrusion more than seven feet across the road was prohibited on pain of a 40s. fine. This, however, did not stop the evil, for a subsequent Royal Order prohibited such monstrous signs as "made the thoroughfares close in the daytime, and prevented the lights of the lamps spreading properly at night;" while in the time of Charles II. it was found necessary to decree that "in all the streets no signboard shall hang across, but that the sign shall be fixed against the balconies or some convenient part of the house." So late even as 1719 they were described by Misson as jutting out so far "that in some narrow streets they touch one another; nay, and run across almost to the other side." A deal might be written on the influence of sign-boards on political and social life, and with respect to the royal and other proclamations regarding their use—or misuse rather. One of the most curious instances was the order of Good Queen Bess "that portraits of herself, made by unskilful and common painters, should be knocked in pieces and cast into the fire," since none of them sufficiently expressed "the natural representation of hir Majesties person, favour, and grace." In this connection we may mention that in the reign of Edward IV., an unfortunate man



THE SOUTH SIDE OF MARKET SQUARE AND MERCERS' ROW IN 1768.
(From the "Plans of Northampton at the Great Election, 1768.")

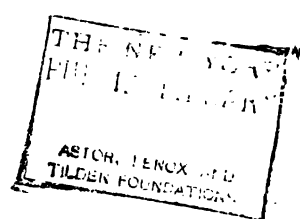
Market Hill.

Back of the White Hart	Rd. Merrill	Drury Lane		Passage into Mercers' Row.	
Butchers Shop		one House { Williamson Staples		Vores	Clarke
Collis		Brown		Hutt	Rid Woolley
		Wm. Billingham		Wm Woolstone	
		Passage into the Conduit.		Smith	Medbury
		John Fretter			

Occurres.
William Adkinson, Victualler.
William Billingham, Victualler.
Brown.
Miss Casson.
John Clark, Barber.
Thomas Clark, Shoemaker.
William Clark, Barber.
Henry Collis, Shoemaker.
John Fretter, Barber.
William Hill, Victualler.
Hunt.
John Hutt, Ironmonger.
John [Thomas] Kilpin, Whitesmith
Reins Medbury, Barber.
Richard Merrill, Fellmonger.
James Miller, Victualler.
John Morton, Draper.
John Newcome, Draper.
Hugh Sharpe, jun., Barber.
Charles Smith, Staymaker.
James Staples, Draper.
William Vores, Victualler.
James Williamson, Draper.
Richard Woolley, Victualler.
William Woolston, Grocer.

John Moreton	Drury Lane	James Miller	Hunt not polled	Thos Clark	Hugh Sharpe junr	Miss Casson	John Newcome	John Kilpin	Passage into Market Hill		Wm Hill	Atkinson
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Mercers' Row.



THE SOUTH SIDE OF MARKET SQUARE AND MERCERS' ROW IN 1831.
(According to the Poll at Northampton Election, 1831.)

Market Hill.

Conduit	Water Tank	Cook's Arms George William
	West Joseph Grocer	

Gates Edward Draper	Kershaw Chr.	Smyth Christopher County Treasurer	Walker Samuel Tailor	Inwoods Mrs. Tallow Chandler
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Flavell Joseph Hair Dresser	Henderson George Boot & Shoe Factor
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Drum Lane.

Passage

Ditto Warehouse	Ditto late Hern	Brettell John Ironmonger	Stanton William Draper	Sharp Thomas Hairdresser	Berrill William Hairdresser	Atkins Thomas Liffe Upholder	Sharp James Watch maker	Bumpus Thomas Grocer	Todd Daniel 1833
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Drum Lane

Bliss John Draper

Butcher William Brickmaker "The Ship"	Stephens Will Draper	Harris Thomas Victualler. "The Duke of Clarence"
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Mercers' Row.

named Walker, a substantial citizen and grocer in Cheapside, who kept the sign of the Crown, lost his head for saying he would make his son heir to the Crown. Hence in Shakespeare's "Richard III." (act iii. scene 5) occurs the passage :

Tell them, how Edward put to death a citizen !
Only for saying he would make his son
Heir to the *Crown* ; meaning indeed his house,
Which, by the *sign* thereof, was termed so.

The size of some of these signs was equalled only by their cost. The French writer we have alluded to refers to several "that, with the branches of iron which support them, cost over a hundred guineas ;" and the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1770, informs us that there were signs and sign-irons on Ludgate Hill which cost several hundred pounds. In most cases the ornamental ironwork was the chief feature, although Addison tells us there were those that "looked rather like a capital picture in a gallery than a sign in the streets." The sign of the White Hart, in existence till the end of the last century at Scole, in Norfolk, was described by Sir Thomas Brown in 1665 as "the noblest sign-post in England." It consisted of "a white hart, which hangs down carved in a stately wreath," and was erected in the year 1663 by a well-known Norwich merchant, named Peck, at a cost of over £1000. At Barley, near Royston, there is a sign in front of one of the inns, reaching across the street, representing a "Fox-hunt," the figures being carved in wood and decorated.

From signs to their painters is not a far cry. Royal academicians (Millais included) have not been above this decayed branch of art, and more than one painter, whose style of living at "mine host's" had incurred a bill he could not discharge, liquidated his score with his brush, by painting a sign-board. Oxford street once boasted of a sign named The Man Loaded with Mischief—representing a man bearing on his back and shoulders, a woman, a magpie, and an ape—which was painted by Hogarth for an alehouse there. "The Oak" at Bettws-y-Coed, we may mention, is by David Cox, and now hangs inside the house.

From this imperfect sketch we invite attention to some of the old signs and signboards adopted and used in the town of Northampton in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

We begin with the south side of the Market Square and Mercers' Row, plans being given of the block of buildings between, as occupied in 1768 and 1831. In both plans the course of the old Conduit is indicated. "This was built in 1478, and was supplied with water by pipes from the spring called "The Conduit-head" in a field where the

Asylum now stands. Over the conduit was formerly a large room where the several companies of tradesmen met to transact their business. The conduit was removed in 1833, and two pipes placed in a tank on the Wood Hill for general use by the inhabitants. This tank is now supplied by the Water Company, who have directed the water of the original spring into their reservoir." *

THE COOK'S ARMS.

The chief sign in this block was that of The Cook's Arms, an engraving of which we append, sketched by Mr. Herbert Norman, from a painting in oil by the late Mr. G. J. De Wilde, the original being in the collection of Northamptonshire engravings, formed by Mr. John Taylor, at the Northampton Museum. This old-established public-house was situate at the north-east corner of the Baker's Hill,† as the south side of the Market Square was called during the last century, and even up to about the year 1819. De Wilde, in his *Rambles Roundabout; Northampton a Hundred Years Ago* (p. 242), describing that side of the Square, says :—"The space between the eastern corner of the passage into Mercers' Row and the corner now all absorbed by the Waterloo House was then (1768) sufficient for three houses, in the occupation of Vores, Clarke, and at the corner Medbury. Five and thirty years ago, this was a public-house—The Cook's Arms. Whether it was a public-house, or not, in Mr. Medbury's time we do not know." We may mention that in the time of Mr. Medbury, who, by the way, was a barber, the Cook's Arms occupied the corner of the passage leading into Mercer's Row. In 1831 it occupied Medbury's premises, the entrance being opposite the *Northampton Herald* Offices. It was then kept by William George, as may be seen from the engraving and plan. The name of the occupier during the earlier period may be gathered from the following advertisement from the *Northampton Mercury*, for September 4, 1758 :—

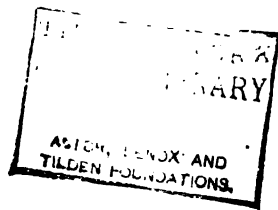
The Creditors of the late John France, Tanner, of Northampton, are desired to meet at Mrs. Vores's, the Cooks-Arms, in Northampton, on Thursday the 14th of this Instant September, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to prove their Debts, and receive a Share of the said France's Effects, which are then to be divided amongst his Creditors, by

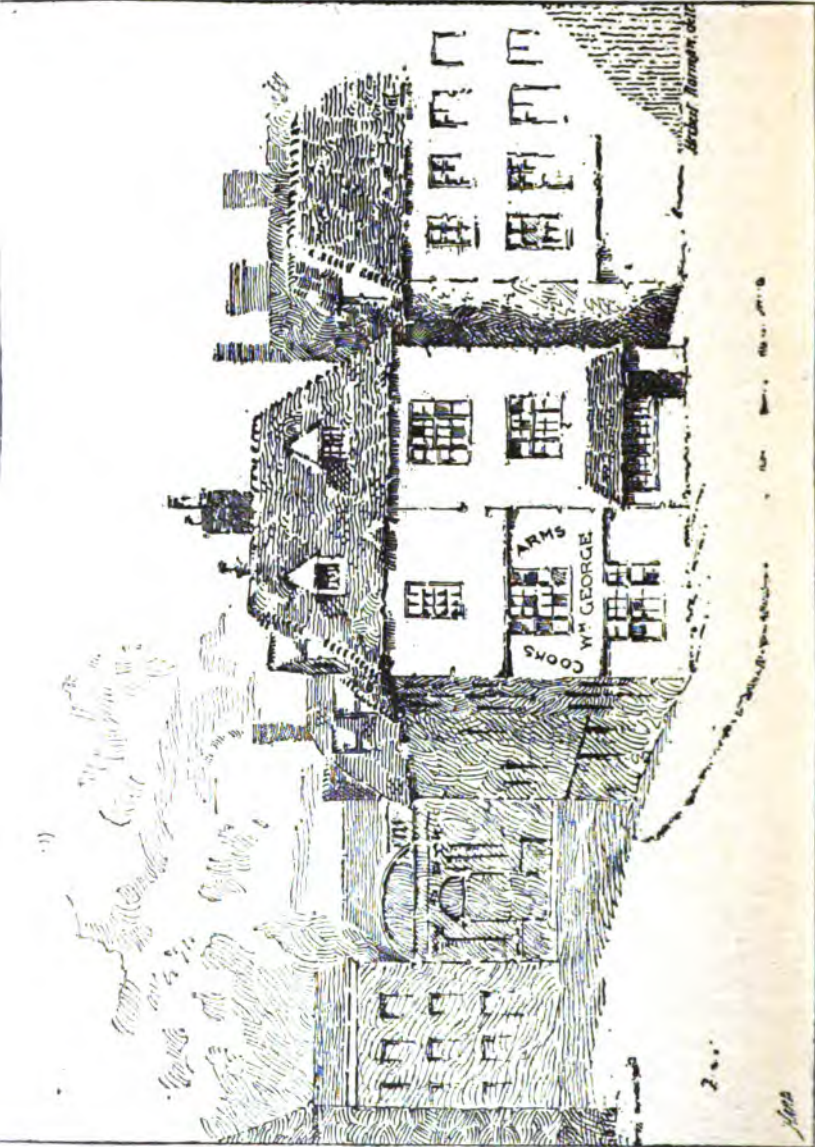
Joseph Warren,	} Trustees for the Creditors.
Thomas Coles,	
Samuel Treslove,	

There are many Northamptonians at the present who remember The Cooks Arms in George's time, the Waterloo House having been

* Freeman's *History of Northampton*, 1847, p. 63.

† Account of the Estates and Charities belonging to the Corporation of Northampton, 1819.





THE COOKS ARMS, MARKET HILL.

erected so recently as 1833, the old buildings extended farther into the Market Square, but the conduit passage being done away with the new buildings were put back in a line with the offices now occupied by Messrs. Becke and Green.

The old vaulted cellars of The Cook's Arms, which extend some 30 feet under the Market Hill, still remain, and are occupied with the Waterloo house.

Vores' house was part of the Corporation Estate, as shown by the scrutiny proceedings which followed the 1768 election, when the following was taken amongst other evidence :—

William Vores, Market Hill. Said he was a Householder & lived on the Market Place and that he had a License in his own name granted in Novemb^r last—That he rented his house of the Corporation—That he had paid no rent yet—Then said he took the house of his Mother at Michaelmas & that his Mother had not paid the rent those two years & that he kept the publick house & carried on the business.

The house in question in 1827 was let at an annual rent of £41. When the premises were sold the proceeds were absorbed, with those of certain other properties, for the payment of the debts of the old Corporation.

THE CHEQUER.

On the plan of Northampton for the 1768 election, The Chequer Inn is shown as being at the bottom of Abington street, opposite the old Town Hall, its back gate being at the Abington street entrance to the *Northampton Herald* offices. This position it occupied in 1610, according to Speed's plan of the town at this date.

An interesting query has been raised as to whether the Chequer was called after the name of the Ward, or the Ward after the name of the Chequer. According to *Liber Albus: the White Book of the City of London* :

"The Alderman also in modern times has his title from the Ward over which he presides, as 'Alderman of Chepe,' for example, 'Alderman of Bridge,' 'Alderman of Quenehithe.' In ancient times, however, on the contrary, the Ward was styled after the name of its Alderman; thus the Ward of Candelwykstrete was called 'The Ward of Thomas de Baayng,' and the Ward of Castle Baynard 'the Ward of Simon Hadestok.'"

For the land tax assessments there is a division of the town called the Chequer ward, which comprises the following streets :—The Drapery, the Parade, Newland (on the left hand as far as Mr. Rands', and the right hand as far as Prince's street), the Woodhill, a part of St. Giles' square, George row, Market square, Drum lane, and Mercers' row.

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The following note from Somerset House relating to the Chequer Ward is of sufficient interest to be introduced here, especially as it throws some light on the origin of the sign in question :—

“The earliest land tax assessment in this office, 1798.

“In 1798 the land tax was made perpetual, and the charge was fixed as follows :—

On lands, tenements, &c.	£244	3	0
On offices	2	0	6
	<hr/>		
	£246	3	6

“The office charged was that of the Clerk of the Peace, which was then filled by Christopher Smyth.

“Chequer is an abbreviation for exchequer, and this ‘Chequer Ward’ was so named as it contained the office of the chequer or exchequer.

“In 1209 king John moved the exchequer from London to Northampton.

“In 1194 Northampton was a mint town (reign of Richard I.).

“The only other town that I can trace a ‘Chequer Ward’ in is Lynn Regis, in the county of Norwich. Lynn Regis was a mint town under Edward III.”

In the *Book of Records of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for the better and more easy Rebuilding of the Town of Northampton*, A.D. 1676, (in possession of the Corporation) are the following references to the Chequers :—

Whereas the said Robert Massey hath lately Exhibited his Peticon into this Court of Judicature, thereby setting forth That the Peticonr is Tenant by Lease to the aforesaid Dr. Wake, Master of the said Hospitall, and his Co-brethren of a Messuage, with the appurtenances late standing and being in the said Towne of Northampton, and on the East side of the Chequer or Market-place there for the terme of about twenty yeares to come, at the Rent of Six Skillings and Eight pence pr Ann. (p. 50.)

Whereas the said William Kimbould hath Exhibited his Peticon into this Court, thereby setting forth in effect That the Warden and poore of the Hospitall of the Holy Trinity, in Croydon, aforesaid, did, by Indenture of Lease bearing date the Twentieth day of Aprill, Anno Dni 1669, And in the One and Twentieth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereaigne Lord King Charles the second over England, &c., Demyse vnto him the said William Kimbould All those there two Messuages or Tenem^{ts} with th appurtenances situate, lying, and being, in the Towne of Northampton aforesaid, the one of the said Messuages or Tenements situate and being in or neere to a certaine place there called the Chequer, lying alsoe neere vnto a place there called Newland. (p. 54.)

Whereas the said Ann Clarke hath lately Exhibited her Petition in this Court of Judicature, thereby setting forth That the Petitioner is Tenant by Lease to the aforesaid Doctor Wake, Master of the said Hospital, and his Co-brethren of a Messuage or Tenement with a Shopp thereunto, belonging, with the appurtenances, late standing and being in the said towne of Northampton on the West side of the Chequer or Market Place, in a place there formerly called the Gutts. (p. 108.)

At this point we may give the following evidence taken in connection with the scrutiny before mentioned, at which time Mr. Roberts was owner and Mr. Fox landlord:—

William Edwards, Abington Street—Cooper. Said he had a room below & one above—A sort of a Lumber Room above—Its a Lean to, to Mrs. Gutteridge's house—Door goes into the Street—took it from Michas last—Came in about Xmas.

Mr. Gutteridge Ex^d Said the Voters place was next to his house & adjoined to it—Not fit for habitation—A Lean to—Had known it a Whitawers Shop—A Coblers Shop & a Blacksmiths shop—Never knew anybody lye in it.

Robt. Glen Ex^d Said he remembered one Munns—a Shoemaker living there as a place of Habitation and two others—Let 3 sev^l times to different families—Said he was Landlord of it 10 or 11 years ago & he made a tenant of it—It belonged to the Chequer Inn—Remembered it had been let as a shop but families had Lived there.

Mr. Roberts Ex^d Said he bot the Chequer Inn—Said he let this place as a separate Tenement to one Harris a Whitawer who lived there with his family & no where else and he received a twelve month Rent of him—Bought this with the Chequer Inn as appurtenant to it—Some windows & door as before only repaired.

* * * * *

Joseph Gamble, Market Hill or Abington Street, Taylor. Said he had a separate Tenement—One Room which he took of Mrs. Fletcher, went thro' the Chequer yard to it—took it at Xmas at 50s. a year—George Taylor lives in the Room over it—Has paid no Rates to All Saints parish—Says this Room is rated to All Saints and the Chequers Inn to another parish.

Mrs. Atkinson Ex^d Said Voter lived in only one Room belonging to the Chequer Inn—Believed it had been let by itself before. That the Voter lived with her till Christmas—That Voter took it since Xmas—That it was a place where they used to shew wild Beasts & that Voter told her he was abroad with Admiral Rodney and came on purpose to make a vote—never knew it let but as a Lodging Room and once to Sergeant Clagg for 5 weeks—Go up stone steps to it—The Inn stands part in one parish & part in the other.

Mr. Fox Ex^d Said he had known the place 10 years—It's in Mr. Fletcher's Gateway and used as part of the Inn—There are two or three Rooms one over the other. Mrs. Fletcher pays Rent for the whole—Never was set for a house—It was used by Mr. Bull as place to put Cheese in for several years—8 or 10 years ago—There's a fire place but no Bed—In Nov^r Sergeant Clagg was there & turned out and this man put in.—There's a Drummer in the Room above who intended to make a Vote—but this place no more than a Store Room for

Cheese or a place for Wild Beasts to be in—That he had collected Rates for the whole place over the Gateway for the parish of All Saints. The other part of the Chequer is in another parish [St. Giles'].

The Chequers is regarded by many as the most patriarchal of all signs, it being seen even on houses in exhumed Pompeii. Originally it is said to have indicated that draughts and backgammon were played within. According to Dr. Lardner, a money-changer's office was generally indicated by the sign of a chequered board suspended. The sign, he adds, afterwards came to indicate an inn or house of entertainment, probably from the circumstance of the innkeeper also following the trade of money-changer. Madox in his *History of the Exchequer*, 1769, says:—"These places were called Exchequers for one or both of these two reasons. First, as they were places for receipt of revenue. Next, because in places of receipt or revenue it was customary to lay upon the table a *Scaccarium*, or chequered cloth: which, by reason of the chequering or diversity of the square spaces wrought upon it, was more commodious for counting of money, according to the way used in those times, than a plain board or a cloth all of one colour." It will be remembered that Chaucer's *Merry Pilgrims* put up in Canterbury at The Checker of the Hope—the Chequers in the Hoop. The Chequer and Tuns was a sign in existence in the isle of Ely, in 1721.

THE THREE TUNS.

The sign is derived from the vinters or brewer's arms. A public-house on the east side of the square still bears this name. It is probable, however, that this forms but a portion of the original site of The Chequer. The Three Tuns was, up to 1750, the sign of "a good-accustomed publick-house" in the Drapery.

THE LAST.

This was not a public-house. The Last was simply an ordinary tradesman's sign, appealing particularly to the knights of St. Crispin. The shop and premises stood on the site of the present offices of the *Northampton Herald*, and between two public-houses—The Chequer and The Flying Horse. This part of the square was known at that time as Gravel Hill. The occupier in 1742 was Arthur Lewis, an ironmonger and grindery dealer. With Lewis there lived at this period one Thomas Milner, "stay-maker, from London," who was accustomed to give notice, that he "having travell'd most Countries for Experience in his Business, had found out a peculiar Method of making Stays for Ladies who have any Defect in their Shapes, so that they shall appear perfectly straight."

The Last was a frequent shoemaker's sign. "But since," says a writer on signboards, "cobblers and tinkers are the best of all drinkers," many ale-houses have adopted this sign also. One ale-house keeper put under his sign of a last, the words :

All day long I have sought good beer,
And, *at the Last*, I have found it here.

THE FLYING HORSE.

This licensed house is still in existence under the name of The Lord Palmerston. It retained its original name up to 1867. In August of 1864 lady Palmerston cut the first sod of the East and West Junction Railway, at Towcester ; and Lord Palmerston paying Northampton a visit, the house assumed his name.

In 1753 it was kept by Job Bartho. One William Fisher, who in those days "followed the market," advertised (Aug. 18, 1760) as follows :

Non tam vivere, quam valere, vita est ;
Not so much to live, as to be in Health, is Life.

William Fisher, jun, Surgeon and Apothecary, and Grandson to the late well-known Dr. Fisher, of Olney, Bucks, Purposes to keep Northampton and Stony-Stratford Markets, as he hath that of Towcester many Years ; and to be at the Flying-Horse on the Market-Hill in Northampton, on Saturdays ; at the Angel at Towcester, on Tuesdays ; and at the Barley-Mow at Stony-Stratford, on Fridays. At which Times and Places all Persons may depend on the Medicines by him faithfully prepared after the Manner of his late Grandfather Dr. Fisher, who kept Northampton Market upwards of fifty Years ; and also on his best Advice and Abilities in all Cases of Physick and Surgery, at the said Times and Places, or at his House on the Market-Hill at Olney, Bucks.

It was the Fishers who originated the local proverbial expression, "Like Fisher's Pills out of date."

It has been pointed out that the application of this sign is not very obvious unless it refers to the following rhyme :—

If with water you fill up your glasses,
You'll never write anything wise ;
For wine is the horse of Parnassus,
Which hurries a bard to the skies.

"John Gay, at The Flying Horse, between St. Dunstan's Church and Chancery Lane, 1680," is an imprint under many ballads.

Another theory is that the sign is derived from the name of a once popular amusement, which consisted of a swing, the seat of which formed a wooden horse. This the flying equestrian mounted, and as he was swinging to and fro he had to take with a sword the ring off a quintain.

THE PEACOCK.

This hotel is situated on the east side of the Market square. Some idea of its age may be gathered from the fact that it had galleries round its inner court, like the old hosteleries of two centuries ago; these galleries have long since been closed, but the remains of them are very plain. The earliest reference we have to it is dated 1725, and records that "William Atley, who Kept the Tap at the Peacock Inn upon the Market-hill in Northampton, now keeps The Bull and Goat Inn in Gold Street." From this date up to 1735, The Peacock was kept by a Mr. Hitchcock. It was the inn used by the Whigs for election purposes, the electors standing upon the Market Square being addressed from the balcony. The Abington street entrance to the Peacock was opposite the Post Office.

The following advertisement of July 24, 1721, is curious, if only for the use of the seal of the Corporation it records:—

We whose Hands are hereunto subscribed, being the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Northampton do hereby certifie that Mr. Grant, Her Majesty's Oculist in extraordinary, who has been for some time in this Town, hath performed several Operations relating to the Eyes, with such Success, that he has brought several People who were blind to sight, in this Town and Neighbourhood; two of which were born blind. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our Names, and the Seal of the Corporation. John Agutter, Mayor: John Clark, Mayor elect: William Else: John Clark: John Selby: William Pettit: Benjamin Burlivant: Richard Saunders: Samuel Lyon: Joseph Woolston.

N.B. The said Mr. Grant, his Majesty's Oculist, is now at the Peacock in Northampton, where he proposes to continue three Weeks, or longer, if desir'd.

The date of the first introduction of the peacock on a sign-board is unknown. It is stated, however, that near The Angel, in Clerkewell, there is the Peacock public-house, which bears the date 1564.

THE HIND.

The site of this old-established inn is now occupied by the west front of the Corn Exchange, on the Parade. It was in existence under the name of The Hynde, prior to the great fire of 1675, and continued up to, we believe, nearly the close of the last century. It was described in 1747 as a well-accustom'd coach inn, situated for the market, travelling, and town business, with a back passage and gates opening into Sheep street,* on the North road; and with a piece of

* Now the Sheep street entrance to the Corn Exchange. Mr. F. C. Robinson, of the Drapery, had a warehouse up this yard: there was also a blacksmith's shop here. When the old public-house, The Plumbers' Arms, (which fronted Sheep street) was pulled down by Alderman Vernon, and erected by him on the old site, he built over the yard to the adjoining premises; whether he had a right to do so was tested by the Corn Exchange company bringing an action at law against him, and a verdict was given in his favour.

ground belonging to it, which was formerly used as a bowling green. At this date it was in the occupation of Mrs. Filks, who had then lived in it nearly a quarter of a century. In March of that year, however, on her leaving off business, it was taken by one Richard Hickman, from the New Inn, on the Melton Mowbray road. He was not a long tenant, as he died two years after, about June, 1749.

From the number of balls, concerts, and other entertainments recorded to have taken place at the Hind, it must have been of considerable importance and reputation. One advertisement before us, dated December 4th, 1721, is as follows:—

At the Hind-Inn in Northampton, on Thursday the 7th of December, 1721, a Trial of Skill will be performed between the following Masters.

I Robert Blake, late from Ireland, Master of the noble Science of Defence, who have had the opportunity of fighting most of the best Masters of the three Kingdoms, to the full satisfaction of all Gentlemen that ever see me fight, do invite Mr. William Flanders, Master of the said Science, to meet me and exercise the following Weapons, viz. Quarter-Staff, Sword and Buckler, Sword and Dagger, Back Sword.

I William Flanders of Pottery-Perry in Northamptonshire, Master of the said Science, who never did refuse the best of Masters that ever did appear in London, will not fail, God willing, to meet this bold Inviter, at the Time and Place appointed, desiring a clear Stage, sharp Swords, and from him no Favour and doubt not but to give all Gentlemen Satisfaction. The Box will be set at Twelve, and the Masters mount at three precisely: There will be Six Pair of Gloves to be plaid for at Cudgels before the Masters mount.

N. B. The Box will be deliver'd into the Mayor's Hands, for the Satisfaction of all Gentlemen that it is no Cheat; and if such a Thing appears to be fought the Mayor to distribute the Mony to the Poor as he pleases.

That the above challenge was returned we gather from a similar advertisement dated Dec. 25, 1721.

Another advertisement, of September 17, 1722, reads:—

On Monday the 17th Instant, at the Hind-Inn in the Town of Northampton, a Tryal of Skill will be perform'd by the following Masters, viz.

I William Heath, from Edinburgh in Scotland, Master of the noble Science of Defence, who have fought most of the best Masters in that Country, and was never conquer'd by any one; hearing of the great Fame of Mr John Reed, am come hither on purpose to invite him to meet and fight me at the usual Weapons fought on the Stage.

I John Reed, Wooll-comber, of Leicester, and Master of the said famous Science of Defence, being always ready to embrace and engage any fresh and good Master, shall not fail to meet this brave and bold Inviter at the Time and Place appointed, with full Intent to give a general Satisfaction to all Spectators, desiring no Favour from the Hands of my Opponent.

The Boxes will be set at Three, and the Masters mount at Four precisely.

N. B. Two pair of Gloves will be play'd for at Backsword-Blunts, and two pair also Wrestled for, the same Day and Place.

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It appears also to have served as a play-house. On Jan. 27th, 1724, "at the desire of several gentlemen and ladies," there was "acted a comedy, call'd, The Spanish Fryar : or The Double Discovery," it being announced that "the Part of Tarrismond will be acted by a Gentleman for his own Diversion." On the 10th of the following month, for the benefit of a Mr. Berriman, there was acted "a play call'd Hamlet, Prince of Denmark"—"the part of Hamlet by Mr. Berriman ; grave-digger, Mr. Phipps."

In the *Mercury* for Jan. 4, 1724-5, is the earliest reference to an auction of books in Northampton that we are aware of.

Notice is hereby given, That the Auction of Books and Pictures, now Selling at the Hind-Inn in Northampton, will be continued this week till the Catalogue be gone through.

The following advertisement of Dec. 10, 1722, is also of interest :—

John Cole, Stay maker, from London, now living in Wellingborough, Makes Stays and Childrens Coats, either Crooked or Strait, after the exactest Method and newest Fashion ; having always employ'd such Hands as have been approv'd of (by abundance of Persons of the best Rank) to be Compleat Workmen, and will perform as Curious Work as any in the City of London.

Note, For the Convenience of such Persons as live more Remote from Wellingborough, he proposes to attend every Saturday at the Hind Inn in Northampton : And will wait on any Ladies, Gentlewomen, &c. at their own Houses.

We may add that the ground now occupied by the Bank and Corn Exchange, was formerly covered by three houses and the Hind yard. Next to the mayor's (Thomas Breton), westward, lived a person named Hill ; next to him a confectioner named Thomas Summerfield ; then came the yard, and then The Hind Inn, occupied, in 1768, by one York. The premises now rented by Messrs. Hunt and Co. were occupied by a person named Paine ; Messrs. Blunt and Co's was in the occupation of John Pinkard ; and at the corner of Sheep street and the Parade, lived Henry Locock, an ancestor of the eminent physician who was honoured by royalty itself. Mr. Thomas Walker, lately editor of the *London Gazette*, was a resident in the houses now occupied by the Exchange.

Taylor, the water poet, in his *Pennylesse Pilgrimage* (1630), mentions a similar sign at Preston :

There at the Hinde, kinde Master Hinde, mins host,
Kept a good table, bak'd and boyld, and rost.

492. — THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SCANDAL. — What book was that published in 1757, containing The Northamptonshire Scandal, an account of an elopement of one Mobbs with Elizabeth Drayton, from the Pytchley hunt ? Have any of your readers any knowledge of it ?

T. D. S.

493.—JACOB TOMLIN, B.A.—I am desirous of ascertaining biographical particulars relative to the late rev. Jacob Tomlin, B.A., of Chester House, near Irchester, who died in 1880, and whose family left in the following year. He was author of *A Scriptural and Historical Interpretation of the Revelation; Critical Remarks on Dr. Tregelles' Greek Text of the Revelation; Improved Renderings of some of the most important and difficult passages in the authorized translation of the Scriptures from the Hebrew and Greek; A Comparative Vocabulary of Forty-Eight Important Languages, etc.* Any facts relating to him or personal recollections will be gladly received.

J. T.

494.—LORD MAYORS OF LONDON WHO WERE NATIVES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (358, 409). III. SIR THOMAS PILKINGTON. —His grandfather was John Pilkington, of Oakham, in Rutland.^a His father, Thomas Pilkington, settled at Northampton, and married as his second wife Anne, daughter of Edward Mercer, of that town. Two sons were born of this marriage, Richard and Thomas, the latter of whom eventually became one of the most wealthy and popular citizens of London.

The date of Thomas Pilkington's removal from Northampton does not transpire, but it is on record that he took as his wife one Hannah Bromwich, a native of London.^b He appears to have quickly obtained a position of very great influence in the affairs of the city. He was a member of the Skinners' Company, and held the office of master on three successive occasions, viz., in 1677, 1681, and 1682.

It was on the 24th of June, 1681, that he was elected sheriff of London, and Narcissus Luttrell, in his *Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs*, thus refers to the event:—

(19th May, 1681.) "Tis thought Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Dubois will be chosen sherifs for the citty of London for the ensuing year."

"The 24th June was the day for the election of sherifs and officers for the citty of London . . . the persons in nomination for sherifs were Mr. alderman Pilkington, and Mr. Samuëll Shute, Mr. Ralph Box, and Mr. Humphry Nicolson. Mr. Pilkington was first put up, who having apparently the majority of voices, was declared duely

^a In *Some Account of the Skinners' Company*, by J. F. Wadmore, (1876) it is stated that "he was descended from a good Northamptonshire family."

^b *Le Neve's Pedigress of the Knights*, ed. by G. W. Marshall, published by the Harleian Society, London, 1873.

elected." Mr. Shute, with some contest, was put up next, and then Mr. Box. . . . The latter demanded a poll, which being granted, ended that day with the result that "Pilkington and Shute carried it by hundreds of voices."

"The 28th, alderman Pilkington and Samuell Shute, esqs. were sworn sheriffs of the city of London on the hustings in Guildhall, and entred on their office."

During his term of office there is no doubt that Mr. Sheriff Pilkington's time was fully occupied, and some of the events in which he played a leading part must have been far from pleasant for him. Luttrell alludes to him several times in his record of the events of the following year, but only once, when some eminent men of the day, "the duke of Monmouth, earls of Shaftesbury and Essex, lord Howard, lord Grey, and others," dined at his residence, on the 17th March, 1681-2, is the allusion at all a pleasant one.

On the 13th of January, 1681-2, he was summoned before the council because he had failed to carry out an order to transport several Popish priests from Newgate to the Scilly Islands. The order, it appears, had been addressed to the keeper of Newgate prison, which Pilkington did not consider enough to indemnify him. On this explanation being given, a fresh warrant was made out, which he promised the council should be obeyed.

(March, 1682.) "At the assizes held at Southwark for the county of Surrey was tryed an action brought by Mr. Bolsworth against Mr. sheriff Pilkington, for words spoken to this effect: You are a broken fellow, goe home and pay your debts. The plaintiff could not prove he had any damage thereby; and the defendant prov'd the plaintiff first very rudely provok'd him; yet the jury, to the astonishment of most, brought in 800*l.* damages for the plaintiff."^a

On the 3rd of May, Pilkington appealed against this "harsh judgment," but the "court would not grant a new tryall, unlesse Pilkington could procure a certificate from the judge of assize that he thought the damages were excessive, and the case fitt for a new tryall."^a Under date 12th May, Luttrell states that as Pilkington could not get the certificate he was obliged to pay the £800.

We now come to the time (Midsummer Day, 1682) when the citizens of London assembled to elect sheriffs in place of Pilkington and Shute. There were at this period two factions in the city,

^a Luttrell. ^d Luttrell.

known as the court and country parties respectively. Both parties nominated two candidates for the vacant offices as follows :—Messrs. Dudley North and Box (Court), and Messrs. Papilon and Dubois (Country). At the “common hall” the latter appeared to have the greatest interest, and the Lord Mayor, Sir John Moore, being an over-zealous “Court” partizan, took upon himself to abruptly declare the proceedings adjourned until the following Tuesday. This extraordinary course was so much resented that the meeting decided to proceed with the election as if no adjournment had been ordered, and the lord mayor got rather severely jostled in a tumult which ensued. The king was communicated with at once, and the lord mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, were ordered to attend a Privy Council on the Monday following. After being severally examined, Messrs. Pilkington and Shute, Alderman Cornish, and others, were ordered into custody for the part they had played in the riot. They were taken to the tower, and on the Friday following were, by a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, brought to the King’s Bench bar, where they pleaded “not guilty,” and were admitted to bail. Several fresh meetings were convened by the lord mayor, and there was a great deal of ill feeling displayed at each of them by both sides—the Court party especially being by no means inclined to give way. Box and North at length, having been declared duly elected, *contrary* to the wishes of the majority, Box had the good sense to retire, with the result that when another “common hall” was summoned, a Mr. Peter Rich was elected in his place, and with Mr. North was duly sworn before the lord mayor.*

* A small printed sheet, containing a song of nine verses, may be seen in the Guildhall Library (London Laws, 1A), bearing the following title :—

“LOYALTY TRIUMPHANT, on the Confirmation of Mr. North and Mr. Rich, Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. As it was sung at the Sheriff’s Feast at Guildhall, Saturday September 30. 1682.

The SAINTS, with Zealous CLUBS and Staves
Strive to exalt a Brace of KN—ES ;
But the CITY chose Two LOYAL MEN,
Which made the WHIGS as mad agen.

To the tune of Joy to the Bridegroom.

(Stanza) VII.

Amongst the Men of chiefest worth
The Vote is given for Loyal NORTH
In spite of Pilk— and Sh—,
Pap—, and the Rabble-Route :

Then to brave NORTH a double Dose
Who the strong *Factions* did oppose.

LONDON Printed by Nath. Thompson, 1682.”

As we have seen, Pilkington was strongly opposed to the Court party, and shortly after the events recorded above we find him prosecuted by the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) for *scandalum magnatum* "because at a meeting of the Court of Aldermen Sir Henry Tulse and Sir William Hooker swore to his having used the words 'He hath burnt the city and is now come to cut the people's throats.'"^f The case was tried at Hertford, on the 24th of November, 1682, and the jury found for the plaintiff—damages £100,000. On the 28th of the same month, Pilkington "rendered himself into custody in discharge of his bail."^g

It was not till May 8th, 1683, that the trial of Pilkington and his friends for riot, which had commenced on the 16th Feb., was finished.^h Under date 8th May Luttrell mentions the fact that they were all found guilty of riot and assault, and further gives his own opinion on the subject as follows:—"It is an odd kind of proceeding that men should be found guilty of a riot when they mett about a lawful affair, viz. chusing their officers, and were employed onely therein, and when even the matter of right is yet undecided whither the lord mayor have such arbitrary power over the common hall as is pretended."

We now turn to the bright side of Pilkington's career. After years of persecution and imprisonment, on the accession of William

^f Stow.

^g Luttrell: Maitland (*History of London*, 1739, p. 304), in commenting on this, says, "So forward were the Juries of this Time to oblige the Court at the Expense of the Ruin of their Fellow Citizens."

^h A Report of the Evidence taken at this famous Trial before the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Edmund Saunders, Knt., was published, and a copy may be seen in the Guildhall Library. (*Tracts*, B. 2.) The following is a copy of the title-page:—

"The Tryal of

Tho. Pilkington Esq; }
Samuel Shute, Esq; } Sheriffs

Henry Cornish, Alderman.

Ford Lord Grey of Werk.

Sir Tho. Player, Knt. Chamberlain of London.

Slingsby Bethel, Esq;
Francis Jenks.

for the Riot at Guild-Hall on Midsommer-Day, 1682. being the Day for Election of Sheriffs for the Year ensuing.

LONDON Printed for Thomas Dring at the Harrow at the Corner of Chancery-Lane and in Fleetstreet, 1683."

John Deagle.

Richard Freeman.

Richard Goodenough.

Robert Key.

John Wickham.

Samuel Swinock.

John Jekyll, Sen.

It may here be noted that Sir Robert Clayton appears as witness for the defendants, and that his evidence is of a very interesting character.

and Mary he speedily obtained a reversal of sentences against him, as well as a recognition of his past services in the cause of liberty.¹

In 1689 Pilkington sat for the third time^k as member of parliament for the city, and in the same year he first became lord mayor of London, and thrice held office, viz., in 1689, 1690, and 1691.

The citizens of London lost no time in presenting a petition to the king praying for the renewal of their charter, and Pilkington speedily became the most popular man of the day. "On the occasion of his accepting the civic chair in 1689, both King William and Queen Mary honoured him with their presence,^l together with the Prince and Princess of Denmark, all the principal Officers of the Court and both Houses of Parliament, the Bishop of London, Prelates of the Church, Lords Commissioners of the Privy Council, Lord Chief Justices of both benches, the Lord Baron, and all the other Judges, the four Dutch and all foreign Ambassadors, Envoyes and Attaches."^m

A full description of this imposing event was written by one Matthew Taubman, a copy of which is still preserved in the Guildhall Library.ⁿ

ⁱ There are in the Guildhall Library, two valuable and unique volumes, entitled, *Choice Scraps, London*. On p. 78, vol. ix., is pasted a copy of the petition sent by Pilkington and his friends to the king praying for this reversal. In it is set forth the fact that when the petitioners were peaceably doing their duties as citizens "they were by contrivance and confederacy convicted of Ryot," and unreasonably fined £4,100. The money having been paid into the Exchequer and the said judgment having been reversed in the last Parliament His Majesty "stands by law liable to make restitution of the said sum." The petitioners therefore express the hope "that the Parliament now assembled will take the whole matter into their consideration, and pass a Bill for the relief of your petitioners out of the confederates estates." The petition finishes up with the wish that the confederates, prosecutors, judges, and others, who took any part in the prosecution, may be "excepted in the Act of Grace" which His Majesty contemplates.

^k He was first returned in 1680, and again in 1681.

^l It has always been customary for the Sovereign to be present at the first mayoralty banquet after his accession to the throne.

^m Wadmore.

ⁿ "London's Great Jubilee Restor'd and Perform'd on Tuesday, October the 29th 1689. For the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Pilkington, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of London. Containing a Description of the Several Pageants, and Speeches, Together with a Song For the Entertainment of Their Majesties, who with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark, the whole Court, and Both Houses of Parliament, Honour his Lordship this Year with their Presence. All set forth At the Proper Cost and Charges of the Right Worshipful Company of Skinners. By M.T. Londinum Urbis Incolytæ Regnum.

LONDON, Printed for Langley Curtiss at Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey's Head near Fleet-bridge. 1689."

The following song appears on p. 14 of Taubman's book :—

Come, Boys, Drink an Health to the *Chiefs* of the *CITY*,
The Loyal LORD MAYOR, and the Legal COMMITTEE.
The Imperial CITY this Year that with YOU
Hath restor'd us our *Lives*, and our *Liberties* too.

With *Justice*, and *Peace*, may it ever be *Flourishing*,
May the *Heads* that support it agree in their *Voting*,
May a strong *Tide* of *Union* still flow in your *HALL*,
And no *Sea* of *Faction* e're beat down your *Wall*.

A Health to the DONS of the *Company's Table*,
Crown every Bumper with *Ermin* and *Sable*.
If *Ermin's* the *Emblem* of *Honour*, then *You*,
As well as their *Lordships*, are Dignifi'd too.

From *Heats* and *Contentions* for ever be *Free*,
Let CITY and COURT make one *Harmony*.
May never more *Discord* amongst *You* be found,
But one Loyal BUMPER for ever go round.

We must not, however, forget to note that it was on the 20th of March, 1688-9, that Mr. Pilkington was first elected lord mayor in the place of Sir John Chapman, who had died in office. On the 10th of April in the same year he received the honour of knighthood at the hands of the king; on the 17th of July the "harsh judgment," before alluded to, was reversed, and on the 28th of September he was chosen lord mayor in his own right for the ensuing year.*

An act of parliament, which now came into force, necessitated the choosing of a lord mayor over again early in 1690. Luttrell tells us, under date 26th of May, that the choice fell upon Sir Thomas Pilkington, and on the 2nd of June, we learn from the same source, that he was "elected lord mayor for the remaining part of this year and the ensuing year, in pursuance of the late act of parliament, attended by 16 of the 26 aldermen, and by several companies in their barges, to Westminster, and was sworn before the barons of the exchequer, where Mr. recorder made a speech highly commending his lordships prudent government of the city hitherto, and doubted not but his lordship would acquitt himself as well the succeeding year; and the lord chief baron return'd the same in a handsome encomium on his lordship."

* The following is a copy of the title of a 48 pp. pamphlet in the Guildhall Library :—

"A Second Representation of the Hospitaller of St. Thomas Southwicks
Case in an Humble address to the Right Honourable Sir Thomas
Pilkington Lord Mayor of the City of London By J[ohn] T[urner]
Printed in the year MDCLXXXIX."

A fine full length picture of Sir Thomas Pilkington hangs on the staircase at Skinners' Hall. It represents him in full robes and badge of office as lord mayor. His hair, which is dark, is worn in the long and flowing style of the period, and is parted in the centre. His right hand rests on a table, on which is deposited the civic sword, and the mace lies on the floor immediately beneath it.^p

The Pilkington coat of arms is a very simple and chaste one, being—argent, a cross patonce voided gules.*

Under date 11th Novmber, 1691, Luttrell makes the short and concise statement that "Sir Thomas Pilkington, late lord mayor, is dead."

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

495.—PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.—During the progress of the excavations necessary, for vaulting over, (for preservation) the lately discovered remains of the old Saxon abbey church burnt down in 1116, there came to light remains of an inscription of the Roman age. This was found while opening a passage through the rough materials of the Norman "Sleeper Wall," below that great arch, opening from crossing, into south transept; to permit the wall of older Saxon church to be followed. Among these loose Norman materials a piece of dressed Barnack stone came to light, bearing letters, some 4½ in. in height, and still retaining traces of the red with which, in their original site, they had been coloured. The state of the stone showed that it had originally borne an inscription of various lines. When brought into use in the Saxon building, at Medeshamstead, it had been rudely reduced into two or more ashlar stones. This one, when again pulled down, suffered further breaking into two pieces, of which the part found (1ft. 4 in. long, by about 1 in. wide) suffered the further loss of a considerable flake or spall from the upper right-hand corner. Thus leaving only, in the top line, the letters LO, and in the lower (the bottoms mutilated) NO. Though the LO seems to be the commencement of a line, yet the reduction of the stone prevents this being ascertained so clearly as is the case with the NO of the next, on which there is no doubt. Afterwards, when completing almost the last part of the underpinning of North transept—(the N.E. angle inside) and at a distance of nearly 110 feet from the situation of the former fragment, strange to say, the large "spall" from the corner of the above made its appearance. Its top retained the fragment of an A of a still higher line (which seemed like a commencing letter),

^p A copy of this picture is given in Wadmore's Account of the Skinner's Company.

* Copied in Strype's *Stow* (1720), vol. II. book v., p. 151.

while to the (now) second line it—after placing a leaf stop after the O—added the tied letter TE, and then what appears to have (most likely) been C. Its bottom corner adding a little to the former round of the O of the third line. The other half of the stone has unfortunately not yet come to light. The Reverend Prebendary H. M. Scarth, of Wrington, in Somerset, no mean authority on such matters, is of the opinion that it is part of the dedicatory inscription of a temple. This seems very probable; and would accord with the earlier find of the fragment of a richly ornamented shaft of a pillar, evidently belonging to a temple of considerable size and dignity, brought to light in the (close neighbourhood and) similarly formed foundations of the *n.e.* pillar of Crossing. Probably both belong to a temple standing within the walls of the old Roman city, whose wall mounds line the high road between Alwalton and Water Newton (in Chesterton parish), and are locally termed “The Castles.” The only other Roman fragments—the works at the cathedral have as yet disclosed—are (with the above two stones) a small bit of moulded plinth, two small fragments of bricks, and one fragment of flanged tile.

A —

LO ‘ TE (tied letters)—

NO —

[Inscription.]

Together with the last inscribed fragment came up a portion of the arched opening of a Saxon window, retaining portions of Saxon or late Norman ornamental painting in red (of two tints), yellow, bluish black ground, and white lines.

On March 28th and 29th, the work of concreting the flooring of the south aisle of the choir of the cathedral, laid open to view the remains of the circular apsidal ends, in which form the eastern chapels terminated (during the Norman period) though the end of aisle outwardly was square, which square line was also exposed, so that the whole original plan could be seen. This is a question that had been often discussed, but not before ascertained. A plan of the remains was taken.

Peterborough.

J. T. IRVINE.

496.—*FAMILY OF MACE*.—Can anyone give me any particulars of a family named Mace, of Northamptonshire? I have note of a Mark Mace, of Leton (*sic.*, probably Lutton), who had a son, Gilbert Mace, born 1642.

There is a pedigree of Mace in Berry's *Kent Genealogies*, and also in Tuckett's *Devonshire Families*, and the *Harleian Visitation of*

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Devon, but a more probable connection is the family of Mace of Newent, Gloucestershire, mentioned in Hutchins' *History of Dorset*, 3rd ed. i. 122, in the pedigree of Gigger, wherein appear the christian names of Aaron and Luke. A collateral branch may very well have had Mark in it.

There are two Mace wills, I believe, in the Northampton and Rutland wills given in the *Index Library*, but the date to which this series comes down, viz., 1652, is rather too early for Mark Mace to appear therein.

Any details will be gladly received by
Kings Norton.

E. A. FRY.

497.—PREBENDARIES OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL (489).
—The prebendaries of the second stall at Peterborough are here given. Amongst them are several names of great eminence and distinction. Two of them (as was also the case in the first stall) became bishops. Of a few, no particulars have been discovered. We shall thankfully receive any additional information. W. D. SWEETING.

SECOND PREBEND.

- 1 William Judd, B.D., 1541.

A monk of the abbey; otherwise called Harforde. Buried in the cathedral.

- 2 Edwin Sands (or Sandys), B.D., Cant., 1549.

He vacated the prebend in favour of his successor, "being ejected by queen Mary, or withdrawing himself, as others did in her days." (*See* art. 175.) Of S. John's college; B.A., 1539; M.A., 1541; B.D., 1547; D.D., 1549. In 1548 he was vicar of Haversham, co. Bucks. (?), and elected master of Catherine hall in the same year as he was made prebendary of Peterborough. In 1552 he was canon of Carlisle. In 1553 he was imprisoned in the tower as an adherent of lady Jane Grey; but was liberated, and retired to the continent until the death of queen Mary. In 1560 he was made bishop of Worcester; of London, in 1570; and archbishop of York, in 1576. He died in 1588, and was buried at Southwell. A good account of him is to be found in *Athena Cantabrigienses*, where the lengthy inscription on his monument is given in full. He founded a grammar-school at Hawkshead, co. Lanc., where it is believed he was born, and published statutes for it. The barons Sandys, of Omberley, co. Worcest., are descended from the Archbishop, a portrait of whom is preserved at Omberley court. Among his works are:—Advice concerning rites and ceremonies in the Synod, 1562. (*Strype's Annals*, i. 335.)—Vindication of himself against sir John Bourne, 1563. (*Strype's Annals*, i. 389.)—Translation of 1 & 2 Kings & 1 & 2 Chronicles for the Bishops' Bible, 1568.—*Epistola præfixa translationi M. Lutheri super Galatas*: 1577.—Sermons, 1585 and 1616. (A collection of 22 sermons. An edition issued 1812 has life of author by T. D. Whitaker,

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L.L.D.)—Statutes for Hawkshead school. — Orders for the bishope and clergy. (Strype's Annals, i. 300.) — Articles to be enquired of in his visitations, 1571 and 1577. — Draw near to God: Tract No. 4 in The Bishops' Tracts A series of Choice Homilies, Christian Instructions and Consolations.—Sermons and miscellaneous pieces, ed. for Parker Society by rev. John Ayre, 1841.—A paper on his effigy at Southwell has been published by M. H. Bloxam.

3 William Binsley, L.L.B., Oxon.

Scholar of New college. 1530, then described as of Kyddington in the Greene, co. Oxon.; fellow of New, 1532-52; L.L.B., 1536; rector of Calverton, co. Bucks., 1549-58; vicar of Adderbury, co. Oxon., 1551-4; archdeacon of Northampton, 1554-69; rector of Barby, co. Northants., 1554; preb. of Crackpole S. Mary in Lincoln cath., 1555-69. He exchanged to the 6th prebend in 1559. Buried in the cathedral, 20 Oct., 1569.

4 Edwin Sands (or Sandys), D.D., restored 1559.

5 Nicolas Shepheard, B.D., Cant., 1560.

Afterwards D.D. Archdeacon of Northampton, 1569; in same year master of S. John's college, Cambridge. Some account of him is to be found in Strype's Whitgift, and in Baker's History of S. John's. He was fellow of S. John's in 1553, and after exclusion during the reign of queen Mary was readmitted in queen Elizabeth's reign. In 1561 he was appointed rector of Hartlebury, co. Worc. He was afterwards fellow and vice-master of Trinity-college; rector of Hougham, co. Linc.; and prebendary of Lincoln. He vacated his mastership (being expelled, according to Mr. Baker,) in 1574. He died in 1587.

6 William Hill, M.A., Cant., 1587.

Died in 1602.

7 Edward Lively, M.A., Cant., 1602.

A man of great eminence. A full account of him is given in *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, ii. 407-410, with a list of his works. He was fellow of Trinity college; regius professor of Hebrew, 1575; one of the translators of the Bible; rector of Purleigh, co. Essex, 1604. He died 1605, and was buried at S. Edward's, Cambridge. Bishop Hacket, in his life of archbishop Williams, describes him as "that unparallel'd worthy man." Dr. Playfere, Margaret professor of divinity, in his funeral sermon, has this passage:—"Lament, lament, all of you, of the Towne as well as of the Universitie, because our school hath lost such a singular ornament of this age, because our Churches have lost such a faithfulle and syncore servant of Christ." He was 60 years old at his death. His works are:—Annotations in quinque priores ex minoribus Prophetis, 1587.—A true Chronologie of the times of the Persian Monarchie, 1597.—Commentationes in Martinium.—Treatise touching the canonical books of the Old Testament.—Chronologia a Mundo condito ab anno 3698. The last three are in MSS; the first being in the Camb. Univ. Lib., and the last two in the Dabl. Univ. Lib.

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- 8 Robert Williamson, D.D., Cant., 1605.

Held rectory of Tichmarsh, which he resigned 1631. Resigned the prebend 1629. —Prebendary of Crackpole S. Mary in Lincoln cath., 1605.

- 9 Robert Williamson, B.D., Oxon., 1629.

Son of the preceding, whom he succeeded at Tichmarsh as well as in the prebend. Demy and afterwards fellow of Magdalen college. B.A., 1616; M.A., 1618; B.D., 1629. Vicar of Beeding, co. Sussex, 1634-44; rector of Symbrydige, co. Glouc., 1644, which he resigned not later than 1649. He died in 1652. See more of him in Bloxam's *Register of Magdalen College*.

- 10 John Howorth, B.D., Cant., 1639.

Rector of Samford parva in diocese of London, this living having lapsed to the university. President of Magdalene college; afterwards D.D., and master in 1604. He gave £20 to the poor of Peterborough, the use of which was to be "given by twelve pence apiece to four and twenty necessitated people men women or children born and living in Peterborough." He seems to have been expelled at the time of the civil war, and restored; for one account makes him appointed 4 Nov., 1639, and another gives the date 6 Aug., 1660. He was fellow of his college, and ejected in the civil war, but afterwards restored.

- 11 William Henchman, M.A., Cant., 1663.

Rector of Barton Seagrave, 1653. He gave £10 towards fitting up the chapter house. Buried at Barton, 1686, where this inscription was placed on a marble tablet in the chancel:—"Here lyeth the Body of William Henchman late Rector of this Church and Prebendary of Peterburgh who dep: this Life Sept. 14. 1686." In Wood's *Athena Oxonienses* (ed. Bliss) he is said to be a kinsman of bishop Humphrey Henchman, of Salisbury; but how related is not said.

- 12 Edmund Lees, M.A., 1686.

Prebendary of Bubbenhall in Lichfield cath., 1686. (Nichols gives his first name as Edward.) Rector of Ibstock, co. Leic. Died, and was buried there, 1699.

- 13 Thomas Ball, M.A., Cant., 1699.

Of S. John's college: B.A., 1689; M.A., 1693; D.D., 1707. Transferred to this stall on resigning the 6th prebend. Rector of Easton-by-Stamford, 1693-1695; rector of Gretford, co. Linc., 1703; and of Elton, co. Hunts., 1708-1722. He was son-in-law to bishop Cumberland. He died 9 Feb., 1722, in his 56th year, and is buried at Elton. His father had previously held Elton: his grandfather Calamy describes as "the worthy Mr. Ball of Northampton."

- 14 Edward Griffith, M.A., 1722.

Rector of Hursley, co. Hants. Said by Willis to have died in London in 1724, and to have been "buried obscurely in that City." Probably of Queens' college, Cambridge, B.A., 1689; M.A., 1693.

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15 White Kennett, M.A., Oxon., 1724.

Only son of the bishop. Of Merton college, B.A., 1721; M.A., 1724. Rector of Alwalton, co. Hunts., 1726-1729; of Burton Coggles, co. Linc.; and of Peakirk with Glington, 1737 till his death in 1740. He also held prebendal stalls in the cathedrals of Lincoln and S. Paul's. He was author of:—*The Potent Ally; or Succours from Merry land. With an Essay in Praise of the Cloathing of that Country*, 1741. This seems not to have been published till after his death. He was buried in the cathedral, where, beneath the inscription to his father the bishop, are these words:—"Reliquiæ Filii et Nepotis White Fil: Hujus Ecclesiæ Præben Obiit 6^o Maii 1740 White Nepos Obiit Infans."

16 William Brown, M.A., Cant., 1740.

Of Queens' college, B.A., 1732; M.A., 1736; D.D., 1767. He had been fellow of his college. Rector of Marston Trussel, 1741; of Peakirk with Glington, 1763. Died 1797.

17 Francis Tutté, M.A., Oxon., 1797.

Son of William Tutté, of Chichester. Of Christ Church, B.A., 1750; M.A., 1753. Rector of Sheering, co. Essex, 1778; vicar of Henham-on-the-hill, co. Essex, 1796. He died 13 Jan., 1824.

18 Richard Lockwood, M.A., Oxon., 1824.

Son of rev. William Lockwood, of Fifield, co. Essex. Of Wadham college, B.A., 1784; M.A. from Jesus college, Cambridge, 1800. Rector of Patter Heigham, and of Ashby, co. Norf., 1803; vicar of Lowestoft and Kissingland, co. Suff., 1804. He died 1 Nov., 1830.

19 Thomas Turton, D.D., Cant., 1830.

Fellow of Catharine hall; B.A., 1805; M.A., 1808; B.D., 1816; D.D., 1827. Lucasian professor, 1822; regius professor of divinity, 1827; dean of Peterborough, 1830; and of Westminster, 1842; bishop of Ely, 1846. He died 1864; buried at Ely. Among his works are:—*The Text of the English Bible—considered with Reference to a Report by a Sub-Committee of Dissenting Ministers*, 1833.—*Thoughts on the Admission of Persons without Regard to their Religious Opinions to Certain Degrees*, 1834.—*A sermon before the University of Cambridge*, 11 Dec., 1834, on day of funeral of the duke of Gloucester, late chancellor of the university.—*Mansions in Heaven*, a sermon in vol. v. of *Original Family Sermons*, S.P.C.K., 1835.—*Natural Theology considered with Reference to Lord Brougham's Discourse on that Subject*, 1836.—*The Roman Catholic Doctrine of the Eucharist*, 1837.—*Observations on Dr. Wiseman's Reply*, 1839. *Vindication of the Literary Character of Professor Porson*, (anonymous, styling himself "Crito Cantabrigiensis,") 1827.

20 William Mac Douall, M.A., Oxon., 1831.

Son of John McDouall, of Glasgow. Of Balliol college, B.A., 1796; M.A. 1798. Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leic., 1822; vicar of Luton, co. Beds., 1827. Author of *A Sermon on the Liturgy of the Church*, 1822. He died 15 Dec., 1849.

21 Marsham Argles, M.A., Oxon., 1849.

Of Merton college; B.A., 1836; M.A., 1838. Vicar of Gretton with Duddington, 1842; chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, 1842-49; rector of Barnack, 1851.

498.—RESTORATION OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, 1734.—

Copy of letter from Robert Clavinger, bishop of Peterborough, to dean and chapter, among the correspondence of Dr. White Kennett, bishop of Peterborough, in the Lansdowne MSS., in the British Museum. As Clavinger succeeded to the see after Kennett's death, it must have got there by accident. Perhaps something is known, or can be ascertained respecting the occasion of the letter.

British Museum.

R. GARNETT.

"Peterborough, June 19, 1734.

"My Brethren,

"When you were resolv'd to shut up your Cathedral to adorn and beautify it, I think, in common decency, a previous Resolution should have been made for the continuance of Divine Service some where or other. If this is not your care, I am sure that very evil consequences will attend the neglect of it, and that several disadvantages as well as reproaches will unavoidably fall upon the whole Body. To avoid everything that may be prejudicial or give a handle to the Adversary to reproach us, I have thought fit in this Paper, in a friendly manner, to give you my advice and Sentiments about it, that we may appear blameless before God & man. It is certainly my duty to interpose in this affair very momentous in itself; and the Authority with w^{ch} I am legally invested enables me to put it in execution. I think the Parish Church of this City is the fittest place we can chuse for keeping up the worship of God, when we can with noe convenience perform it in the usual place. Your concurrence with me in this point will be very agreeable to,

"Gentlemen,

"Your affectionate Friend & Brother,

"Rob: Peterboro'."

499.—COURT ROLLS.—Can any of your readers inform me in whose hands the Court Rolls of the manor of Rushden (between the years 1640-1750) are at the present time? The steward of the manor (G. H. Burnham, Esq.) has got no Court Rolls prior to 1800, neither are there any before that date to be found at the Duchy of Lancaster office. At the latter place an official told me that he thought the manor had very likely been leased to some private individual in times gone by, and that the Rolls were still in the hands of the lessee's family, as in all probability they were not given up on

the expiration of the lease. I am anxious to inspect the Court Rolls between the above dates as I hope to find in them some reference to a John Bull, an ancestor of mine, who lived at Rushden in the 17th century. John Bull's great-grandson (William Bull) was born in 1738, so that John Bull himself was presumably born between 1650-60.

FREDK. WM. BULL.

Kettering.

500. — MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES (27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463).

Barrington, Cambs.

"Near this place lyes y^e Body of Robert Bendyshe Esq. who dyed in Iune 1687 Aged 46 years and also y^e Body of Margret his wife y^e Davght of Tho: Brook of Great Oackley Com Northton Esq. & Margt his wife who was y^e Davghtr of S^r In^o Walter Bar^t Lord Cheif Baron of y^e Excheq & Privy Councell, in y^e Reyne of King Charles y^e 1st. She dyed Anno 1673"

Mural, north chapel.

Stanstead Mountfitchet, Essex.

"The Burying place for S^r: Stephen Langham and his Lady. S^r: Stephen Langham Departed this Life Sept^r. y^e 1st 1709. Aged 81. The Lady Langham Died March y^e 3^d. 1721. Aged 84 years."

Arms—3 bears' heads muzzled, erased; impaling a bull's head cabossed, couped at the neck, between 2 wings. Chancel floor.

On the south face of the tower, outside, is this inscription:—

"This steeple was rebuilt and the Foundations new laid at the sole charge of Stephen Langham of Quinton in the county of Northampton K^t. whose only Daughter was Married to S^r Thomas Middelton K^t. Lord of this Manor and Patron of this Church As also the church was by him (the said S^r Stephen Langham) at the same time cieled, repaired, and whited; and the Porch was rebuilt all being finished in the yeare 1692."

Cambridge.

R. H. EDLESTON.

501. — POSTERN GATE AT NORTHAMPTON. — Northampton formerly was encircled with fortifications, and defended on the west by a castle. There were four gates, named from their respective situations, East-gate, West-gate, North-gate, and South-gate. Bridges states that "the East-gate, much the fairest of all, was large and high, embellished with shields of arms and other ornaments of stone-work, and that over the other gates were chambers inhabited by poor people." It is supposed that the elder Simon de St. Liz built the

town-walls at the same time that he erected the castle and repaired the town. In the second year of king John [1200-1], mention is made of the East-gate. In the ninth year of Henry III. [1224-5], the sheriff of the county was ordered to deduct sixpence out of every twenty shillings of rent within the borough of Northampton towards enclosing the said town. Bridges supposes that this deduction was only for the repairing of places in the wall, decayed or damaged by the barons in the preceding reign.

By inquisition taken in the 6th year of Edward I. [1277-8], it appears the walls were embattled, and at different places had steps to ascend them; they are reported to have been broad enough for six persons to walk abreast, and formed a communication from one part



of the town to another. The architectural character of the small postern door-way until lately remaining in the wall on the south side of the town, towards the meadow, fully agrees with the early date above given to the walls. The vignette, from a sketch by Mr. E. Pretty, as it appeared in 1847, shews its style, being that of a flat-headed trefoil arch. From its size it must have merely been an opening for the dispatch of private messengers, or to allow the master of St. John's Hospital an exit towards

the fields. In 1875, only the outer face of the wall was original. The door-way was, and had long been, blocked up, and only about 2ft. 6ins. of the opening was above ground. The clear width was 2ft. 1in. The eastern jamb has been somewhat mutilated. Soon after 1875 a well-meaning owner destroyed the discharging-arch and the upper part of the wall, and made a new and longer discharging-arch, destroying much of its interest. In 1888, at the formation of the Victoria gardens, the whole was destroyed.

502. — *THE ASHBYS OF WESTON-BY-WELLAND* (485). — About the middle of the last century Robert, William, and David Ashby were living at Weston-by-Welland. William Ashby had one son, Henry (whose family consisted of daughters only), and two daughters, one of whom married George Ashby, to be hereafter referred to; the other daughter died unmarried. David Ashby was a bachelor.

Robert Ashby (born 1756, died May 5, 1816) married Elizabeth Jellis (born 1759, died May 26, 1820), the only daughter of John Jellis (born 1732, died Sept. 18, 1793) and Elizabeth his wife (born 1735, died March 22, 1814) who lived at Long Buckby mill, to which place Robert Ashby removed at the age of 25. The accompanying woodcut represents a house in the village built by J. and E. Jellis.

The family of Robert and Elizabeth Ashby consisted of the following members, viz., John Jellis, George, Ann, Elizabeth, Jane, Joanna, William, and David. John Jellis Ashby (born 1786, died Feb. 11, 1855) married Ann Haynes (born 1783, died December 26, 1860). Their family consisted of the following, viz., Robert, William, John, Elizabeth, Mary, George, Ann, and Maria, of whom five are still living.

George Ashby (born 1787, died Nov. 23, 1838) married his cousin Elizabeth, a daughter of William Ashby of Weston. They had three children. One of these, a daughter, died unmarried. A son named George died at the age of 3 years and 11 months, Feb. 11, 1841. Their daughter Mary Ann was the wife of the late alderman J. M. Vernon. Ann and Elizabeth Ashby successively married Richard Tebbitt. Jane married Richard Lee of Kilsby. Joanna married William Ivens. William Ashby died Dec. 28, 1816, aged 16 years. David Ashby died July 25, 1825, aged 25 years. He left a sum of money with which the girls' schools in connection with the Independent chapel at Long Buckby were built.

William and David Ashby voted as freeholders at Weston in 1806. They recorded their votes for Lord Althorp. A. E. H.

503.—LOCAL DIALECT (43, 63, 109, 167, 223, 258, 340, 385, 466).—Your correspondent "A. P." of Kendal, refers to several words which he has heard in Northamptonshire. I can bear testimony to the use of some of them, particularly in the centre of the county, thirty years since; these being:—

Chomp: used in the phrase, "how that horse chomps his bit"—
having reference to the bridle.

Frit: "how he frit the child to be sure."

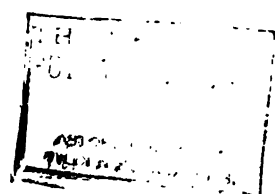
Gain: "how gain she looks."

Thorough: being used in the following lines:—

"Up the hill and down the thorough,
That's the way to Wellingborough."

London.

W. P.





House at Long Buckby built by J. and E. Jellis.

504.—FAMILY OF BEEBE, BEEBY, OR BEEBEE.—Can anyone give me any particulars of the above-named family about the years 1600 to 1650? In Miss Caulkin's *History of New London, Connecticut, U.S.A.* mention is made of the seven children of John Beebe, from Broughton, Northamptonshire, England, who died at sea May 18, 1650, on his way to New England.

Any information will be appreciated.

17, Philpot Lane, London, E.C.

CLARENCE BEEBE.

505.—NORTHAMPTON AS A CYCLING CENTRE.*—The county of Northampton has an area of nearly 630,000 acres. It is one of the most central in England, and not fewer than nine other counties touch it. These are Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, Warwick, Oxford, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge. Two of the old Roman roads pass through the county. Watling Street enters it at Old Stratford, and crosses towards Daventry by Weedon; Ermine Street enters at Castor, near Peterborough, and passes into Lincolnshire. The most eastern point of the county is only about seventeen miles from the shores of the Wash. A radius of eighty-five miles from the town of Northampton would include the whole or part of thirty counties, so that it may be looked on as being near the centre of England.

The county abounds with objects of interest to the Architect, the Antiquary, and the Historian; and the cyclist who is fond of having an object at the end of his run will find few better centres in England than the old town of Northampton.

The population is about 60,000. It is a thriving place, has increased much within the last twenty years, and is still increasing. The shoe-trade forms the staple industry, and probably some eight or ten thousand people find employment at it.

It may be reached from London either by the London and North Western Railway or by the Midland.

The time occupied by the former is an hour and a half, by the latter two hours; but I would advise the cyclist to leave the train at St. Albans, and trust to his own muscles for the rest of the distance,—that is, about fifty miles. Most things in this world that are done well have been done slowly, and when speaking of cycling it is not the man who has ridden eighty or a hundred miles in a day who is to be envied, but he who has seen most and profited most by what he has seen. I would therefore further advise the cyclist to make his

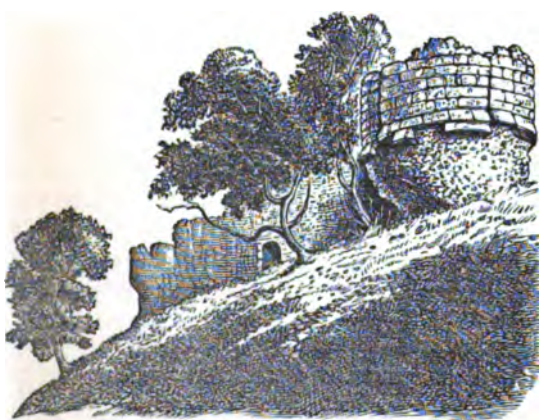
* Reprinted, by permission, from *The Wayfarer: Journal of the Society of Cyclists*, Dec., 1888. Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly, W.

way by Dunstable and Woburn to Newport Pagnell, and stay the night there. It was in this town that Oliver Cromwell's eldest son "Oliver" died of smallpox, and the death changed the whole course of English history. Newport Pagnell is beyond doubt one of the prettiest little towns in the Midlands, although there may not be much in it to interest the passing guest. Go where you will, however, there is always an old church containing something worth studying, and here we have that of St. Paul in the Perpendicular and Early English styles. Like so many other churches, it has undergone the ordeal of restoration, and, moreover, a very good carillon of bells has been lately added. The curio-hunter will find several shops where old china and engravings are offered for sale at prices which are perhaps rather lower than the average in London. We have it on the authority of Dr. Johnson that the best scenery in the world is improved by a good hotel in the background. The wayfarer need not hesitate to enter that at Newport Pagnell, as it is an unusually good one. From Newport to Northampton is fifteen miles, and the road lies through the villages of Gayhurst, Stoke Goldington, and Horton, and runs close to Delapré Abbey. Near the latter, and about a mile and a half from Northampton, stands one of Queen Eleanor's crosses. The cyclist will pause here for a longer or shorter time, as he may feel inclined, to admire the faultless Gothic in which this monument to a faithful queen was reared by a grateful and sorrowing king. Like everything else, it has felt the hand of time. In Queen Anne's reign a cross was placed on the summit, but this has long since disappeared. Lately the base has been renewed, still much remains to be done to preserve its beauty. Opposite the gate of Delapré is a causeway which is as old as the cross. From the cross the run down hill into Northampton is splendid, and the incline is not very steep. At the entrance to the town is a level railway crossing, and after that the "going" is very bad for half a mile. The first part of the street is narrow and badly paved, and the last part is very steep. Just where the ascent begins is the "Plough Hotel" and the entrance to the Midland Station, and on the right hand, a little higher up, is the "Angel Hotel;" at the top is the "George;" and not far off is the "Peacock." The "George," the most central, is the habitat of the Cyclists' Touring Club.

Northampton is no parvenu. Some believe it to have been a British town and others a Roman one. In Saxon times it was known as Hampton. In Domesday Book it is called Northantone, and it then contained two hundred and ninety-five inhabited houses.

Sweyn of Denmark ransacked it, and burnt it to the ground. The town often figures in the history of England. Many Parliaments have been held in it, and many kings have visited it. Among others we read of Henry I., Henry II., Richard I., King William of Scotland, John, Richard II., and Henry VIII. The good Queen Bess, too, honoured it with a call when she made her "stately progress to Burghley" in 1564. On leaving the town the inhabitants gave her a purse and £26, a sum which would seem a ridiculously small gift to royalty in our day. We are also told that the good people spent the rest of the day in bull- and bear-baiting. Some other visitors have not been so pleasant as these royal personages. The Great Plague appeared in 1637, and in 1663 there was a frightful thunderstorm. In 1675 a great part of the town was burnt down. Floods have been known in later times, and I have seen one of the streets three or four feet deep in water, so that it had more the appearance of a Venetian canal than a noisy English thoroughfare.

Several celebrated men were born in Northampton. For instance, Samuel Parker, bishop of London, Robert Brown the founder of the Brownists, and Hervey, the author of the *Meditations*, born at Hardington, was educated here. The castle, of which not a trace



Bastion of Northampton Castle.

now remains, (the last wall having been pulled down to make room for the goods depôt of the new railway station, a piece of vandalism which might surely have been avoided by some means), was built shortly after the Conquest. It played its part in many strifes until 1662, when much

of it was demolished, and the rest used as a prison. The town can boast of several fine churches, and three at least should be visited :—St. Sepulchre's, one of the four round churches remaining in England ; St. Peter's, a grand specimen of Norman work, dating from the reign of Stephen ; and All Saints', built by Sir Christopher Wren. Nearly opposite the latter is the façade of the County Hall, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones.

No one should omit an inspection of Danes Camp. It is about two miles from the town, and not far from Queen Eleanor's Cross, already mentioned. It is best to walk to this old British fort, for without doubt the name by which it usually goes is a misnomer. Lately ironstone was discovered under it, and extensive excavations have been made in consequence. Although these excavations have to some extent altered the original appearance of the camp, they have nevertheless been the means of bringing to light an almost priceless collection of late Celtic antiquities. As about £4,000 have been spent in getting out the ironstone, it may readily be understood that never before was an old camp so thoroughly explored. Swords, spear-heads, knives, pot-hooks, fibulæ, pottery, combs, and skulls have been unearthed in rich profusion, and a collection formed unique of its kind. The greater part of this "find" is now in the Northampton Museum, having been lent by Pickering Phipps, Esq., to whom much praise is due for the care taken of the collection. It has been arranged by Sir Henry Dryden, bart. and the curator, Mr. T. J. George, who is always pleased to explain any doubtful point to visitors.

It is curious to notice that the skulls found at the camp are, for the most part, of the Saxon rather than the Celtic type. In one, the frontal bone is extremely narrow and receding, and is probably pathological, otherwise it would be difficult to classify.

Althorp Park, the seat of Earl Spencer, is about six miles from Northampton; but if approached, as I would advise, by Kingsthorpe and Church Brampton, another mile or so has to be added to the distance. The roads are nearly always in good order. At the top of the hill, shortly before we reach the gate, a glimpse may be caught of Holdenby House, originally an immense pile. Sir Christopher Hatton built the original mansion with the intention of presenting it to Elizabeth, and Charles I. was imprisoned here after his surrender to the Scotch parliament. It is now the seat of Viscount Clifden, but most of the old house has perished or been pulled down. Whyte-Melville made it the scene of one of his stories. The park at Althorp, which is about five hundred acres in extent, is open to strangers, and from the gate nearest Northampton to that at the farthest point affords a drive of nearly a mile and a half. The road through the park passes close to the mansion, and winds amid some fine specimens of timber, much of which is seventeenth century oak. The mansion contains the finest private library in Europe. It amounts to nearly fifty thousand volumes, and numbers among its treasures many of the rarest editions of rare books. Here is the

Mazarine Bible of 1455; and here are the seventy editions of Cicero consulted by Gibbon. Nearly fifty of them were printed before 1473. We see a Homer of 1474; many works of the Caxton Press series; early editions of Shakespeare; hundreds of famous books, the mere naming of which would take up too much space in this paper; and above all is the Boccaccio of Valdarfer, printed in 1471. It was at one time in the Duke of Roxburgh's collection, and at his sale was knocked down to Lord Blandford for £2,260, Lord Spencer having bid £2,250. Subsequently it came into the hands of the then Lord Spencer for £900.

The walls are lined with works of art. The collection of pictures is of itself sufficient to make the house famous for all time had it not been eclipsed by the collection of books. Here are Rembrandts,



Wouvermans, Kaufmans, Lelys, Snyders, Reynolds, and Gainsboroughs enough to fill the dullest man with admiration, and make the least envious man envious. Leaving the park by the gate opposite to that by

House of Washington's Ancestors
at Little Brington.

which we entered, we cycle along an avenue-like road, where the grateful shade of the trees keeps one cool in the hottest day of summer, and we arrive at the village of Great Brington, close to which is the church containing the tombs of the Spencers from the fourteenth century, or earlier. About a mile further is the village of Little Brington, and here, in a humble cottage, which may be

known by a tablet over the door, lived the ancestors of George Washington. The tablet bears the following inscription:—

THE LORD GEVETH
THE LORD TAKETH
AWAY BLESSED BE THE
NAME OF THE LORD
CONSTRVCTA

1606

Inside the cottage are still shown a relic or two of the old family, and on the arms of the Washingtons may be traced the germ of the American national flag—the stars and stripes. The way back to Northampton is by Nobottle and Berry Wood; but the surface of the road is not always smooth between these places, although it improves at the village of Duston, and the town may be entered by St. James's End, making a circuit of about sixteen miles in all.

One of the grandest ruins in England is that of Kirby Hall, partly designed by John Thorpe for the Staffords, and probably added to by Sir Christopher Hatton between 1572 and 1585, and again added to in 1636 from designs by Inigo Jones. The route is by Kettering (fourteen miles,) and then to Geddington, where there is another of Queen Eleanor's Crosses. The cyclist should turn to the left at the cross, and go on to Great Weldon, where he should turn off at the "King's Arms Inn." Kirby Hall is about three miles further, and the total distance is about twenty-six miles. As far as Great Weldon the road is very good, but after passing that village it is bad, and for the last half mile cycling is difficult, as the road is merely a sort of farm track across a field.

The hall lies rather low, and is surrounded by trees, so that one might easily pass within a couple of hundred yards and not see it. This feature caused it to be suggested as a hiding-place for George III. in that disgraceful panic and fear of invasion which seized Englishmen during the career of the first Napoleon.

Approaching from the north, we enter an open court about 156 feet long and 120 feet wide. Three sides of this court are formed by walls, each wall having a gateway in its centre. The east and west gateways are exactly opposite each other, and the north one faces the main entrance. Nearly all through the building symmetry has been studiously aimed at. The gateway to the north has a beautiful open curved pediment, and the wall on each side of the gateway is surmounted by an open balustrade with stone coping, and this is carried round the east and west walls as far as their gateways. The main

entrance is on the south side of the court. The centre of this façade is three stories high, and gabled, and drops to two stories at either end, where it joins the range of narrow buildings forming the inner court or quadrangle. The centre of this gable is surmounted by a fine stone balustrade, and the whole of this façade, which is attributed to Inigo Jones, has an extremely fine effect when approached from the north. There is a balcony over the centre archway, and also one at each angle.

Passing under the archway we enter the inner court, and see at a glance the dilapidation into which this gorgeous mansion has been allowed to fall. On three sides of this court the whole buildings are roofless. Here and there large oak beams cross the building, and they have resisted the ravages of time almost as well as the stone itself. On the inside of the quadrangle is an arcade consisting of seven arches. Over these are the first-floor windows, and over the centre are the second-floor windows, the whole being surmounted by a balustrade. There are six pilasters here, each running as high as the pediments of the second-story windows. The four outer ones are fluted, and the two inner ones are magnificent specimens of Renaissance carving. The date 1640 can be made out over the windows, showing that Inigo Jones made alterations in this part, but the pediment of the balcony window contains a figure, and on it is a later date—1688, I think. The staircases leading to the first floor were placed at each end of the arcade, and some of the handrails may still be seen curiously worked in the solid stone. The quadrangle, of which, as already said, this part forms the north side, is about 150 feet long and 88 feet wide. The architectural details are exactly the same on both sides, the symmetry having been most carefully attended to. There are four doorways on the east and west elevations, and these doorways have lovely fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals, sculptured friezes, and cornices. A string course runs round above the ground and first-floor windows. In the latter it takes the place of a frieze. Both are formed of an ogee moulding, a band of floral sculptured decoration, a small cymatium, and a bead. Above this is the parapet with its decorated coping. On the south side of the court lies the greater part of the house. The porch projects into this inner court, and it is the gem of the whole pile, the part on which the greatest care has been spent and the greatest decoration lavished. The entrance is a semi-circular moulded arch, on each side of which are a pair of exquisitely fluted columns with Ionic capitals. These reach to the top of the arch only, and above them on each side are a pair of Corinthian columns. Between these

is a window with a semi-arch and pilasters surmounted by an open curved pediment. The latter would seem to be an insertion of much later date than the rest of the porch. The window opens on to a balcony. The porch is gabled, and the gable is most elaborately decorated, the leading feature being a series of six columns of the Corinthian order, although, like all the rest, some freedom has been taken in treating them. Date 1572.

On each side of the porch are mullioned windows, and between them are bold fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals and sculptured friezes. The pilasters terminate above the parapet, and each is, or has been, finished with a ball. Altogether the appearance of this façade is grand and striking—perhaps unrivalled of its kind.

The inner door of the porch opens into the hall, which is about 50 feet long by 25 feet wide and 26 feet high. The ceiling is divided into panels by the decorated ribs. Across the east end is the minstrels' gallery, supported on brackets decorated with the acanthus. On the south side of the hall are a pair of doors leading to the rather curiously curved steps to the garden, down which, tradition says, Sir Christopher Hatton once handed Queen Elizabeth. At the south-east corner is a stone staircase, with spandrel moulded steps on three sides and a landing on the other. On the first floor the space is fifteen feet square, and the steps are arranged so that the eighth step is on a quarter space or landing, twenty-four steps getting one up to the first floor. There are niches in the wall at each quarter space. The roof has a lantern-shaped ceiling very beautifully decorated, and there are four dormer windows, with semi-circular heads and semi-arches groined into the roof. The keys of the arches are formed of grotesque heads. The access to the minstrels' gallery was by this staircase; but the part between it and the former is now in ruins, and only the wall at the south end of the quadrangle remains. Under the minstrels' gallery there is a doorway, with pented frieze and cornice, and pediment. This is placed under a semi-arch, having on each side an Ionic pilaster. The acanthus brackets which support the gallery rested on the former capitals of these pilasters. A door on the west end of the hall leads to a lobby, on the south of which are the principal rooms, and on the west is the staircase leading to the first floor. It is constructed with the same number of steps as the other, but the treads are of solid oak. The landing is formed of reeds and plaster. To the north was the picture gallery, a room 150 feet long, but ill-proportioned. A small bit of the coved ceiling, with the decorated ribs and cornice, still remains to attest the beauty of the whole. Many of the other rooms are

beautifully shaped, and have bays and recesses to soften the harsh lines. The stonework is invariably good, and many of the mouldings and cornices are as delicately carved as they are finely proportioned.

I think it is Emerson who likens a Gothic church to a petrified religion. I might liken Kirby Hall to a petrified poem—an epic in stone; and it is impossible to look on this magnificent specimen of the Elizabethan and later Renaissance without feeling the keenest sorrow that it should be allowed to crumble into dust. Part of it is still protected by the roof, and much might even yet be restored to something like its former glory; but before another generation is over it will have become a hopeless ruin. Perhaps a pilaster, or an arch, or a gable may remain for centuries, and enable the student of the future to conjure up the exquisite proportions, the graceful outlines, and the harmonic detail, perfect in its minutest part, which charm us now. We can see them all, but we see them with the hand of death o'erstretched,—beautiful still, but it is the beauty of decay, fading away almost as we look, like the lovely tints of autumn, and, unlike them, never to be repeated, for the builder's art is a lost one.

To some of us it may possibly be more fascinating as a ruin than it would be interesting as a palace; and this is the only consolation we can get. Now we look at it in its solitary grandeur, abandoned by man who reared it, and undergoing the inevitable transition back to the elements, given up for a while by its mother earth, who now claims her own again exacting the penalty of life.*

After a thorough inspection of the building I would counsel a long rest in one of its shady courts, and dull indeed must be the man who, seated amid these relics of fallen greatness, cannot conjure up some of the scenes enacted here when the place was alive with the gay court of Elizabeth. We can picture the ball-room on that day when Sir Christopher led his royal guest through the mazes of one of those figures of the brawl which needed some amount of memory and lightness of foot to execute properly, and which were honourably distinguished from what someone has called "that senseless rotatory embrace" now termed dancing. Or he may prefer another peep into the past. Did not Sir Christopher, with courtly grace, accompany his queen down those steps leading to the garden, and are not these steps known to this day as the "Queen's steps"? "Very likely a

* Since the above was in type I learn with pleasure that the present noble owner has taken steps to prevent further decay. The huge masses of ivy have been taken down, the tops of the walls are being covered, and many of the windows are being glazed.

pure legend," some hypercritical person will say. Possibly it is only a legend, but in such things I prefer the simple faith of the child to the mature scepticism of the man. I should not like any one to demonstrate to me that Homer never lived. I love to think that the heart of the blind old man was gladdened by the sound of his voice as he recited his ringing syllables and sonorous verses.

The wheelman should now return to Kettering, and get a night's rest at the "Royal Hotel," which, by the way, has the reputation of being the best hotel in the kingdom. It is a sort of museum of old china and engravings. Next morning he should ride to Rothwell, a distance of four miles. The name of this town is, however,

pronounced Rowell. It is said that at one time it was surrounded by walls. If so not a vestige of them is to be found now; but there are three things left, any one of which would be enough to justify the spending of a good many hours in the place. These are the Church, the Bones, and the Market House.



East Arch of Rothwell Market House, with Arms of Tresham, and Door of Round House.

The Church of the Holy Trinity is upwards of six hundred years old, and has the merit of being the longest church in Northamptonshire. When crowned by its lofty spire, before it was shorn of the transepts, surrounded

by its chapels, and robed in all its catholic glory, it must have stopped but little short of cathedral grandeur. The chancel still contains the oaken stalls, and much of the carving on them is elaborate and grotesque, some of it having, perhaps, a

Phallic significance. Nearly two hundred years ago, when some workmen were raising a slab in the south aisle, a crypt was discovered, and from the west end of the church a staircase was found leading down to it. In this crypt are the famous Bones of Rothwell. The accompanying illustration conveys some idea of the crypt and the bones; but the latter cannot be adequately expressed in a drawing.

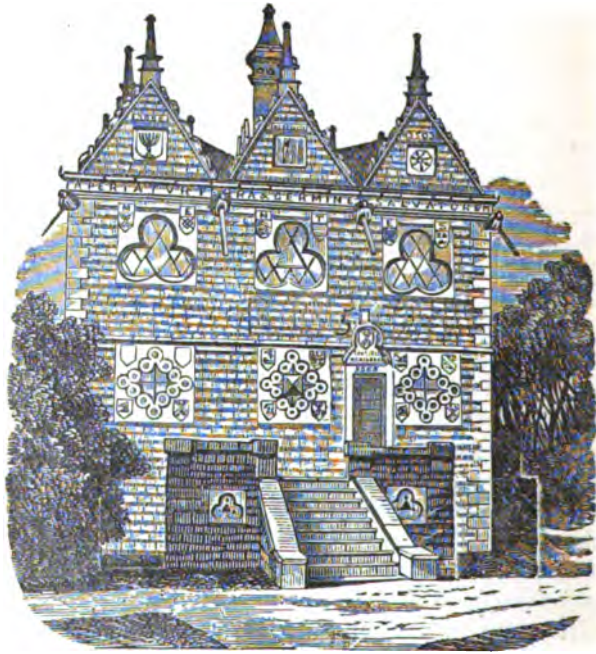
Each visitor is supplied with a lighted candle, and as the sexton leads the way down the narrow stairs, one feels as if taking part in some old procession of the monks. The guide invariably stops opposite a walled-up doorway, and informs his party that here was the entrance to a subterranean passage leading to a nunnery. The crypt is soon reached, and then astonishment takes the place of every other feeling. On either side are piles of human bones carefully arranged in layers. The dim light of the candles brings into view hundreds or rather thousands of skulls, and the effect produced in most people is singular and indescribable. At the end of the crypt can be faintly seen a fresco of the Resurrection. It is currently believed that thirty thousand bodies are represented; but I cannot help thinking that this is an exaggeration, although some thousands there certainly are. Now, whence came these bones? Two ideas find favour with the multitude. One is that they were collected from a burial ground, and placed in the crypt by the monks of some age unknown.

I had the good fortune to inspect these bones with Dr. B. W. Richardson and Dr. Wynter Blyth, and the conclusion we came to, judging from the skulls and pelvic bones that could be got at, was that few women were represented, and that bones of children were fewer still. This, if borne out by subsequent examination, would dispose of the graveyard theory. Besides, if we assume that the town of Rothwell and its neighbourhood had an average population of three thousand, and if we further assume that the annual death-rate among the grown-up people was twenty in the thousand, and that only fifteen thousand skeletons are in the crypt, it would have taken two hundred and fifty years to have supplied the bodies. Again, it seems difficult to imagine any sufficient reason for the monks leaving their arduous duties and employing themselves in grubbing up a churchyard.

The other idea is that the remains are those of men slain in some great battle. This theory accounts for the absence of women and children; but if we admit that fifteen thousand skeletons are present, then such a mortality would mean one of two things—either a most sanguinary battle, or a number of combatants larger than is

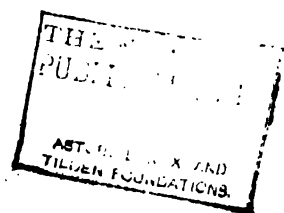
likely to have met at any date which can be assigned to the bones. This much is certain : that the skulls are of three leading types—namely, Saxon, Celtic, and Roman or Romano-British, and that many of the long bones must have formed part of men of great stature. A careful examination of the whole of the skulls would teach us much. A complete classification should be made, cranial indices of all the skulls taken, and notes made of all ante-mortem wounds. Then, with a basis of actual fact, we might proceed to build a theory of the Bones at Rothwell. In the meantime we had better let them rest. Similar collections, but on a much smaller scale, are to be seen at Ripon and Hythe.

The Market House was built by Sir Thomas Tresham, and is admittedly a fine specimen of sixteenth century work. It is sadly defaced, but it has been proposed to make a Jubilee work of its



The Triangular Lodge, Rushton.

restoration. Let us hope this will be carried out. The visit to Rothwell I should look on as a fair morning's employment. The distance from it to Rushton is under three miles. No one should pass the Triangular Lodge, rightly said to be the most extraordinary building in England ; and imagination has not been idle in searching





THE BONE-CRYPT, ROTHWELL.

for the causes of its erection, and for an explanation of the symbolism it portrays. It was built between 1593 and 1595 by Sir Thomas Tresham, a grandson of the Hospitaller, and father of the Francis Tresham who was mixed up in the Gunpowder Plot. The plan is that of an equilateral triangle, each side being thirty feet long. There are three stories, and three windows on each side of each story. Those in the ground floor, or rather basement, are very small triangles surrounded by trefoils. Each façade has three gables and three gargoyles. The floors, which are supported on oaken beams 18in. x 18in., are probably of reed and plaster formation. There are three triangular rooms on each floor, leaving a hexagonal chamber in the centre. One of the triangles is, however, taken up by the spiral staircase, and on the first floor another contains the fireplace, the flue from which must follow a curious course, as the chimney comes through the centre of the roof. The façades are enriched by carved shields and emblems.

Over the door are the figures 55'55. These are, I believe, as yet unexplained. Above the figures are the arms of the Treshams. The lodge stands on the estate of W. C. Clarke-Thornhill, Esq., and his seat, Rushton Hall, is a splendid quadrangular building finished about 1630. The walk is still shown where Dryden composed "The Hind and the Panther." The Church of All Saints is about a mile from the lodge. Here there is a monument to Sir Thomas Tresham, Lord Prior of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, the only one of its kind in England. The knight who died in 1559 wears the dress assigned to the Order by Pope Honorius III. There is also a cross-legged effigy of a knight in ringed mail, supposed to be that of Sir William de Goldingham, who died 1296. From Rushton to Kettering is four miles.

Next day the church at Warkton should be seen. Here are marble groups by Roubiliac commemorative of the Duke and Duchess of Montague, a statue by Vangelder to their daughter, and another by Campbell to the Duchess of Buccleuch.

About a mile and a half off is Boughton House, one of the seats of the Duke of Buccleuch. It was built early in the eighteenth century by one of the Dukes of Montague, and it was designed from a curious standpoint. Four wings were to represent the seasons. The chimneys are the same in number as the weeks in the year. There are 365 windows, and entrances for each day of the week. There is much old tapestry in the mansion, and some fine pictures, including two cartoons attributed to Raphael. On the estate there are sixty miles of avenues formed of elms in rows of fours.

From Boughton to the Liveden New Buildings, as they are called, to distinguish them from the old Manor House, is about ten miles, but the most direct route is by cross-country roads, and a good allowance of time is necessary.

"This noble edifice," says one description, "was erected by Sir Thomas Tresham in the reign of Elizabeth, and is a splendid monument of his taste, and one of the finest specimens of the Decorated style of architecture of that age." It is built in the form of a Greek cross, and each limb of the cross ends in a bay. Like the Triangular Lodge, it consists of basement, ground floor, and first floor; and also like the Triangular Lodge it was evidently intended for some religious purpose, the one being emblematic of the Trinity, the other of the Passion. One of Cromwell's generals tried to demolish it, but failing in his attempt, he carried off the timber, and used it in the erection of a house at Oundle. The Buildings are about four miles from Oundle and seven from Thrapstone. The latter is twenty-two miles from Northampton. Should time permit Barnwell castle may be visited from Oundle.

If the patience of my readers were not a limited quantity, I could describe many more of the sights of Northamptonshire, but I have already said enough to induce some members of the Society to visit and explore for themselves. I may, however, just name "Burghley House by Stamford Town," much of which was designed by John Thorpe, and which is said to be more like its original self than any other sixteenth century mansion; Drayton House, too, originally by Sir Henry Greene, Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of Edward III., which now shows various specimens of architecture, including its cupolaed Tudor towers, and a façade built in the reign of William III. Then there is Castle Ashby, mostly by Inigo Jones, and its lovely gardens; its Yardley Chase and Cowper's Oak; Rockingham Castle, begun by William the Conqueror, added to in the reign of Edward I., and the main part now of the Jacobean period; Brixworth Church, with some old Roman work, or at least Roman material, in it. There are old British, Saxon, or Roman Forts at Arbery, Irchester, and Burrow Hill, and a very perfect one near Lichborough, on the estate of Edward Grant, Esq. Lastly, there is the field of Naseby.

I think, therefore, that I have established the claim of "Northampton as a Cycling Centre."

RICHARD GREENE.

We are indebted to Mr. Mark, the Drapery; Mr. F. W. Bull, of Kettering; and Mr. Chamberlain, of Rothwell, for the illustrations in this article.

506. — BRONZE SEAL FOUND AT TOWCESTER.—Can any reader of "N. N. & Q." give me any information about an old bronze seal which was found in this town, and is now in my possession. I think from its appearance it is ecclesiastical. It is inscribed "Simon Martin. V.G." Was he connected with this county, and at what date?

Towcester.

GEORGE T. SMITH.

507. — MATTHEW HOLBECH BLOXAM (476). — It may be as well to note that the following places, mentioned by Mr. Bloxam in his *Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture* as being in Northamptonshire, are not actually in the county though in some cases close to the border:—

Chesterton—Hunts.: 3 miles s.w. of Peterborough.

Elton—Hunts.: N.E. of the Nen, near Fotheringhay.

Middleton Stoney—Oxon.: near Bicester.

Stibbington—Hunts: in the w. angle of the county, on the borders of Northamptonshire.

Whitwell—Rutland, E. of the vale of Catmose.

I think Walmsford is intended for Wansford or Wandsford, and that Wyke Dyve should read Wyke Dyke.

It will also perhaps render identification easier if for

Aston . . .	we read	Aston le Walls
Brampton . . .	"	Church Brampton
Carlton . . .	"	East Carlton
Fawesly. . .	"	Fawsley
Milton Malsor . . .	"	Middleton Malsor
Norborough . . .	"	Northborough
Stowe . . .	"	Stowe Nine Churches

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

508. — SUPERSTITIONS, ETC. (422). — In addition to the superstitions, recorded by "F. T." in "N. N. & Q.," relating to magpies, the following superstitious beliefs, also connected with the feathered tribe, prevail in Northamptonshire:—

A crow, alighting at a short distance in front of a person going along a road, is looked upon as the forerunner of bad luck; two crows alighting in the same way are said to be a sign of good luck, particularly if, when flying away, the crows go over the person's head; while four crows prognosticate a death in the person's family. A single white pigeon is considered a bird of evil omen; if, after hovering around for some time, it finally alights upon a house, it is said to be a "warning" of the approaching death of one of the inmates of the house.

The following also:—The roaring noise of a fire is the precursor of a quarrel in the house; two table-knives accidentally crossed upon the table predict a like event. A thin leaf of smut fluttering on the bar of the grate shows that a stranger will pay a visit to the house. It is bad luck for two persons accompanying each other along the road to separate, and one of them to turn back, at a gate. The almost universal belief that it is bad luck after getting outside a house to return for something that has been accidentally left behind, is also prevalent.

A mole on the body is considered to be lucky; it is said that a person with "a mole on the neck" will "gather money by the peck." The right eye itching is a sign of joy; the left a sign of sorrow; or "right eye, joy; left eye, cry." The nose itching: you will be either kissed, cursed, or vexed. When the left cheek burns, someone is speaking well of you; when the right cheek burns, someone is speaking ill of you (bite your own finger, and the person speaking ill of you will bite his or her tongue); or "right cheek, *left* friend; left cheek, *right* friend." White specks on the finger or thumb nails are called "gifts."

A gift on the finger is sure to linger,
A gift on the thumb is soon to come.

The palm of the right hand itching, you will receive money; the left, you will pay money away. In connection with the former,

If you rub it on wood
It is sure to come good.

Kendal.

A. PALMER.

509.—THE POULTON FAMILY OF DESBOROUGH (468).—In *The Life and Miraculous Conversion from Popery of Joseph Perry, Written by Himself, 1727*, is this reference to the Poultons of Desborough:—

"When I came to Cransly, which I suppose might be the eleventh Year of my Age, Sir Henry Robinson put me into a blue Livery; I used to go with him when he went abroad, to wait upon him; Sir Henry was a strong Roman Catholick, but his Lady was a Church of England Woman. We had a Priest sometimes in the House with us, yet we often went to Desborough, about a Mile off Rowel, to one Mr. Polton, a great Roman Catholick, who was made a Justice of Peace in King James the 2d's Time. Here we used to go to Mass and Confession of Sin. Here used to be sometimes a Jesuit to preach; to this Place Sir Henry Robinson and I went often, there being none in the Family, nor, as I know of, in the Town, that did profess to be Roman Catholicks, but he and I, only sometimes we had a Priest with us; but at Desborough there was Mr. Polton's whole Family Papists, with some others in the Town, so that there we had several met together."

F. T.

510.—JOHN DRYDEN'S BIRTH.—Can any of your readers give any positive evidence as to the exact date and place of John Dryden's birth? Was it August 9, or the 19th, 1631?—the latter date is stated in the Ashmolean MSS. (No. 243, Black's Catalogue)—or was it in the year 1632, as appears on his monument in Westminster Abbey? In August, 1689, he was deprived of the post of laureate and historiographer. In Johnson's caustic language—"A few months cured him of controversy, dismissed him from court, and made him again a playwright and translator."

Temple Chambers, London, E.C.

W. LOVELL.

511.—BOWLING GREEN IN SULEHAY FOREST (360).—By the kindness of the Rev. John Pickford, M.A., of Newbourne rectory, Woodbridge, we are enabled to reproduce the Latin poem previously mentioned, descriptive of the above bowling green, at Wansford, a village near Oundle. It occurs in vol. 1. of *Musæ Anglicanæ, editio quinta*, 1741, and would seem, from the asterisk prefixed to the title in the table of contents, to have been first inserted in this edition. The poem occupies pages 109-111 and part of 112, and is as follows:—

Sphæristerium Suleianum.

Aufonias propter ripas, quâ cogitur unda
Ferre jugum, & famam debet WANSFORDIA Ponti
Sylvæ contiguus, modicique cacumine montis,
Est locus, Australem qui partem versûs & ortum,
Vallesque, villasque, & longos prospicit agros;
Terra olim Agricolæ duros experta labores.
At postquam cincta est vivæ munimine sepis,
Et viridi donata togâ de cespite puro,
Tota vacat ludo, magnis celebranda triumphis,
Miraturque novos auratâ veste colonos.
Hanc benè detonsam, ad ac vivum cespite raso,
Lævigat, atque polit, subigitque volubile saxum,
Labentem sphæram nè quâ festuca moretur.

Hûc generosa cohors, animo depellere curas
Cùm juvat, & sudum est, dictis plerumque diebus
Convolat; in partes itur; Tu GUELFUS esto,
Hic GIBELINUS erit; furiis tamen ante remotis,
Quin & avaritiâ; turpes hæc suscitât iras.
Sed neque pro nudâ jubeo te laude pacisci:
"Exacuit modicum; nimio si pignore certes,
"Corrumpis ludum, nè sit sincera voluptas.
Laudo tamen veterum ritus, qui munera bina,
Præmia victori, statuunt, solatia, victo.

Heus puer ! huc properè sphæras splendore coruscas
 Expedias, lateri immissum quas fusile plumbum
 Et docuit solidare gradus, & ducere gyros.
 Stat juxtâ domus exilis, gratissima fessis
 Umbra viris ; eadem ludentibus arma ministrat.
 Hinc puer expromit sphæras, hîc nocte recondit.

Primus ibi ante omnes in arenam SYLVIVS Heros
 Descendit, multâ virtute insignis & arte :
 Seu circumducto metam contingere gyro,
 Sive per hostiles opus est perrumpere turmas.
 Is (postquam limen signârat lamina ferri)
 Protinûs emittit nullo molimine sphæram
 Exiguam. Hæc HELENA est, cursûs Hæc meta futuri,
 Hanc ambire omnes : felix, qui limine primo
 Egressus, tandem illius requiescit in ulnis.
 Tum sphæram dextrâ complexus, lumine certo
 Signat iter, prono veneratur corpore Nympham,
 Effunditque globum, tacito qui flumine lapsus
 Metæ contiguus mediâ requiescit arenâ.

Excipit hunc NISVS ; quo non præstantior alter,
 Sive globum versare manu, seu stringere metam ;
 Sive hostem turbare loco, seu vincere cursu.
 Hic sphæram librat, minimi quæ conscia plumbi
 Radit iter lævum interior, meliorque priorem
 Detrudit spatio, metæque amplexibus hæret.

Tum varius reliquis animus, spes, ira, metusque
 Et pudor, & studium, laudisque immensa cupido.
 Quisque suas partes tutari mente paratus ;
 Sed non quisque ducis laudes virtutibus æquat.

Hic multùm cupiens, titulos augere triumphî,
 Atque locum sperans saltem retinere secundum,
 Currentem sphæram manibus pedibusque fatigat.
 Nunc festinantem vocis moderatur habenâ ;
 Ignavum & sine honore globum nunc increpat ; & mox
 Consulit, hortatur, laudat ; tum corpore torto
 Evitare docet cautes, monitisque videtur
 Emendâsse suis. Quid non sibi somnia fingunt ?

Ille, volens capto NISVM detrudere muro,
 Fallitur, inque auras vires effundit inanes.
 Infelix virtus ! sed magnis excidit ausis.

At veluti in castris olim ROMANA juvenus,
 Induperatori si quando fortè peric'lum

Imminet, extemplò sese ad Prætoria sistit,
Tutaturque ducem, multoque satellite cingit :
Haud aliter NISUM socii fido agmine cingunt,
Obice firmantes aditus, hostemque morantur.

Quid reliquos memorem, varius quos abstulit error ?
Hic prætervectus metam post terga reliquit ;
Is medio languet, seu carcere segnior exit,
Sue titubante pede & duplicato tramite vectus ;
Hic hiat immodicè nimis ambagibus ; ille
Intiorem secat gyro, vel devius errat
Averso plumbo, totâ ridendus arenâ.

SYLVIVS, ut vidit nullum superesse suorum,
Qui conclamatis posset succurrere rebus,
Non animis cadit, aut satis irascitur ; atqui
Oblatam gaudet, qualem sibi posceret ultrâ,
Materiem, dignamque suâ virtute palæstram.
"Difficili arguitur præsens ac ardua virtus ;
"Altius opposito surgit velut aggere flumen.
Tum spatium omne suo permensus lumine ; nunc hos,
Nunc illos aditus rimante explorat oculo.

Invia virtuti nulla est via, protinus inquit.

Dixerat, & limen repetit, sphæramque poposcit,
Quam prudens illos olim servârat in usus.
Viribus hanc totis intorquet ; at evolat illa
Fulmineâ vibrata manu, ruptasque phalanges
Dissipat hostiles, huc illuc funera spargens,
Objectasque moras cursum molita per omnes,
Abducit metam, & summâ consistit arenâ.

Protinus it Cælo clamor, totusque remugit
Mons circum ; trepidat mediis exterrita Sylvis
Nympha loquax, dubitans tanti quæ causa triumphî,
Quanto non meminuit celebrari funera cervi.

GUL. DILLINGHAM, Cantab.

In the same volume (pp. 244-8) is another long poem in Latin hexameters, consisting of about 130 lines, by the same author, entitled *Campanæ Undellenses*. This also has an asterisk prefixed in the table of contents. In it the musical peal of bells at Oundle is graphically described. At that date there appears to have been only five bells, and the wish is uttered that some donor would add a sixth :—

Hic, O, quis sextam adjiciet ? tum nempe liceret
Sexcentos variare modos.

A note adds : "Oundle Contractè ex Avondale, Cambd."

512.—THE PAPILLONS AND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (456, 458).—The following curious advertisement refers to a member of the Northamptonshire family of Papillons. It appears at the end of the *Ninth Collection of Papers relative to the present Juncture of Affairs in England* (4to, 1689):—

Lately published, the Trial of Mr. Papillon; by which it is manifest that the (then) Lord Chief Justice Jefferies had neither learning, law, nor good manners, but great impudence (as was said of him by Charles the Second) in abusing all those worthy citizens who voted for Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois, calling them a parcel of factious, pragmatistical, sneaking, canting, snivelling, prick-eared, crop-eared, atheistical fellows, rascals and scoundrels, as in page 19 of that trial may be seen. Sold by Michael Janeway, and most booksellers.

513.—WAKERLEY PARISH REGISTERS (391, 465).—

1672 Juliana Noell, the daughter of Henry Noell, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife was borne the 19th day of May Anno Dni. 1672, and baptized 30 daye eidem Carolo Secundi Angliæ Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ vicessimo quarto.

The marriages are thus headed in the same volume (No. 1):—"A Reg^r of all those that have been married wthin the parish of Wakerley since the yeare of o^r redemption 1548, anno secundo Edwardi Sexti.

1549 Hugh Wytham and Joane Walcott weare married the xvijth daie of Oct., anno dni. 1549

A John Walcote, legio (? legatio), lawyer, an assistant or legal adviser to the Alderman (now Mayor) of the borough of Stamford, is first named as such at a Court of Quarter Sessions die lune post festo, B.V.M., 16 Henry vii. (1501).

1551 Rowlande Durant, gent., and Dorothe Conyers weare married the second daie of September, anno dni. 1551

Rowland Durant, gent., and John Allen, mercer, elected by the Hall, representatives in parliament for the borough of Stamford, 16th March, 1st Mary. In the neighbouring church of Barrowden is Rowland's monument. He died 18th April, 1588. A John Durant, surgeon, paid 4s., and admitted to freedom, 27th May, 8 Henry viii.; and Nicholas Durant, mercer, was admitted to the freedom of the borough of Stamford, Sept., 17 Edward iv.

1561 William Pepper and Joane Saunders, the xxx of Nov.

In Book C (1524-7) of Northampton and Rutland Wills, at Northampton, folio 133, is that of Richard Pepper, of this place.

1569 Edward Gryffen, esquier, and Lucie Conyers, daughter to Richard Conyers, esquier, the xvijth daie of Oct. anno dni. 1569.

1571 George Maylles and Alice Luffe, xxiv Nov.

1574 Edward Newman and Elizabeth Mason, ix Oct.

1579-80 Edward Wright and Elizabeth Cleton, v Feb.

1599-1600 Cyscill Hall, the sonne of Arthur Hall, of Grantbam, in the countye of Lincolne, esquier, and Elizabeth Gryffyn, the daughter of Edward Gryffyn weare married the xxvijth of January, anno dni. 1599 (1600), by vertue of a license graunted from the reverend ffather in God, Richard Lo. Bishopp of Peterborough.

In the pedigree of the Hall family, of Grantham, given in Blores' *History of Rutland*, p. 131, no mention is made of this Cecil Hall (a ward of the Treasurer, Sir William Cecil, first Baron Burghley). He had a son Griffin bapt. at Grantham, 7 March, 1601-2. Cecil Hall appears to have married secondly, Alice, daughter of Richard Thorold, of Morton, co. Lincoln, esq. This lady's will, dated 29 Nov., 1630, proved in London, 7 June, 1632, she designates herself as Alice Hall, of Boothly (Pagnell), co. Lincoln, widow, late wife of Cecil Hall, late of Colbie, co. Lincoln, esq., deceased. My body to be buried in the earth, where it was taken from, in some convenient place in the chancel of the parish church of Colebie, as near the body of my late deceased husband, Cecil Hall, as conveniently may be. She names i. a. a son, Cecil Hall, a minor. Cecil's ancestor, Thomas Hall, of Grantham, merchant of the staple of Calais, entertained—8-10 July, 1503—the princess Margaret (on her way to Scotland), eldest daughter of Henry vii. The king brought her to Collyweston, Northamptonshire (where Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of the king resided), and there consigned her to the attendance of the Earl of Northumberland, who, with a noble train of lords and ladies brought her unto Scotland to her husband, James iv. (1488-1514), king of Scotland. They passed through Stamford on their way to Grantham, and at the latter place the princess stayed at the house of Mr. Hiall (Hall). Francis, who resided at Gretford, near Stamford, eldest son of Thomas Hall, was "Comptroller of the King Majesties town and marches of Calice," and John, second son of the "Comptroller," was Captain of Bolleyn (Boulogne).

1600 Henry Thorne, clarke, and Sara Barnewell, the daughter of John Barnewell, of Tixover, weare marryed the vijth daie of Aug., anno dni. 1600, by vertue of a license graunted from the Right Rev. ffather in God, John, by divine ffurtherance Arch-bishopp of Canterburie, primat, &c.

1600 Fraunceis Barnewell and Margaret Cowper weare married the xiiij of Aug., 1600, by vertue, &c.

1604 Richard Page and Mary Ashley were married by vertue of a license graunted from the Right Reverend ffather in God, Thomas Lō Bishopp of Peterborough the xxix daie of Aprill, anno dni. 1604. Regni dni nri Jacobi tertio.

1606 Richard Ashley and Bridgett Jordan, 22 Aug.

1609 Thomas Birde, of Branston in the parish of Burton uppon Trent in the county of Stafforde, yeoman, and Elizabeth Hatfeild of this parish, spinst' weare married the xvth daie of November.

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- 1610 Thomas Styles, of Stamford in the parish of St. Michael, and Katheren Charity, of this parish, spinstr, 15 Nov.
 1611 William England, of Stamforde in the parish of St. Michael and Isabel Cottingham of this, 22 Apl.
 1612 William Dafferne, batchelor and Margaret Slator, spinster, both servaunth(s) to the worshipfull Mr. Walter Kirkham, of ffineshead house, 29 Oct.
 1613-4 Nicholas Marchall and Alice Shereman, both of this parish, 23 Jan.
 1623 Henry Mailes and Elizabeth Barnewell . . . Dec.
 1628 William Williamson and Mary Depup, 24 Nov.
 1629-30 Willm. Winfrye of high Beeby in Leicestershire, and Elizabeth Depup, 18 Mch.
 1630 William Carleton of Frampton in the county of Lincoln, and Elizabeth Barker, daughter in lawe vnto Thomas Stoyte, of Wakerley in the county of Northampton, clerke, 19 Sept.
 1638 Fras. Barker and Mary Hunt, by lic., Apl. 19.
 1646 Thos. Organer and Ester Stoyte, May 26
 1650 Lenard Thorogood, of Nassington, and Elizabeth Cayworth, Oct. 28.
 1671 Henry Noel, esq., son of the Lord Viscount Camden, and Elizab., the daughter of Sir Willm. Wale, 14 May.

Burials.

- 1541 Anthony Bryton, clarke, 24 Aug.
 1542 Thos. Walcott, son of Fras., 7 Dec. Ant. Walcott, 15 July, 1550.
 1543 Jeyes Connyers, the daughter of Fras. Connyers, esq., 20 May; Reighnold Connyers, esq., 12 Feb., 1559-60; M^r Fras. Connyers, 1 May, 1562; M^r Humfrey Connyers, 10 July, 1562; M^r Fras. Connyers, J^r, 11 Sept. 1572; Mary Connyers, 29 Apl., 1593.
 1545 Thomas Digby, the son of Symon Digby, gent., 10 Dec.
 1546 Willm. Conway, parson of Wakerley, 14 Apl.
 Pres. by Fras. Conyers, esq., 23 May, 1528.
 1602-3. Willm. Fullshurst, Bachelor of Arts, of Maudlen Coll., Oxford, the son of Edw. Fullshurst, clerke, 14 Jan.
 1609 The Lady Elizab. St. John, wid., 1 Dec.
 1623-4 M^r Edw. Fullhurst, parson of Wakerley, Feb 9.
 1633 Sir Richard Cecil, 4 Sept.
 1634-5 John Stoyte, 9 Mch.
 1652 Tho. Stoyt, clark, parson of Wakerley, Nov. 3.
 Ina. 7 July, 1624, on pres. of Sir Rd. Cecil, Kt.

1657 Lady Lister, wid., late the wife of Sir Matthew Lister, Kt.,
28 Aug.

1660 My Lord Cobham, 20 May.

He was John Brooke, son and heir of Henry Brooke, youngest son of George, the sixth Baron Cobham. He was created Baron Cobham 3 Jan, 1646-6, at Oxford, and married Lady Frances Lyster, daughter of Lady Lyster named above.

1666 Mary Campion, gent[lewoman]., Mch. 30.

1685 The Rev. D^r Thos. Arthur, Rector of Wakerley, Apl. 13.

Fuller says Robert Woodlark, D.D., third provost of King's College, Cambridge, for 27 years (res. 1479) Chancellor of the University 1469 and 62, founder of St. Catherine Hall in 1469, was born here. His arms were: party per bend dauncette az. and gu. in chief a fl. de lis. in base a lion pass. or.

514. — "THE NORTHAMPTON MISCELLANY" (124). — In the previous article doubt was expressed whether the entire issue extended beyond four monthly numbers. In the library of the Rev. B. H. Blacker, editor of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, is a matchless copy, in the calf binding of the period, containing numbers 1-6, from Jan. 31, 1720-1, to June 30, 1721. This copy has been kindly lent to us. The June number of the *Miscellany* was last advertised in the *Northampton Mercury* of August 21, 1721. Under the advertisement in the previous week (August 14) appears the following:—"Note, There is in the Press a Second Edition of this Month's *Miscellany* (it having met with an unexpected Run) which will be publish'd next Week."

Vol. I. May 31. 1721. Containing in particular,

- I. The Fortunate Husbandman, or the Happiness of a Country Life. In three Parts. Wherein is shewn, First, His youthful Recreations, his Prudence in the Choice of, and his Happiness in a Wife. Secondly, The Felicity of his middle Age, and his rural Employments. Thirdly, The Happiness of his old Age, together with the Honour and Antiquity of Husbandry. The whole illustrated with the Passages of Virgil in Latin, from whence this Poem was chiefly taken, and the English Translation thereof, by the immortal Dryden. To this is prefix'd by way of Preface, an Epistle to Sir Mar-Trade Moneylove, clearly demonstrating, that a plain, honest, virtuous Husbandman in the Country, is far more happy than a rich, wicked, designing, and destructive London Stock-jobber.
- II. The Art of Husbandry, Or, the different kinds of Tillage proper to different Soils, the Employments peculiar to each Season, the Changes of Weather, with the Signs in Heaven and Earth that forebode them; likewise a Catalogue of the Husbandman's Tools. A Discourse of planting; the different Methods of raising Trees; their Variety, Rules for the Management of each in particular; the Soils in which the several Plants thrive best, and Directions for discovering the Nature

of every Soil. Rules for the Breeding and Management of Horses, Oxen, Sheep, &c. as also the Diseases incident to Cattel. A Discourse of Bees; the Station most proper for them, when they begin to gather Honey, how to call them home when they swarm, their prudent and politick Administration, the several Diseases that often rage in their Hives, with the proper Symptoms and Remedies of each Disease: Collected from the Georgicks of Virgil, and translated into English Verse, by the same excellent Hand.

- III. Answers to the last Month's Enigma's, &c.
- IV. New one's propos'd.
- V. Political Journal for the Month of May, wherein are several material Intelligences, too long to be specify'd here.

Vol. I. June 30. 1721. Containing in particular,

- I. The Continuation and Conclusion of that incomparable Poem, the Art of Husbandry, begun in our last; wherein is contained, Rules for the Breeding and Management of Horses, Oxen, Sheep, &c. as also the Diseases incident to Cattel. A Discourse of Bees; the Station most proper for them, when they begin to gather Honey, how to call them home when they swarm, their prudent and politic Administration, the several Diseases that often rage in their Hives, with the proper Symptoms and Remedies of each Disease.
- II. The Case of the Borrowers of the S. S. Company.
- III. The Case of Sir Theodore Janssen, one of the late South Sea Directors.
- IV. The Case of Sir John Lambert, another of the said Directors.
- V. Answers to the last Month's Enigma's &c.
- VI. New ones propos'd.
- VII. Political Journal for the Month of June, containing the Heads of the treasonable Letter inserted in *Mist's Journal* of the 27th of May last: For which he is now under the Censure of both Houses of Parliament, and is to receive his Trial next Term: The Report of the Committee against Libels; Proceedings in relation to the *London Journal*; Debates about the Allowances to be given to the Directors out of their Estates; and several other material Intelligences, too long to be specify'd here.

515.—CASTOR LOCAL ANTIQUITIES.—There is a road running backway from Ailsworth to Helpstone—passing the house of Mr. W. Briggs on the left, and that of Mr. W. Carter on the right—called Chapel lane. It may be interesting to some to know that this name is not without its meaning, as up to the year 1854 there was a building in Mr. Carter's yard, at the left, of ecclesiastical appearance, used as a granary, etc., which was evidently a chapel of ease, as it had two square-headed windows, one on the north and one on the south side, filled in with early English tracery similar to those at Northborough castle. It was demolished at the above date and the

materials used in the erection of agricultural buildings. A label knee of one window was preserved, and may be seen at Mr. J. Hales', Castor. This property was then and is now belonging to the Fitzwilliams. There are two pieces of land in Castor called the "Tarrels;" and as we have two manors in this parish named "Belsize," and "Bottelars," and "Thorold," it is probable that "Tarrels" may be a corruption of the latter, and this chapel might have belonged to it.

Castor.

J. HALES.

516.—SHAKESPEARIAN MANUSCRIPTS AT ABINGTON ABBEY; MR. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS' THEORY AND MR. PRICHARD'S REFUTATIONS.—The "Looker-on," in the *Northampton Mercury* for January 12, 1889, wrote as follows on the theory of the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps as to the possibility of Shakespeare's manuscripts being secreted at Abington Abbey:—

Mr. James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps, the most eminent authority on Shakespeariana of our time, whose death was announced a few days ago, was a friend of the late G. J. de Wilde, for many years the brilliant editor of the *Northampton Mercury*. In the earlier part of his life his name was simply Halliwell, and his first works were published under that name; but in 1872, under a direction in the will of the grandfather of his first wife (Sir Thos. Phillipps), he assumed, by royal licence, the name of Halliwell-Phillipps. When he was preparing his great and important work, *Illustrations of the Life of William Shakespeare*, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps directed his attention to Abington Abbey, Northampton, where formerly resided Elizabeth, the daughter of Susannah, the favourite daughter of the world's greatest dramatist. Susannah Shakespeare's daughter married Sir John Bernard, the owner of Abington. Her mother and father were William Shakespeare's executors, and at their death the property bequeathed to them by the "Bard of Avon" went to lady Bernard. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps thought it extremely probable that many of the manuscripts of the peerless poet were stowed away somewhere in the abbey.

Mr. de Wilde, in the paper on Abington, in his *Rambles Round About*, says:—"Mr. Halliwell entertains an opinion that behind the wainscoting of this room [namely, the elaborately and beautifully carved and panelled apartment in the southwest of the old mansion] may be found a solution of the question—What became of Shakespeare's correspondence? Among the curiosities of literature there is nothing perhaps more curious than the total disappearance of every scrap of Shakespeare's writing, his autographs excepted,

attached to legal documents, and the one in his copy of *Florio's Montaigne*." All the papers of Shakespeare must have fallen into the hands of Mrs. Hall, continues Mr. de Wilde, and at her death they went to lady Bernard. What did she do with them? "Mr. Halliwell thinks it not improbable that she deposited them somewhere behind this antique wainscoting, and that they may be there still. The question arises—What was her motive for such a concealment? Was she a person of eccentric habits? Had she tastes not in common with her husband? She was a woman of education, to judge from her bold masculine autograph. Sir John had lived through the times of the Commonwealth. Had he adopted the prejudice of that day against the drama? Did his lady put her grandfather's paper's out of the sight of good Mr. Howes, the rector, who was 'a moderate Presbyterian' and dedicated some sermons to his 'ever honoured patron?' Are there behind that panelling other Hamlets, other Merry Wives of Windsor, letters from Ben Jonson, from my fellows John Hemyng, Richard Burbage, and Henry Cundell?"

The death of Mr. Phillipps naturally turns one's attention once again to this tantalising topic of wonderment. The wainscoting, I believe, has never been disturbed since Mr. Phillipps formed his ingenious hypothesis. Who knows what priceless treasures may be concealed behind that black oak panelling? The work of the genius whose lustre has illuminated the cultured world for two centuries may be moulding there, thick with the dust of many decades. A discovery of a valuable nature may be hoped for some day, and then the controversy as to whether Bacon or Shakespeare wrote the plays will be for ever at an end.

In the *Northampton Mercury* for Jan. 26, the following letter appears from Mr. Prichard:—

"Sir,—The 'Looker-on' in your paper of Saturday, the 12th, in his interesting remarks upon the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps and Abington Abbey, brings to my mind what took place in reference to his opinion that 'much of Shakespeare's manuscript and papers may be hidden behind the fine old Jacobean oak panelling of what we here call the "oak-room."' His views upon the matter were very strong, and led him in the first instance to write to the late lord Overstone for his permission to take down the panelling and make a search for the supposed hidden treasure, when his lordship said 'the house was in the occupation of Dr. Prichard,' my late brother; 'and although, under such circumstances, he could not give the permission asked for, he had no doubt, from all he knew of Dr. Prichard, that he would do all he could to aid him in the wished-for search.' Mr. Halliwell-

Phillipps accordingly wrote to my brother, who replied that so soon as the room could be vacated by the gentlemen who occupied it as a sitting-room, going away upon excursions to the seaside and elsewhere, he should be very pleased at Mr. Phillipps making the search. Some little delay then occurred on his part, then my brother became very unwell, and his health so broken that for some two years before his death he felt quite unequal to going into the matter. His death then took place, and one thing and another led to further delay, and finally ended in nothing being done. I had heard of Mr. Phillipps' theory some little time before; and having some ideas of my own, differing from his, and which I think conclusive as to there being no papers of Shakespeare's hidden behind the panelling of the 'oak-room,' or elsewhere in the house, would have mentioned them when his scheme was first mooted, but I was absent from England, being, in fact, in Northern Bulgaria. It undoubtedly is a great mystery what can have become of that enormous amount of manuscript, rough and fair copy, produced in composing the memorable plays, sonnets, versification of all kinds, and—though there was no penny post in those calm, quiet days—a considerable amount of correspondence. I, however, as before mentioned, do not think the mystery can be cleared up by what Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps proposes doing, nor that other 'Hamlets,' other 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' 'Letters from Ben Jonson, nor from Hemyng, Burbage, and Cundell,' will be found either, and for the following reasons:—'Tis true Shakespeare's grandchild, Elizabeth, came to Abington upon her marriage with Sir John Bernard, and, doubtless, brought with her from New-place, Stratford-on-Avon, many plays and writings of her grandfather's, left to her upon the death of her mother, Susannah, Mrs. Hall:—lived,—though no record exists at Abington of either death or burial (somewhat strange, as Sir John was buried there and record kept of the fact)—died, and in all probability was buried there. Whether Lady Bernard survived Sir John does not appear, but in the year 1669—rather more than three years before his death—and on the 4th December, Sir John sold the Manor, advowson, &c., of Abington, to 'Wm. Thursby, of the Middle Temple, London, Esq.,' who, it would seem, upon coming into possession, at once pulled down the whole of the mansion of Sir John, probably re-building it upon a larger scale, possibly retaining some features of the old house in the planning, such as the central hall, building it in the debased mongrel Gothic of that date, and finishing his work about 1678, as shown until very recently by the initials and date upon the water-tower in the park; that, in all probability, being the last of his.

work. Thus it will be seen that as all the fabric of Sir John Bernard's mansion was destroyed, any papers or other documents that might have been hidden away in its walls would have gone too, whether to destruction or not who can tell? And as further proof of the impossibility of anything Shakespearean being hidden behind the oak panelling—though the panelling itself was doubtless taken from some portion of the old mansion—the whole of the south and east façades of the mansion built by William Thursby were for some reason pulled down (in fact, the only portion of his work now standing is the large hall, the west or garden wing of the house, the water-tower in the park, and possibly the wall forming the north side of the 'oak-room') and rebuilt some 65 years later, by another member of the family, in the Italian style as now seen. Consequently as the whole of the walling of the 'oak-room' was, in this alteration, again destroyed—with the exception of the north side of the room—and the old oak panelling fitted and fixed to the new walls as they now stand not earlier than 1743-5, it is impossible for any papers or manuscripts of Shakespeare to have been hidden behind it by any of his people at the time they occupied the earlier house of Sir John Bernard. The wall above-mentioned as forming the north side of the 'oak-room,' and containing the large fireplace, is a very thick one—some 3 to 4 feet—running right through the house from east to west, and forming the south wall of the large hall, may possibly be a remnant of Sir John's mediæval mansion—though I hardly think it can be, but most probably William Thursby's work—and has thickness enough to contain secret recesses in it for hiding; but then, as I said before, his work would not by any probability contain any of the supposed hidden documents and manuscripts of Shakespeare; or if the wall was a portion of Sir John Bernard's house anything that might have been hidden in it would have come to light upon William Thursby's work being taken in hand. Thinking these particulars might be of interest to you, sir, as well as to some of your readers also interested in anything concerning the great 'Bard of Avon,' I have ventured upon posting them to you, and beg to remain, yours very sincerely,

"Abington Abbey.

"HENRY S. PRICHARD."

517. — NEED-FIRES. — Kelly's *Curiosities of Indo-European Tradition and Folk-lore* (Chapman and Hall, 1863) contains a quotation from Grimm's *Deutsche Mythologie* on the subject of need-fires during epidemics among cattle, showing the custom to subsist in Northamptonshire during the present century. A fire was seen in a field with a crowd round it, and on enquiry it appeared that

a calf was being killed to stop the murrain. The people did not like to talk of the affair, but it was learned that when there was a disease among the cows, or the calves were born sickly, one was sacrificed—killed and burned—for good luck. Have any of your readers heard of this as a local occurrence? S. B.

518.—MEDIÆVAL CHURCH NOTES.—In a booklet called *A List of Parish Churches retaining special Mediæval Features*, compiled by Henry Littlehales, recently published, the following churches in this county are mentioned as possessing these features:—

- Brington.—Occupant's badge on end of pew.
- Cogenhoe.—Stoup in pillar.
- Faxton.—Chrism bracket to font.
- Stanford.—Glass.
- Lowick.—Glass.
- Rushton.—Tomb of a prior.
- Oundle.—Tower windows.
- Crick.—*Heraldic* tracery.
- Sudborough.—Brass of a priest in an alb, with stole, c. 1430.
- Northampton.—Round church.
- Pitsford.—Font, with traces possibly of a book rest.
- Rushden.—Straining arch of great beauty; "Bocher" arch.
- Finedon.—Straining arch of great beauty.
- Chipping Warden.—Stone lectern.
- Grendon.—Norman piers of bulk.
- Caston.—Church key.
- Earls Barton.—Locker for processional cross; Norman sedilia.
- Tansor.—Floor is not level, but rises from the west.
- Brixworth.—This church may have been a Roman basilica.
Stone reliquary, fourteenth century.
- Rothwell.—Crypt, with bones; Quadruple sedilia.
- Yarwell.—Bench table.
- Ufford.—Bench table.
- Maxey.—Rood loft; Piscina.
- Elton.—On a jamb in the porch is a cross, the presence of which is, I believe, yet unexplained.

A similar list is given for each county in England, and perhaps the book may be useful. It is, however, difficult to know on what principle the compiler has proceeded. Why should the "piers of bulk" at Grendon be mentioned, and the far more massive piers at Peterborough omitted? Why should the "church key" at Castor be mentioned, and the fine Norman tower omitted? Why should the

"font" at Pitsford be mentioned, and the Norman doorway and early tympanum omitted? Why should the "locker" at Earl's Barton be mentioned, and the Anglo-Saxon tower omitted? And lastly, why are such churches as St. Peter's, Northampton; Warmington; Barnack; Fotheringhay; Oundle, and many other churches entirely ignored? The list, however, seems fairly correct as far as it goes; the only errors in this county being the spelling of Castor as Caston, and the insertion of Elton which is really in Huntingdonshire.

C. A. M.

519.—THE MILLER FAMILY.—I desire information as to who was the father, and the family name of the mother, of the Rev. Edward Miller, who was curate, in April, 1768, of All Saints', Northampton, and was presented to the living of that church by the members of the corporation in March, 1794, and continued vicar until October, 21, 1804, when he died, aged 84. Also the Christian and surnames of the father and mother of Mrs. Ann Miller (relict of the above Rev. Edward Miller), who died 28 September, 1808, aged 84. And the names of any of the children or grandchildren—who may be living now—of their son, Edward Miller who was living on the 18 January, 1816, and then about 70 years of age; and when and where he died. The inscription copied many years since from the gravestone of the Rev. Edward Miller, which was near the gate as you enter the churchyard of All Saints' on the west, was:—

Rev^d
Edward Miller
Obiit 21 Oct 1804
Etatis 84
Mrs. Ann Miller
Relict of the
above
Obiit 28 Sep 1808
Etatis 84

20 Rye Hill Park, Peckham Rye,
London, S.E.

H. MILLER.

520.—DR. DODDRIDGE'S EPITAPH.—In the old vestry of Doddridge Chapel, Northampton, is a pen and ink sketch of the monument erected to Dr. Doddridge at Lisbon. It consists of two monolithic blocks of stone, cubical in form, the upper one somewhat less than the lower, and divided from it by a simple O.G. moulding. The inscription is upon the upper block, and appears to be upon a sunk panel, while round the outsides and top of the panel runs a wreath of laurels. The whole is surmounted by a classic vase with a wreath of laurels round it. There appears to be also the very

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small original upright stone at the back of the monument, cut out on its edges, with simply his name, age, and date of death upon it. The following particulars are given with the sketch :—

Monument erected over the Grave of Doddridge in the English
Burying-ground at Lisbon.

Philip Doddridge, DD.
Died 26th Oct 1761 Aged 50
with high respect for his
character and writings, this
monument was erected in June 1828
At the expence of Thomas
Tayler, of all his numerous
Pupils the only one then living.

This drawing was made (from A sketch taken on the spot), & presented to the
Castle Hill Congregation, by D. Edwards, Esq^r R.N.

Philip Doddridge, DD.
Died Oct 26th 1761
Aged 50

Original stone close to the back of the Monument.

The inscription, which is badly arranged, is, however, a correct copy of the original.

The English Burying Ground at Lisbon contains several acres of ground, laid out as a garden, and tastefully adorned with funeral trees, with shrubs, and many beautiful flower's.

The remains of Fielding [the novelist] and of many distinguished Officers who fell in the Peninsular War repose there.

31st Decr, 1836.

D. E.

Captain Edwards, who presented the drawing, was the nephew of the Rev. B. L. Edwards, minister of King Street Chapel, Northampton, 1786-1831.

Northampton.

J. T.

521. — MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES
(27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463, 500).

Ringwood, Hampshire.

" Ricardus Compton Dni Henrici Equitis de Balneo ex Uxore
Cœcilix Sackville Filius natu maximus Hinc prænobili Dorcestrix
Illinc Northamptonix Comitum Illustri Familia Oriundus; Vir
moribus suavissimis Iusti honestique semper tenax Fidei erga . . o
Carolus . . . roque . . . uss . . . C—a ma . . . us
Famae O . . . um . . . Bonis omnibus longum desiderandus
Mortalitatis Exu . . . deposuit Julij 29 Anno Dni 16[8]4
Ætatis suae [8]o."

Flat stone, worn, part very indistinct, with arms; chancel.

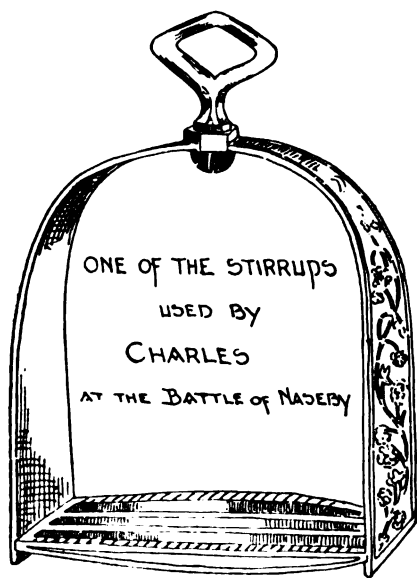
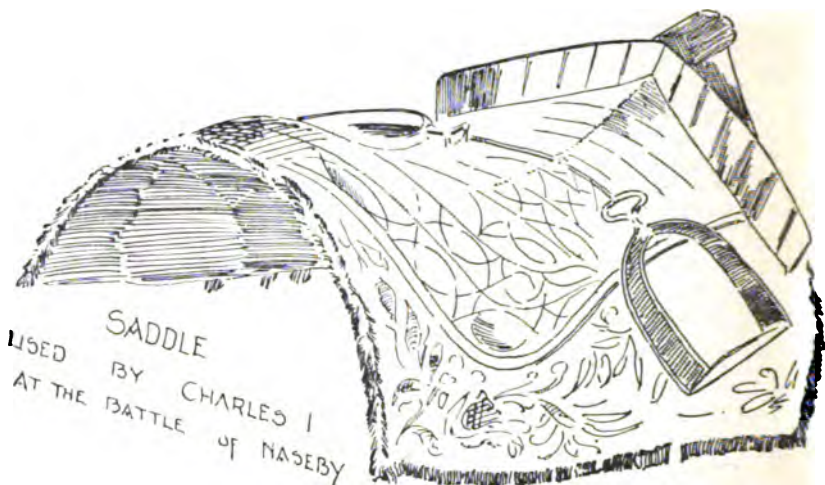
Yardley, Worcestershire.

"Here lieth Izabell Wheler late of Yardley, widdowe Deceased the Daughter of Simon Norwyche of Brampton in the covntie of Northamptō Esqvyer, who first was married to William Astell and secondly to Simon Wheler Esquier who are bothe Interred here by her, which Izabell hathe by her last will geven yerelye anvities to the Soñ of three pounde to be payde yerelye to the poore Inhabitantes of the said Parrishe of Yardley aforesayd, Obijt 12^o die Martij Anno Domini 1598."

Arms: (above) Party per pale, a lion (?) rampant, counterchanged. Brass, in capitals, with figures kneeling of lady between a civilian (on her right), and a man in arm. (on her left), quadrangular plate. Mural, chancel.

"Hic jacet Henricvs Greswold s.r.p. Rector de Solihull in com^{ba}: Warwicæ: Praebendarius Rhigodunensis, & munificentissimus Ludi literarij ibidem Institutur Ecclesiae demum Cathedralis Lichfeldensis Praecentor. Decus & Tutamen. Vir omni doctrinae genere eximius, vigilia & labore indefessus. Pietatisque & Temperantiae insigni ssimum Exemplar. Praesens Inopum Tutela, fautorque dum vixit perliberalis: Queis etiam moriens annuos quinq minarum redditus Testamento, legavit Ex Anna pientissima: Conjuge huc etiam mortis certa manu Praemissa (Rēv^{di}: Samth: Marshall de Weedon beck in Com^{ta} Northa^{nt}: filia, Stirpisque suae non obscurae ultima) Tredecim suscepit Liberos, E Quibus quatuor praematura morte abrepti, hic sepulti jacent. Filios superstites reliquit Humfredvm, Henricvm, Marshalem, & Johannem, ffiliis Elizābeth: Annam, Mariam, Martham & Dorotheam Obijt pridie nonarum oct^{ta}: Ano Dⁿⁱ: 1700. Pietatis ergo Humfredvs & Henricvs filli maestissimi H. M. P. Semoti acuris & tempestatibus orbis. Hic pia Greswoldi mollitur ossa cubant. Quin absint lacrymae defuncto praemia vivus Jam bene quae meruit mors dare sola potest. Sydera sub pedibus videt & super arduo coeli Vectus, divinos assidet inter Avos. O fortunatos nimium queis contigit esse Et vita similes & moriendo pares. Qui legis haec hospes moriturus, tuquoque disce Hujus ab exemplo vivere, disce mori."

Large monument on south side of chancel, with kneeling effigies, on a tomb, of clergyman, in bands, &c., and wife, under an arch with busts, &c. The inscription on the side of the tomb. Arms: (i.) Barry of eight, a canton ermine; (ii.) A fess, in chief two greyhounds courant.



Greswold was sometime fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, a benefactor to the college library, and to the parish of Gainford, co. Durham, of which he was vicar.
R. H. E.

522.—THE STUART EXHIBITION (381).—The history of the county of Northampton is so inseparably linked with the tragic fate of those two hapless Stuarts, Mary Queen of Scots and Charles the First of England, that no apology whatever can be needed for taking up some of the pages of "N. N. & Q." with a note on the Stuart Exhibition lately on view in London. Those who were fortunate enough to inspect this unique collection of Stuart pictures, relics, &c., gathered together with so much care and trouble within the walls of the New Gallery, Regent street, during the early months of the present year, will not readily forget the rich treat then experienced. The catalogue, too, with its 240 and odd pages, is a prize to all students of history, and will perforce find a place in every library of importance.



From this catalogue have been extracted such references as appeared to claim a place in our "quarterly" on account of local interest, and these will be found tabulated below. Some of the choicest pictures on view were kindly lent to the committee by the earl Spencer, and others of our county gentry — his grace the duke of Grafton, the earl of Winchilsea, and lord Braye — sent invaluable specimens from their collections. Many a celebrated picture of Mary Queen of Scots, which recently adorned the walls of the tercentenary exhibition at Peterborough, was also to be seen here—notably those lent by her majesty the Queen and the trustees of Blairs college.

Amongst the relics, several which played a part in the last hours of the ill-fated Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay proved sources of equal attraction with the same dumb witnesses of the execution of Charles at Whitehall. But the chief point of interest in the whole exhibition to a Northamptonshire man centred round two embroidered

velvet saddles, lent by sir Henry Halford, bart., c.b., and numbered 798 and 805 respectively. The former belonged to prince Rupert, and the latter to king Charles the First. This is all the information the catalogue gives, but placed on the articles themselves were slips of paper containing words stating them to be the very saddles used by these important personages at the battle of Naseby. This makes all the difference. What visions occupy our minds as we stand before them! "Visitors are requested not to touch;" but it is hard to refrain from placing our hand once on the rusty and worn stirrup of prince Rupert, while we think of his dashing charge across the plain and up the slope as far as Naseby village; or to lay our fingers for a moment on the still bright, bronze stirrups of king Charles, while in our mind's eye we see him turn and fly from the spot where the fight is thickest, on towards distant Harborough.

Engravings of these saddles and stirrups, copied from drawings taken at the exhibition by Mr. Joseph W. Spurgeon, will be found at the commencement of this article. The engraving on p. 221 is taken from the portrait no. 39, described on p. 223.

Catalogue References.

38. Mary, Queen of Scots. Known as the "Memorial Type."

In the background is a representation of the Execution of the Queen. (See No. 39.) 84 x 49 in.

Lent by Her Majesty the Queen, from Windsor.

39. Mary, Queen of Scots. Same as the preceding.

A whole-length, life-size, standing figure, turned slightly to left, holding a crucifix in the right hand, and in the left hand a book bound in white, with one finger between its leaves; the ribbons intended to fasten the book are blue. Black dress, trimmed with dark brown fur; a large ruff is about the neck, a white cap covers the brown hair, and a long white veil hangs from the shoulder to the ground behind the figure. Above, on our left, is the royal Scottish escutcheon fully emblazoned; on our right is written in gold:

"MARIA SCOTIÆ REGINA GALLIÆ DOTARIA REGNORUM
ANGLIÆ, ET HYBERNIÆ VERE PRINCEPS ET HERES LEGITIMA
JACOBI MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGIS MATER. A SVIS
OPPRESSA AN^o. DNI. 1568, AUXILII SPE ET OPINIONE A
COGNATA ELIZABETHA IN ANGLIÆ REGNANTE PMISSI
EØ DESCENDIT, IBIQUE CONTRA JUS GENTIUM ET
PROMISSI FIDEM CAPTIVA RETENTA, POST CAPTI-
VITATIS ANS. 19, RELIGIONIS ERGO, EJUSDEM ELIÆ
PERFIDIA ET SENATUS ANGLICI CRUDELITATE,
HORRENDÆ CAPITIS LATA SENTENTIA NECI
TRADITUR, AC 12 CAL. MARTII 1587, IN-
AUDITO EXEMPLO A SERVILI ET ABJEC-
TO CARNIFICIUS TETRUM (*sic*) MOREM CA-
PITA TRUNCATA EST. ANNO ETATIS
REGNIQUE 45."

On the right of the figure is a representation in small figures of "AVLA FODRINGHAMIL," showing the queen blinded with a white handkerchief and kneeling with her head on the block; her shoulders are bare; she wears a red boddice and a black skirt; her neck is bleeding from a blow of the axe, with which the executioner standing at her side is about to strike again; he wears a short white apron. These persons are on the scaffold, which is draped with black; two guards with halberds stand behind the scaffold; two gentlemen, the Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury, with white rods in their hands and a third are at this part of the scene. At the other end of the scaffold a gentleman is writing in a note-book; near him are four other gentlemen, two of whom appear in great distress. Below this design is written in gold, as before:

"REGINAM SERENISS^{MA} REGVM WILLIAM
VIOREM, ET MATREM, ASTANTIBVS
COMMISSARIIS ET MINISTRIS R.
ELIZABETHAM CARNIFEX SROVERI
PERCVTIT ATQ VNO ET ALTERO
IOCV TRVOVLENTER SAVOLATAM
TERTIO KI CAPVT ABSCEINDIT."

Behind the large figure of the queen are two small figures of women dressed in black with white ruffs, conversing and lamenting the fate of their mistress the queen. These figures represent "Joanna Kennethie" (Kennedy) and "Elizabeth Curle." This painting and Nos. 38 and 40 are called "memorial" pictures, and they belong to a class of portraits which seem to have been designed to commemorate the death of the queen.

In the two other versions (Nos. 38 and 40) of the subject which hang next to it, the figure of the queen differs in no important respect. The royal escutcheon occurs in the same place in each. In No. 38 the figure of St. Andrew appears in the badge of the Thistle hanging below the shield, his *saltire* cross only occurs in the example from Windsor. The inscription behind the head of Mary on the other versions are (*sic*) varied. At the foot of the canvas is written in gold letters:

"PRIMA QVOAD VIXIT COL. SCOT. PARENIS ET FVND,"

and as follows:—

"SIC FVNESTVM ASCENDIT TABVLATVM REGINA QVONDAM
GALLIAEV ET SCOTIE FLORENTIS^{MA} INVITO SED PIO
ANIMO TYRANNIDEM EXPROBRAT ET PERFIDIAM
FIDEM CATHOLICAM PROFITETVR, ROMANÆQ ECCLESIE
SE SEMPER FVISSE ET ESSE WILLIAM PALAM PLANEQ TESTATVR."

The same inscription, without the first line, is on the Queen's picture. In all three works a small crucifix hangs on Mary's breast. See Mr. Scharf's essay on these pictures, printed in the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1876. 90 x 55in.

Lent by the Trustees of Blairs College, Aberdeen.

40. Mary, Queen of Scots. Same as the preceding.

The chief figure is the same as Nos. 38 and 39, from Windsor and Blairs College respectively. The queen's brown hair is darker in the example before us, and her complexion is browner than in the others. In the execution-scene

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the guards are nine in number instead of two; the inscriptions pertaining to this section are practically the same; the like may be said for the other inscriptions behind and below the chief figure. The names of the female attendants are omitted in this version, of which the canvas has been enlarged at both sides. 85 x 55 in.

Lent by the Earl of Darnley.

41. Mary, Queen of Scots, known as the "Sheffield Type."
Attributed to F. Zuccherro.

Same type as No. 376. 7 x 48 in.

Lent by the Duke of Grafton, K.G.

96. Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, Daughter of Charles I. By
P. Mignard.

Life size, three-quarters length figure, standing in three-quarters view to left, face in the same direction, eyes to the front; holding a coronet and an embroidered mantle (?) in her hands; hair in ringlets, open bust, amber-coloured dress with jet and pearl ornaments, red scarf.

Lent by the Duke of Grafton, K.G.

121. Mary of Modena, Queen of James II. and VII. By Sir
P. Lely.

Three-quarters length, life-size figure seated in a landscape, looking to the front, and resting her right hand on a little spaniel crouching beside her. Her amber satin dress is open at the bust, and falling, shows the white chemise; blue scarf.

Lent by the Earl Spencer, K.G.

131. Anne Hyde, Duchess of York. By Sir P. Lely.

Life-size, three-quarters length figure, seated in three-quarters view to left, left hand on lap, right hand raised, bare-headed, hair in ringlets, amber satin dress and darker scarf of the same colour. In the original frame. 48 x 39 in.

Lent by the Earl Spencer, K.G.

132. Charles II. By Sir P. Lely.

Half-length, life-size figure, in three-quarters view to right, the eyes to the front; wearing a large dark wig, white lace cravat, and royal robes, garter, collar, and badge. 29 x 24 in.

Lent by the Earl Spencer, K.G.

163. Mary II. as Queen (1662-1694). By Sir. G. Kneller.

Three-quarters length seated figure nearly in full view, face in three-quarters view to right, eyes to the front, right elbow on a table; dark brown hair in ringlets, open bust, amber-coloured satin dress, blue mantle. 49 x 40 in.

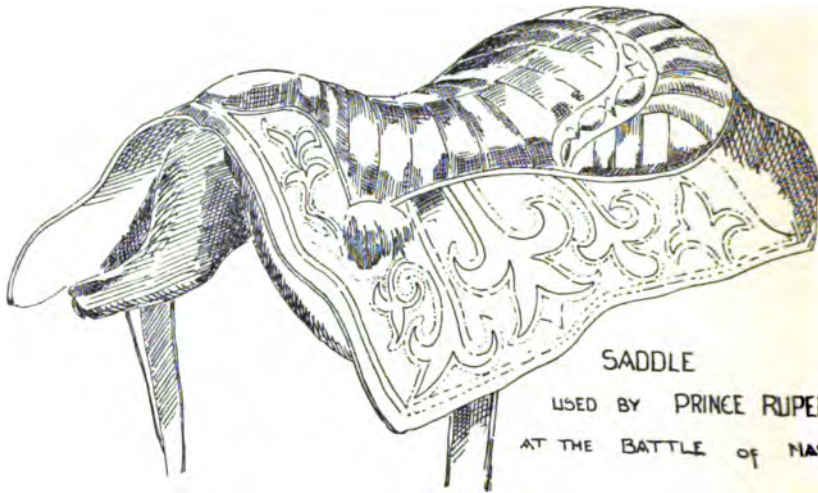
Lent by the Earl Spencer, K.G.

164. Mary II. By W. Wissing.

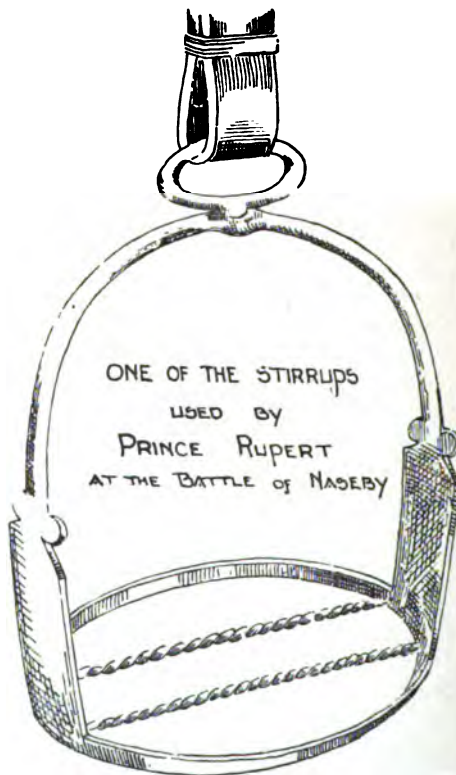
Life-size, three-quarters length figure nearly in full view; hands in front, left elbow on a table; face in three-quarters view to left; bare-headed, open bust. Red dress and blue mantle. 49 x 39 in.

Lent by the Earl Spencer, K.G.





SADDLE
USED BY PRINCE RUPERT
AT THE BATTLE OF NASEBY



ONE OF THE STIRRUPS
USED BY
PRINCE RUPERT
AT THE BATTLE OF NASEBY

172. Queen Anne (1665-1714) and her son William, Duke of Gloucester (1689-1700). By Dahl.

Three-quarters length, life-size seated figure, nearly in full view, face in three-quarters to left, bare-headed, wearing her own hair, without powder. With both hands she holds the young duke, a little boy, leaning at her left knee; open bust, brown dress, white sleeves, blue mantle lined with white. 48 x 39 in.

Lent by the Earl Spencer, K.G.

214. Mary, Queen of Scots, full black dress; formerly belonging to Mary de Medicis.

Lent by Lord Braye.*

307. A gold Rosary with Crucifix of Mary, Queen of Scots.

This is the celebrated Rosary and Crucifix which Queen Mary preserved till nearly her last moments. It was bequeathed to the Countess of Arundel and descended to the Howards of Corbey, and was obtained from them by the Duke of Norfolk, in whose possession it now is.

Lent by the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G.

316. Book of Hours, formerly belonging to Mary, Queen of Scots.

A Book of Hours, said to have belonged to Queen Mary, and to have been used on the scaffold in the great hall of Fotheringhay Castle, February 8, 1587. If so, it may be that referred to in the account of the circumstance which was given to Cecil: "All the assembly, save the queen and her servants sayde the prayer after Mr. Deane [Dr. Fletcher, the Protestant Dean of Peterborough, who had been appointed to pray with Mary, and whom she and all her *entourage* rejected] as he spake it, during which prayer the Queen satt upon hir stoole, having hir *Agnus Dei* crucifixe, beades, and an office in Lattyn. Thus furnished with superstitious trumpery, not regarding what Mr. Deane sayde, shee began verie fastly with tears and a lowde voice to praye in Lattin, and in the midst of her prayers, with overmuch weeping and mourning, alipt of [off] hir stoole, and, kneeling presently sayde diverse other Lattin prayers. Then she rose and kneeled downe agayne, praying in English, for Christe's afflicted church, an end of hir troubles, for hir sonne, and for the queen's majesty, to God for his forgiveness of the sinns of them in the islande: shee forgave hir ennemyes with all hir harte that had longe sought hir bloud."

Lent by C. Butler, Esq.

323. Hand-bell of Mary, Queen of Scots.

This handbell, of silver gilt, was one of the objects of personal use which, doubtless furnished Queen Mary's chamber; it is perhaps one of those articles she was permitted to retain at Fotheringhay, among which, according to an inventory of her goods, was a "*Clochète*." It is certain that, according to the fashion of her time, she was accustomed to keep a bell on her table with writing apparatus. The devices on the bell support the tradition which avers that it may have been used during her captivity. In a will, made during her illness at Sheffield in February 1577, she bequeathed to Claude Nau, her secretary, who wrote the document, "*A Nau, mon grand diamant, ma grande*

* Several other pictures and relics of the Stuarts were lent by Lord Braye.

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eseritoyre d'argent aux bords derez et la clochète de mesme." In the inventory of her goods, taken probably at Chartley in August, 1586, is included, with other valuables, "*Une clochette d'argent dessus la table de Sa Majesté.*" In another inventory made at Fotheringhay, February 20, 1587, of jewels, etc., in the custody of her servants after her death and in the hands of Elizabeth Curle, are mentioned a silver-gilt candlestick, "*a little silver bell,*" etc. Around its waist, externally, are engraved: 1. The royal arms of Scotland. 2. The Greek monogram of the name of Christ within a circle which is inscribed, "*In hoc Vinco 86.*" 3. A vine, of which one half is leafless, a hand issuing from clouds and holding a pruning-knife, cuts off the dead branches; around it are the words, "*Virescit, vulnere, virtus.*"

Lent by Lord Balfour, of Burleigh.

330. Gold Watch, given by Mary, Queen of Scots, to Massi, one of her attendants, the day before her death.

Lent by James S. Fraser-Tytler, Esq.

365.** Crucifix used by Mary, Queen of Scots, on the Scaffold, and given by her to Sir John Thirnmelby (See No. 39); and Miniature of Sir John Thirnmelby.

Lent by Lady Petre.

443. Autograph Letter of Charles I., with a lock of his hair and of that of Henrietta Maria attached.

Lent by the Hon. Mrs. Eykyn.

656. Prince James Francis Edward (James III. and VII.). In silver case, in which it is stated that the miniature was given by Prince James to Lord Lovat. By R. Armand.

Lent by the Earl of Winchilsea.

798. Embroidered Velvet Saddle of Prince Rupert.

Lent by Sir Henry Halford, Bart., C.B.

805. Embroidered Velvet Saddle of Charles I.

Lent by Sir Henry Halford, Bart., C.B.

929. Letter from Mary, Queen of Scots, to Henry III. of France. This most interesting letter was written only six hours before her death. She says that having received notice of her approaching execution only after dinner of the day she writes, she has not time to give him a full account of what has passed, but if he will listen to her doctor and other attendants he will hear the truth. She says she does not fear death, and protests that she is innocent of all crime. She commends her son to his care in proportion as he deserves it, of which she knows nothing.

Lent by Alfred Morrison, Esq.

The illustrated journals have produced engravings of many of the most notable exhibits, and amongst these may be instanced the following relating to Mary Queen of Scots, from the numbers given above:—The Blairs College picture, no. 39, was produced *in extenso* and with commendable accuracy in *The Graphic* of March 23, 1889, as

a full-page engraving; and very good representations of the head and shoulders of Mary copied from it also appeared in *The Scottish Art Review* of September, 1888; and *The Art Journal* of January, 1889.* On the 23rd Feb., 1889, *The Graphic* again came to the front with half a page of choice engravings copied from relics, &c., at the Stuart Exhibition. In this group were illustrations of the following:—no. 316, Book of Hours, lying open, and showing two of its splendidly illuminated pages; no. 307, gold rosary and crucifix, the latter of which is also engraved in *The Scottish Art Review* of September, 1888.

JOHN T. PAGE.

523.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE M.P.'s (402): LANE.—

Ralph Lane, esq., M.P. for Higham Ferrers, 1558, and for Northampton town, 1563.

Robert Lane, esq., M.P. for Northamptonshire in 1553 and 1571, being styled knight in the latter parliament. He appears to have been knighted by Queen Mary in 1553.

William Lane, esq., M.P. for Northampton town in 1571, for Gatton, in Surrey, in 1593, and for Northamptonshire in 1601 (being then a knight). He was knighted in St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, by the lord deputy sir William Russell, on 27th March, 1597.

Particulars as to these M.P.'s will oblige.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

524. — MANTELL OF HEYFORD (346, 478). — In the Heralds' Lincolnshire Visitation of 1592 (Harl. MS. 1550) is the pedigree of Goche family. The parents of Barnaby Goche, of Alvingham in that county, were Robert Goche, of Chilwell, Notts, (eldest son of John Goche, of Newland, in the forest of Deane, Gloucestershire, and Jane his wife, daughter and heiress of James Bridges, of the forest of Deane), and his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Mantell, of Heyford, co. Northampton. Robert married secondly Ellen, daughter of . . . Gadbery, of London, goldsmith. Their only child Robert espoused Judith, daughter of Henry Fisher, of Greens Norton, co. Northampton. Barnaby Goche married Mary, daughter of Thomas Darrell, of Scotney, co. Kent, and had issue five sons and two daughters. Matthew, son and heir apparent, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Conny, of Bassingthorpe, co. Lincoln, esq., and temp. visit had a son Barnaby, but according to MS. additions four more sons and a daughter. The arms of

* Nine portraits of Mary were given in this number to illustrate an article entitled "Was Mary Stuart Beautiful?" written by Richard Davey.

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Goche are quarterly of 6, 1, az., 3 boars arg. armed or (Goche) 2, ar., a griffin segreant sa. armed or. 3, ar., a lion statant or, ducally crowned sa., a mullet for diff. 4, gu. 3 towers or, 5 ermine a cross quarter pierced ermines counterch., 6, or, on a chevron betw. 3 goats' heads erased gu. a quatrefoil of the field. Crest: a cubit arm erect rested per pale embattled or and ar. grasping in the hand proper a dragon's head erased az.

John Harrington, of Witham, co. Lincoln, gent., by will dated 19 Jan., 1598(9) and proved in London 6 May following, gave to his sisters, Brocke and Mantell (wife of Robert Mantell, but of what place not named), each £200.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

525.—CRICK FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (336).—I am unable to help your correspondent as to the member of this family mentioned by him, but the following particulars relating to a person bearing the same name may be interesting:—

In a deed in my possession, dated 4th June, 1641, between Sir Capel Beddell, of Hammerton, Huntingdonshire, and Thomas Flint, of Northampton, conveying a house and premises in the parish of All Hallows, Northampton, to the latter, the house is said to be "adjoyneinge to the house of John Crick, of Northton, aforesayde Inkeeper."

In the list of "Northamptonshire and Rutland Wills now deposited at Northampton," forming vol. 1. of the *Index Library*, the following members of this family are mentioned:—

- Book D, 1527-32. Cricke, William, Northampton, 181.
- Book I, 1545-1548. Creke, Thomas, Long Buckby, 80.
- Book K, 1549-57. Crycke, Symon, Kelmarsh, 97.
- Book P, 1560 to 1566. Creke, Thomas, Kelmarsh, 73.
- Book S, 1567 to 1569. { Cricke, William, Little Houghton, 14.
 { Cricke, Morrice, Kelmarsh, 72.
- Book V, 1578 to 1589. { Cricke, Thomas, Weston Favell, 270.
 { Creake, John, Stanwick, 113.
- Book EV, 1634 to 1636. Crick, George, Wollaston, 95.

Second Series.

- 1613. Crick, Robert, Kilsby, T. 109.
- 1617. Creake, Thomas, Yardley Hastings, Q. 34.
- 1641. Crick, William, Little Billing, D. 148.
- 1634. Crick, George, Wollaston, H. 110.

Northampton.

WALTER D. CRICK.

**526.—GLIMPSES OF OLD NORTHAMPTON: ITS SIGNS (491).—
GUY OF WARWICK.**

In the Roxburgh collection is a ballad headed: "A pleasant Song of the Valiant Deeds of Chivalry, atchiev'd by that Noble Knight, Sir Guy of Warwick, who for the love of fair Phillis became a Hermit, and dyed in a Cave of a Craggy Rock, a mile distant from Warwick." It is supposed that he lived in Saxon times, was the son of Simon Baron of Wallingford, married Felicia (Phillis) the daughter and heiress of Roband, Earl of Warwick (who flourished in the reign of Edward the Elder) and so became Earl of Warwick.



A chap-book before us, printed at the Looking Glass on London Bridge, dated 1759, is entitled:

The Noble and Renowned History of Guy, Earl of Warwick: Containing a Full and True Account of his many Famous and Valiant Actions; Remarkable and Brave Exploits; and Noble and Renowned Victories. Also his Courtship to Fair Phœlice, Earl Roband's Daughter and Heiress; and the many Difficulties and Hazards he went through, to obtain her Love.

The poem in praise of his history declares that

"No Man could better Love, nor better Fight; "

while the author observes in his dedication that "had he not been One of the Chief Worthies of the Age he lived in, King Athelstan, in whose reign he flourished, would never have ventured the whole Realm of England upon his Combat with a Dane; which he both undertook and performed, to the eternal Honour of the English Nation."

His most popular feat is the slaying of the Dun Cow on Dunsmore Heath, which act of valour is commemorated on many signs.

By gallant Guy of Warwick slain
Was Colbrand, that gigantic Dane ;
Nor could this desp'rate champion daunt
A Dun Cow bigger than elephant :
But he, to prove his courage sterling,
His whyniard in her blood imbrued ;
He cut from her enormous side a sirloin,
And in his porridge-pot her briкет stew'd :
Then butcher'd a wild Boar and ate him barbicu'd.

Huddersford's Wiccamical Chaplet.

The locality of the inn which bore this sign in Northampton is rather doubtful. We learn its existence from a very rare specimen from the Dicey press, and we therefore place it as being probably upon the Market Hill.

Several years since, at a sale at Brington, so famous in Washington biography, in an antique carved box, in companionship with several at the present time out-of-fashion books, was found a very curious tune-book with the following title :

A Choice Collection of Psalms and Hymns, with Timbrel's Anthems. The Psalms, Hymns, and Anthems, are print'd with Lines rul'd for two and three Voices, but without Notes ; so that any Person may adapt what Tune they please to the Words. With the Gamut, or Scale of Musick, at the Beginning. Very proper for all Practitioners in that Heavenly Science. The Fourteenth Edition, corrected and enlarged. Price, neatly bound, One Shilling.

NORTHAMPTON : Printed by William Dicey ; and sold at the Printing-Office in Bow Church-Yard, London. *Oblong Quarto.*

In the advertisement "To all Lovers of Divine Musick," at the back of the title, the readers are advised "For further Instructions" to "see A Compendious Essay upon Vocal Musick, by Alexander Phillips ; which may be had of William Dicey, Printer, in Northampton. Price (stitch'd) Sixpence."

It being presumed that Phillips' Essay was by a local author, reference was made to the British Museum Library, with the result that a copy of the "Essay" was found bearing this title :—

A Compendious Essay upon Vocal Musick. Wherein is clearly demonstrated, by Rules and Examples, whatever is necessary for the Attainment of the first Grounds and Principles of that most noble Science. To which is added, A Theoretical Scheme of the Semitones belonging to an Octave. As also an Explication of the several Keys in Musick. By Alexander Phillips.

Printed for Alexander Phillips, next the Guy of Warwick in Northampton ; and Charles Corbett, at Addison's Head without Temple-Bar.

In the Introduction, writing of singing, Phillips says :—How Singing was banished out of our churches, I know not ; but that which has been called Singing, in some Places, was less harmonical than Reading. And what the Poet saith in the satyr against Hypocrates has been verified in some Churches, *i.e.*,

Then out the People yawl in hundred Parts,
Some roar, some whine, some creak like Wheel of Carts ;
Such Notes the Gamut never yet did know,
Nor num'rous Keys, the Harps 'cals on a Row.
Their Heights or Depths could never comprehend ;
How below Double Are some descend :
'Bove Ela squealing now ten Notes some fly,
Streight then, as if they knew they were too high ;
With headlong Haste down Stairs again they tumble,
Discords and Concoords, Oh, how thick they jumble !
Like untam'd Horses, tearing with their Throats
One wretched Stave into an hundred Notes.

The probable date of the book is 1730. The question has been raised as to whether the Diceys occupied the same offices as the *Mercury* office of the present day, and any reliable information on this point would be acceptable.

In a romance, "The Loves of Hippolito and Dorinda," printed by Raikes and Dicey, the imprint reads "Printed by R. Raikes and W. Dicey, over against All Saints Church, 1720. Our illustration is taken from a copy of the chap-book, *The History of Guy Earl of Warwick*, printed by the Diceys.

THE TALBOT.

We find from *Tavern Anecdotes and Sayings* (Charles Hindley), that the Talbot, an old, and now almost obsolete sort of dog, noted for its quick scent and eager pursuit of game, has often done duty on public-house signboards. On the Talbot at the foot of Birdlip Hill, Gloucestershire, they have on one side of the board :

Before you do this hill go up,
Stop and drink a cheerful cup.

Whilst he who comes in an opposite direction perceives this half of the sign :

You are down this hill, all dangers past,
Stop and take a cheerful glass.

From advertisements in old files of the *Mercury* the Talbot would seem to have been the sign of an inn both in the Market place and Sheep street. Was Sheep street considered a part of the Market place on account of the sheep market being held there until the cattle market was opened in 1873 ; or was the Talbot at the corner of the Market place extending to Sheep street ?

The house was kept in 1720 by Thomas Miller, and also in 1723, as the following advertisement shows :—

Whereas a short thick Fellow, about 24 or 25 Years old, a round bluff Face, of a wan Complexion, short, thick, brown Hair, pretends to be a Nottingham or Derbyshire Man, ran away on Sunday Morning the 8th Instant from his Master Thomas Miller, at the Talbot-Inn in Northampton, and carried off some Money, and several other Things of Value, has also inveigled and carried away with him John Tilley, a young Lad about 14 Years of Age, of a fresh Complexion, with lank light Hair, has on a Pair of speckled Yarn Stockings, and a new Pair of Shoes; has a Cut newly done, on the Fore-finger of his Right Hand: They took with them also a thick, short, mungrel, dark brown Dog, with a short Tail and Legs; and a little smooth Bitch, with Liver-Colour and white Spots. Whoever gives Notice to Thomas Miller of Northampton aforesaid, of both, or either of the aforementioned Persons (so as they may be secured) shall be very well rewarded for all Trouble and Charges.

THE SHOULDER OF MUTTON.

This public-house was situated on the west side of the Market square; on the site of the premises now occupied by Mr. R. James, of the Royal Café. The earliest reference we find to it is in the *Northampton Mercury* of June 17, 1745. The landlord at this period was Richard Woolley, who was a musician as well as victualler. His name also appears in list of voters in the great election, 1768. The reference in the *Mercury* is as follows :—

Whereas Richard Woolley, Musician, and Trumpeter, at the Shoulder of Mutton on the Barley-Hill in Northampton, has undertaken to keep a Booth at Boughton-Green Fair, being the upper Booth in Northampton Row, next to the Broom Fair, and cover'd with Boards: These are to acquaint all Gentlemen, Ladies, and Others, that they may depend on very good Usage as well for Eating as Drinking; and the Favour of their Company will be most thankfully acknowledg'd by

Their most obedient, humble Servant,

Richard Woolley.

N.B. Neat Wines will be sold there. And for the Sign there will be a French Horn at each End of the Booth.

In an advertisement dated June 17, 1751, he adds a note: "The above R. Woolley sells at his shop in Northampton all sorts of Musical Instruments and Fishing Tackle." The west side of the market hill at the above date was called the "Barley Hill."

From a tract, *Relations of Remarkable Fires in Northamptonshire* (published by Messrs. Taylor and Son), we extract the following paragraphs :—

FIRE AT THE SHOULDER OF MUTTON.

A Fire, the most calamitous in it's effects of any that this town ever experienced, broke out early yesterday morning, at the Shoulder-of-Mutton public-house on the West side of the square. Soon after one o'clock, a person

in the neighbourhood discovered the flames issuing from the cellar window, and immediately gave the alarm; but before the family could be apprised of their danger, the fire had got to an alarming height, the floors, staircase, &c. being principally of deal. The master of the house, however, rushed down stairs, and having opened the street door, returned in order to rescue his family; but such was the fury of the flames, that he was not able to effect it, being himself under the necessity of escaping out of the garret window, over the roofs of the adjoining houses. By the time a ladder could be procured, it was too late to render the unfortunate sufferers any assistance; and, dreadful to relate, Mrs. Marriott (the mistress of the house) together with five of her children, the eldest about 12 years old, also two lodgers, a Journeyman hat-maker and his wife, of the name of Howarth, from Rochdale, in Lancashire, perished in the flames: Mr. Marriott being the only person, out of nine who were in the house, who escaped. — The wind was providentially still, and by the ready assistance and great activity of the inhabitants, the fire was happily got under before day-light, without spreading further than the house where it began; tho', from the situation, and the extreme rapidity of the flames, the greatest apprehensions were for some time entertained for the safety of the whole neighbourhood. — This melancholy catastrophe appears to have been occasioned from a beam that entered the flue belonging to the brewing-copper, (which had been used on Thursday) taking fire, and communicating to the floor above. — The remains of the unfortunate sufferers were dug out of the ruins yesterday, and presented a spectacle too shocking for description. — Neither the house nor property were insured; of the latter, (excepting the beer, which was in an arched cellar) not an article could be saved. A collection, we hear, is intended to be made for the unfortunate man; and upon such an occasion of almost unparalleled misfortune, who can withhold his mite?

Though it was not in the power of Benevolence itself to remove the distress of the unhappy *Sufferer*, mentioned in our last; yet, as the dreadful blow, which in one moment tore away all the tender & endearing ties of society, involved with it the destruction of most of his little property, the Magistrate, and many other respectable Inhabitants, on Tuesday last, walked round the town to receive the willing contributions of their sympathizing neighbours; and never was a collection made which did more honour to the genuine feelings of HUMANITY; yet this arose not so much from the largeness of the sum given, as from the readiness (or rather eagerness) with which they were offered. Shillings and Sixpences were pressed into the common purse by persons who, from their situations in life, had ever before been in the habit of *receiving*; but now seemed determined to take, at least, for once, the exquisite pleasure of *giving* to the distressed. The collection amounted to above 150*l.* which was about 40*l.* more than the estimates given in of his loss. But though it is judged right to give the public this information, to prevent designing people from imposing on their good nature, it is by no means intended that it should restrain a generous and opulent neighbourhood from affording any further assistance towards alleviating the poor man's distresses; for it should be considered, that notwithstanding the above sum will more than restore to him his pecuniary losses, yet as all his schemes and purposes in life must be destroyed, it will be a considerable time before he can forget enough of the past, to enable him to provide, in any tolerable degree, for his future subsistence. — Donations, therefore, will be received for his benefit by the Mayor, Mr. Justice

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Hall, or Mr. Clark.—It is right to add, that Mr. Marriott has ever bore the character of an industrious, honest, and worthy man.

In the Parish Register of All Saints', under date February, 1792, is the following entry:—

Thomas Howarth,	}	All lamentably burnt (in a Fire which consumed only the small House in which it began), and all buried on the 18th.
Eliz. Howarth,		
Sarah Marriot,		
Eliz. Marriot,		
Wm. Marriot,		
John Marriot,		
Robert Marriot,		
Samuel Marriot,		

In the portico of All Saints' Church a marble tablet was erected, bearing the following inscription:—

This Marble was
Erected to perpetuate the
Memory, of the following awful
Dispensation of Providence, at one
o'Clock in the Morning of the 17th Feby 1792;
the lower part of the House of H. MARRIOT
on the Market Hill, was discovered to be on Fire,
and the flames ascending with dreadful rapidity,
he was obliged to leave his affrighted *little ones* hovering
round their distracted Mother, & by an Extraordinary
effort gained the Roof of an adjoining house, calling aloud
for that help which alas could not be procur'd for in a few
moments his whole Family consisting of a *beloved Wife*,
5 Children, & 2 Lodgers periah'd in the flames

READER,

The Almighty has hitherto preserv'd thee from scenes
of deep Distress, let thy Heart glow with Gratitude, &
at the same time let thy Bosom expand with
Benevolence towards thy suffering
Fellow creatures.

The sad Remains of this unfortunate Family
were carefully collected, and
decently interred in this
Church-Yard.

The memorial tablet was completely destroyed by falling down in December, 1881, being reduced almost to powder, and scattered all over the floor of the portico. The position of the tablet can be seen by the new stonework which became necessary to make good the wall. The following account of the destruction of the tablet is taken from the *Northampton Mercury* of December 24th, 1881:—

DESTRUCTION OF A TABLET AT ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.—An ancient marble tablet, which was affixed to the wall of the portico on the right hand side of

the central door of All Saints' Church, fell down early on Tuesday morning. The tablet was put up to commemorate the fire which occurred at the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, on the west side of the Market-square (the site of the house now adjoining the Queen's Arms, to the north). The premises were entirely consumed, and the landlady (Mrs. Marriott), her five children, and two lodgers, perished in the flames, Mr. Marriott alone escaping. The tablet had been in a neglected state for some time. One or two other tablets are also in a dilapidated condition, but it is now proposed to repair these.

It may be remarked incidentally that it was at the Shoulder of Mutton, in Brecknock, that Mrs. Siddons, England's greatest tragic actress, was born, July 14, 1755. "Fancy," writes an enthusiastic biographer, "the English Melpomene behind the bar of such a place."

THE PHŒNIX.

Mythical birds have always been in great favour. The burning and reviving of the Phœnix, for instance, like the salamander and the dragon, typified certain transformations obtained by chemistry, whence he was a very general sign with chemists, and may still be seen on their drug-pots and transparent lamps.—*History of Signboards.*

After the fire at The Shoulder of Mutton the sign was altered to The Phœnix, which will be considered not an inappropriate sign. In 1825 it was kept by John Holton, who afterwards removed to The Hare and Hounds in Newland. The figure of a phœnix which was in front of the house is now to be seen at the corner of Phœnix street, adjoining St. Mary's place. Phœnix street was formed about 1828, when the large earthwork, known as Castle Hills, was removed. The name of the street first appears in the poll book of the election of 1830.

THE BLACK PERIWIG.

This we take to have been, like The Last, merely a tradesman's sign, as the Periwig was at one time a common hairdresser's sign. The only reference to it, to our knowledge, is in an advertisement in the *Northampton Mercury* for September 11th, 1727, which is so typical of the period that we quote it here :

Joseph Fowkes, who now lives at the Black Perriwig on the Market-Hill in Northampton, having workt at the best Shops in London, gives Notice, That he intends to sell all Sorts of Wigs, viz. Full-Bottoms, Ties, Bobs, Naturalls, Cues, &c. of the newest Mode, good Hair, and inferior to none made in London, at very reasonable Rates. He also makes Horse Hair Ties at 50s. and Bobs at 25s so ingeniously, that they shall hardly be distinguish'd from Human Hair ; of which he will allow any Person the Trial before paid for. His Wife hath also been at great Expence and Pains among the most experienc'd and skilful Midwives in Loudon, and arriv'd to so compleat a Knowledge, that she is ready and willing to give any Person satisfactory and undoubted Proofs of her Skill in that Science, on any other point whatsoever, in order to prove the scandalous Aspersions of her Enemies false and groundless.

Sixty years before this date, in 1677, John Mulliner, a Northampton barber and periwig-maker, testified, in a curious pamphlet (reprinted by Messrs. Taylor and Son, in 1872), against "Periwigs and Periwig-Making, and Playing on Instruments of Musick among Christians, or any other in the days of the Gospel;" shewing the reasons why he "left off his Employment of Borders and Periwig-making, and how it was with him, as to his Inward Condition before he Joyned with the People of God, in scorn called Quakers; as also his Testimony for them, and his earnest Desires to his Neighbours and Acquaintance of the Town of Northampton, that they would as well as himself, be reconciled to the Principle of God in their Conscience, now after this Judgment of God that hath been upon this Town by Fire."

The Market hill seems to have been well patronised by peruke-makers and barbers. At the time of the election of 1768 we find the names of several; amongst whom was John Fretter, who appeared before the Scrutiny Committee in a sailor's dress, and said he was a barber and peruke maker, and intended to hang out his pole the next day.

The party-coloured staff affixed to barbers' shops is a relic of the time when barbers had the title of "barber-surgeons." As phlebotomy, or blood-letting, was the chief part of their practice, the pole signified the staff which they usually put into the hand of the patient to be let blood; and the white entwined round it signified the white fillet wherewith the patient's arm was bound after the operation.

Well might the barbers, says the writer of the *History of Signboards*, give the peruke the honour of this signboard, for the profits on that article must have been enormous. In Charles II's time, for instance, a fine peruke cost as much as £50; and hence the great respect Cibber paid to the one he wore in the character of sir Fopling Flutter, which was brought on the stage in a sedan and put on before the public.

THE FRENCH HORN AND GERMAN FLUTE.

This, too, was probably a tradesman's sign, and the house occupied, according to the subjoined advertisement, which is dated Sept. 11, 1749, a position on the Market hill.

This is to give Notice, That Jonathan Durden, at the French-Horn and German-Flute on the Market-Hill in Northampton, rims or rivets with Silver, or any other Metal, all Sorts of broken China or Glass, in the neatest Manner, and renders them as useful as when new; he also puts Handles, either Metal, Plain or Wicker-work, to China Jugs, Tea-Pots, Coffee-Cups, &c. he also puts Silver Spouts to China Tea-Pots, and Strainers to such that their Strainers are

broken or will not pour, and makes them pour better than when new; he also makes Feet for China Salvers, or any Thing else in that Way, to the greatest Perfection, and at the most reasonable Rates. The Favours of such Gentlemen and Ladies that are pleased to employ him will be most gratefully acknowledged by

Their humble Servant,
Jonathan Durden.

We may add, on the authority of the *History of Sign-boards*, that music shops always adhered to the primitive custom of using the instruments they sold as their signs: hence, The French Horn and Violin; The Violin, Hautboy, and German Flute; The Hautboy and Two Flutes, &c. The French Horn was once a very common sign, and even in the present day are to be found a French Horn and Rose, a French Horn and Half Moon, and a French Horn and Queen's Head.

THE BLUE BOAR.

The town may have boasted of two Blue Boars at the same time—the one on the Market hill, and the other in Gold street; unless the former was abandoned and its name or sign added to that of the Shoemaker's Arms, in Gold street. This theory is not improbable for according to Peter Peirce, The Blue Boar had but a poor reputation in 1764. His advertisement of April 16, 1764, ran as follows:—

As I, some Time since, proposed to quit the Red-Lyon in the Horse-Market, Northampton, and, to that Purpose, had taken the Blue-Boar on the Market-Hill in the said Town, the Notion of which has been very detrimental; obliges me to take this publick Method to assure all Gentlemen, Dealers, &c. that I have entirely quitted the Blue-Boar, and continue the Red-Lyon; where all such, who please to favour me with their Custom, may depend on the best Accommodations, and their Favours will be gratefully acknowledged by

Their obedient Servant,
Peter Peirce.

The Blue Boar, we gather from the *History of Sign-boards*, is derived from the badges of the house of York. One of the badges of Richard, duke of York, father of Edward iv., was “a blewe Bore with his tuskis and his cleis and his membres of gold.” In many instances The Blue Boar has given way to The Blue Pig, in which appellation the heraldic origin of the sign becomes lost sight of. After Richard's defeat and death, the White Boars—a popular sign in Richard's time—were changed into Blue Boars, this being the easiest and cheapest way of changing the sign; and so The Boar of Richard, now painted “true blue,” passed for The Boar of the Earl of Oxford, who had largely contributed to place Henry vii. on the throne.

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527.—GREAVES. — Can any one give me any information respecting the family of Greaves during the seventeenth century. They were then living at Whitfield, Syresham, Biddlesden, and Shalstone. I have records of them from the early part of last century.

Billingsboro' Vicarage, Falkingham.

J. A. GREAVES.

528.—CLAYPOLE FAMILY.—The names of books, printed and in MS., other than those mentioned in the annexed list, in which accounts of this family may be found, would be very acceptable. Extracts from parish registers, wills, and other records, would prove of much interest.

84, Myddleton square, Clerkenwell, E.C.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

Accounts of Elizabeth and John Claypole, by C. H. Firth.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1887, vol. xi., pp. 11, 12, 13.

The history of the Claypooles, especially the life of John Claypoole-esq., son-in-law to the protector Oliver, one of his lords, and also master of the horse to both Oliver and Richard, with his descendants by Mary, the favorite daughter of the elder protector.

Memoirs of the Protectorate-House of Cromwell, by Mark Noble, vol. ii., 1787.

Historical Account and Genealogical Descent of the Cromwell Family.

The London Magazine, May, 1774, p. 132.

Extracts from the Letter-Book of James Claypoole, merchant, of London, who emigrated to Philadelphia in 1683.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 1886, vol. x., pp. 188-202, 267-282, 401-413.

A true copy of a letter from Benjamin Claypool of the city of London, to George Claypool his cousin of Philadelphia, dated March 22d, 1706-7.

Ib., vol. x., pp. 354-6.

The name of James Claypole's wife.

Notes and Queries, 7th S. vii., 509.

A Writ of Summons by Richard Cromwell, dated Westminster, 9 December, 1658, "A Catalogue of those persons who were dignified by Oliver Cromwell with the title of Lord and called to sit in his other [i.e. Upper] House of Parliament.

John Cleypole, son in law, Master of the Horse."

The Genealogist, 1884, new series, vol. i., p. 56.

Lady Claypole. A letter from the Lady Claypole to her sister, the Viscountess of Falconbridge, 1720.

Brit. Mus., 808 g. 29.

Lady Claypole. A Letter from the Lady Claypole, Oliver Cromwell's beloved daughter, to her sister, the Viscountess of Falconbridge, 1733.

Brit. Mus., E. 2025/1.

William Claypole. Vicar of Wyken or Ashwyken, co. Norfolk, 1388.

Sir John Claypoole. Knighted at Greenwich 12 June, 1604.

Sir John Claypoole. Knighted by Oliver Cromwell, protector, 16 July, 1657.

Metcalf, A Book of Knights, 1885, pp. 153, 205.

Elizabeth Cleypole. Daughter of John Cleypole, of Norburgh, Northamptonshire, s. p., married to William Herbert, of Colebrook, co. Monmouth.

Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights, Harl. Soc., 1873, vol. viii., p. 340.

Dorothey. Daughter of James Cleypole, of Northborow com. Northampton, married to Maurice Blount, of London, Mercer, free of the Clothworkers.

Visitation of London, 1633-5, Harl. Soc., 1880, vol. xv. p. 82.

Elizabeth Claypole.

Col. Chester's Registers of Westminster Abbey, Harl. Soc., 1876, vol. x., p. 521.

Dorothy Wingfield. Wife of Adam Claypole, of Latham, co. Lincoln.

Visit. of Rutland, 1618-19, Harl. Soc., 1870, vol. iii., p. 32.

John (Clerpoote ?) and Marie Angell. Married June 8, 1622.

Reg. of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, Harl. Soc., 1881, vol. vi., p. 13.

William Cleypoole and Anne Powell. Married Jan. 7, 1615.

Reg. of St. James, Clerkenwell, London, Harl. Soc., vol. xiii., p. 42.

Hellin. Daughter of the above, baptized Nov. 7, 1619.

Reg. of St. James, Clerkenwell, London, Harl. Soc., vol. ix., p. 85.

A child of Mr. Claypoole by his second wife, buried Dec. 11, 1674.

Par. Reg. of Walthamstow, co. Essex.

The second wife of Mr. Claypoole, buried Oct. 10, 1692.

Id.

Anne Cleypoole and Mr. George Leafield. Married Nov. 3, 1669.

Par. Reg. of West Deeping, co. Lincoln.

Adam Cleypoole. Their son, buried March 15, 1675-6.

Id.

Isaac Claypole and Sarah Hawker. Married May 21, 1751.

Reg. of Canterbury Cathedral, Harl. Soc., vol. ii., p. 82.

Bridget Claypool and Aubury Price. 4 June, 1697.

Chester's London Marriage Licenses, ed. Foster, 1887, p. 1091.

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Ann Cleypole. Wife of Edward Cleypole, of Belton, co. Rutland, gent., mentioned in the will of John Twells, of Wisbech (proved 9 Feb., 1758, P.C.C.).

Elizabeth Claypoole and Mr. Charles Allington. Married May 25, 1612.

Par. Reg. of Tinwell, co. Rutland.

Ann Claypoole and James Beer. Married June 5, 1764.

Reg. of St. George, Hanover Square, London, Harl. Soc., vol. xi., p. 132.

Adam Claypole.

Royalist Composition Papers, 2nd series, i., 581-587.

Claypole Wills at Peterborough and Northampton Probate Registries.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypole.

Cole's MSS. Add. MS., 5834 f. 37.

John Claypole, autograph signature of, 1648.

Add. MS., 5508 f. 87

Robert Cleypole, of Horton, co. Northampton, will of, 1578-89.

Book v., f. 295, Northampton Probate Registry.

529.—SHEPPARD FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (59, 168, 221, 364, 379, 401, 418, 440, 482).—In art. 401 Mr. E. N. Sheppard enquires about a branch of the Sheppards settled at Blisworth. I have copies of two wills which may interest him :—

(1.) John Sheppard, yeoman, of Darlescote, in his will dated January 26, 1663-4 (with a codicil dated Dec. 12, 1667), and proved March 27, 1669, mentions his wife Mary, his sons John, Richard, Samuel, William, and his daughters Ann, Mary, Sarah, Susanna, Alice, Catherine. In 1663, John, the eldest son, was under 22, and Ann, the eldest daughter, under 20. The testator, after mentioning lands at Darlescote, Eastcote, and Tiffeld, bequeaths to his son William his term of years yet to come in a messuage or cottage at Blisworth, then occupied by John Brafield and John Plowman, and in the pieces of ground called Woolfy Field and Gully Field.

(2.) John Sheppard, gentleman, of Darlescote, by will dated April 10, proved Sept. 10, 1701, leaves £700 to his daughter Mary, and directs that if she cannot be paid at once she shall receive the yearly rents of all his lands, etc., lying in Blisworth. He mentions a son John, and two brothers, Samuel, a vintner, and William, deceased: thus he was probably the son of the other John Sheppard who died in 1669.

The School House, Tonbridge.

WILLIAM COWPER.

530.—RAY'S ITINERARIES.—Aug. 9, 1658. I began my journey from Cambridge and rode that night to Northampton, 31 miles. At Higham Ferrers I took notice of a great ancient stone building, which they call the college. Northampton is an old town, but indifferently handsome, the houses all built of timber, notwithstanding the plenty of stone dug in that country. It hath a very spacious market-place, an old castle demolished, and an indifferent good wall. There, in Mr. Brooker's garden, I saw divers physical plants, and took especial notice of *Lupinus luteus adoratus*, which was very luxuriant there. The soil where it grew was sandy and the place warm. Great plenty of cabbage and roots, and onions, and the like, are planted near this town.

S. B.

531. — BLACK BERENGARIUS: A LEGEND OF BARNWELL CASTLE.—On a lovely day in the autumn of 1198, the Halls of Barnwell Castle rang with merriment and feasting; it was the celebration of the majority of Berengarius le Moigne, the eldest son of Reginald le Moigne.

On the evening of the same day, even before the minstrels had ceased to sing the praises of the absent Knight, and tell of the deeds of Richard of the Lion Heart, the two sons of Le Moigne had left the festive board, and met as though by appointment on the margin of the Nen, at a point now occupied by Barnwell Mills; then a wild and uncultivated spot. The countenance of the elder though handsome was dark and forbidding, and the whole expression of his face was the index of a cruel, overbearing and ambitious temper; the younger brother on the contrary was of a fair complexion, and his handsome form might have served as a model for the most glorious creations of a Phidias; in disposition he was mild, merciful and just.

The Castle of Barnwell, originally, was a fine specimen of those feudal edifices, erected principally for self-protection; and contained independent of the area mark'd by the present remains, a broad ballium extending some distance, and was guarded by an outer vallum with barbican, &c., &c. There is little known however of its real history; the greater part resting on oral tradition, and probably the manuscript, which forms the foundation of this legend, which was found by the schoolmaster of the village, in the eastern bastion tower, has more claim to authenticity than any other record connected with the family, that once owned the castle and its domains.

Reginald le Moigne, the proprietor of the castle, and father of the two young men already introduced to the reader, on the death of his amiable and beautiful wife, left his native land to seek a grave for his

sorrows, in the questionable but exciting wars of the Crusades; leaving his castle, estates, and two sons to the guardianship of his brother; who like himself had lost the only being, who form'd the spirit of his early dreams, but she left behind her, enshrined in the lovely form of her daughter Nina, all her virtues and more than all her beauty.

On the departure of his brother for the Holy Land, the uncle and his daughter, resided almost constantly at the castle; Nina, and his nephews being his only companions. Years roll'd on, and many a brave warrior who had outlived the deadly strife, had returned to his native land; still there was no tidings of Reginald le Moigne. Wintner the youngest son, loved to talk of his father's return, and listened with intense interest to his guardian's description of his absent parent: on the contrary, there seemed to lurk in the breast of the elder brother a secret satisfaction; he never referred during their long rambles, to the anticipated return of the absent knight; and he had been heard to say that on such a day, he would be master at Barnwell. A few months prior to the date, at the commencement of our narrative, a stranger arrived in the neighbourhood, and after an interview with the guardian uncle, took up his residence, in a dilapidated and neglected building about a mile from the castle, the foundations of which may still be traced, in a field on the right hand of the toll-gate, in going to Barnwell from Oundle: he brought with him but one domestic who was as seldom seen abroad as his master.

We said that the youths met near the spot now occupied by Barnwell Mills, the elder was gazing on his brother with deadly scorn; "Your pretensions to the hand of Nina are preposterous," said he, "the return of our parent is now, all but impossible, and I am his heir, and Nina can scarcely covet an alliance with a youth who must depend for support upon" "his sword;"—interrupted Wintner, whose noble spirit could not brook the degrading termination to the sentence.

"Thy sword weakling," sneeringly responded Berengarius, "I doubt will carve but a poor living for thee and thy spouse; unless you mean to use it at my table,—no, no, Nina will scarcely condescend to smile upon thee, when she is acquainted with thy dependant condition, and that thy lodgement in the castle after to day, is only by sufferance; cease therefore to deceive thyself and Nina, leave her to one who has the power to protect and maintain both." For a few moments, the younger brother gazed upon the speaker, as if struggling to suppress the torrent of passion and indignation, which the words of the unmanly Berengarius, had created in his breast.—"When I ask

thy protection, and Nina condescends to receive it;" said he, "then, and not till then, will I relinquish my claim to her hand." "Ha, ha, ha," laugh'd Berengarius, "thou art sentimental young one, it is amusing to hear a beggar talk of love; were I King I would crop the ears from off any puppy, that dared to mention the word, unless he possessed an inheritance equal to my own; but keep thy hand from thy sword, for if thou makest too free with it, I may perchance put an end to thy billing and cooing propensities."

"Thou knowest I am no coward Berengarius, but I am thy brother," answered Wintner firmly. "A coward's resort," replied the unfeeling Berengarius. Their swords flashed from the scabbards, but before the brothers could make a single pass, a tall dark figure placed itself between them, and as it glided into the adjoining thicket, it murmured in a voice so low and solemn, that it sounded more like the winds sighing through a ruin, than the utterance of a human being; "Reginald le Moigne lives." At the same moment, the moon which shone brightly on the spot where they stood, sank behind a dark cloud, and the breeze came wailing through the trees like a host of troubled spirits; crackling and crashing came the thunder; and the lightning, as it splintered into ten thousand atoms a noble oak, played round the naked blades which the brothers still grasped, and the sword of Berengarius became a fused and shapeless mass. "Our father lives and heaven forbids our quarrel," said Wintner, as he turn'd from the spot, followed by Berengarius; they regained the castle with difficulty, amidst a fearful tempest, and the anxious Nina was the first to welcome her lover. Weeks passed on, but nothing occurred to break the seeming spell that hung over the occupants of the castle. Wintner however paid the same attentions to Nina, and he was aware that his dark souled brother, was the secret witness of their meetings; he had observed him more than once, gazing like a basilisk, from some thicket that skirted their path. Gradually the impression which the appearance and words of the dark figure left upon the cold soul of Berengarius wore off; and he at length persuaded himself, that the whole was a trick cleverly play'd by some associate of Wintner's, in order to secure the latter's continued residence at the castle, and the love and society of Nina. So completely was he impressed with this belief, that he at length wondered at his own stupidity in being so easily duped; hatred towards his brother became his master passion, and he determined to seek by some means his destruction or disgrace. To effect this, he knew it was in vain to look for his instrument amongst the retainers, or inmates of the castle; he however recollected having seen more than once, the attendant or

servant of the stranger, who occupied the ruined house, about the gates, and even receive broken meat from the servants; he therefore readily concluded, that such a necessitous and ill-conditioned wretch, would be a fit instrument wherewith to work out his deadly intentions. He therefore watched anxiously for his reappearance at the castle; nor was it long before his wish was gratified; they met at midnight. "Name the deed and the sum," said the apparently needy wretch. "The deed and the sum," repeated the black-hearted Berengarius musingly. Then after a short pause, he whispered, "dost thou know the dungeon beneath the eastern bastion?" "Yes," thought Sanford (for such was his name), "and more than thou wilt ever know;" but he answer'd, "no, how should I know ought of the dungeon, or its secrets?" Berengarius beckoned him to follow, and led the way to the bastion in question; thrusting his arm into an aperture in the wall, he withdrew a key of curious workmanship, with which he unlocked the low but massive door. To the surprise of Sanford, they found a lamp burning in a niche; Berengarius took it up, and pass'd on to a still lower entrance, then beckoning his companion to follow, they arrived by a circuitous but slightly descending passage at a dungeon, built apparently of the most substantial stone work; in the centre of the dungeon stood a bed or couch of the most finish'd workmanship. Berengarius handed the lamp to his companion, and instructed him to look attentively at the couch; he then press'd with his foot a brass plate, and the bed began slowly to descend through the floor, when a large slab gradually closed the aperture left by its descent. Berengarius then gave Sanford an enquiring look, who nodded as though he perfectly understood him. "You know the deed, and there is the reward:"—As Sanford thrust a heavy purse into his breast he enquired, "is not Wintner acquainted with this secret machinery?" "no, his curiosity never led him to think so deeply; his only study has been love, which I think, will be effectually cured by a night's repose on that handsome couch;" replied Berengarius with a fiendish smile. The hour for the execution of the hellish deed was fix'd, they then left the dungeon and on reaching the outer gate separated.

Little did the virtuous and unsuspecting Wintner dream of the dark plot that was hatching against his life; still he was not happy; the conduct of his brother, and the strange appearance of the dark figure, on the night of the quarrel, had sunk deeply into his young soul; still he felt that the presence of the lovely Nina, relieved, if it did not dispel his melancholy; at times he was almost inclined to believe in the announcement of the apparition, (for such did he conceive it to

be), "Reginald le Moigne lives," he would repeat without knowing it; in his dreams the figure and the voice would come back, and he would awake muttering, "Reginald le Moigne lives."

On the evening following the visit of Berengarius to the dungeon, Nina went forth as usual to meet Wintner; but what were her feelings, on reaching the oak, under whose giant arms they had so often met, and when the hours seemed to fly on angel's wings, to perceive by the light of the moon, that a fierce struggle had taken place, and her lover was no where to be seen; her agony became intense, and she rush'd back to the castle.

Unfortunately the manuscript at this part is much damaged: the reader will therefore pass on to the dungeon before described, where bound and placed upon the treacherous couch, lay the handsome form of Wintner; over him stood the savage and unrelenting brother, who gazed upon him as he slowly descended into his living tomb. But who can paint the horror of the unhappy victim, when he fully comprehended the dreadful doom that awaited him: "Mercy,—mercy,—my Father,—Nina, Nina" he exclaimed; and before that hallowed name had died upon his lips, the dread slab had closed over the dark abyss. The assassin turn'd to leave the scene of his hellish deed, when a portion of the wall seem'd to slide into the earth, and the Dark Figure leading forth his supposed victim, glided before him, and throwing aside the cloak that enveloped it; exclaimed in a voice of thunder, "Reginald le Moigne lives." The fratricide gazed for a moment, he beheld the Dark Figure! the Stranger! the Returned Crusader! his Father! he uttered a hideous yell, and fell a senseless heap on the floor. When the wretched Berengarius returned to his senses, the Knight gently raised him, then placing his foot on another plate the mimic dungeon disappeared, and Reginald le Moigne led forth his sons to the banqueting hall; where, sat the lovely Nina in the midst of a goodly company, who rose on their entrance, and the minstrels struck their harps with frantic joy. He waved his hand and breathless silence was restored. "Friends," said the Knight, as he placed the hand of Nina within that of Wintner's; "behold the reward of virtue." Then turning to the erring Berengarius, "son" said he, "were there no crime, the divine principles of forgiveness and reconciliation, could have had no existence; it is the victory of those radiant principles, that I now celebrate in joyous tears; forgive—thou art forgiven."

The wretched Berengarius, left the castle the following morning; and his deeds of arms, became the theme of many a minstrel's lay. Years after he return'd an alter'd, a better man; (by no means the

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only one whose soul has been purified by the rude discipline of the camp) his principal pleasure seem'd to consist in inventing amusement for the lovely children of Wintner and Nina.

J. T.

532.—CLAYPOLE FAMILY (528).—

Extracts from J. Camden Hotten's *Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, &c., who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700.* London, 1874.

Barbados. Tickets granted for the departure off this Island of the several psones hereafter menconed.

February ye 22d, 1678. Norton Claypoole, in the Ship "Bachelors Delight," for New York. Robert Greenway Comander. time out.

March the 5th, 1678. John Claypool, in the Ship "Patience" for London. Thomas Hudson, Comander. time out. p. 356.

Masters and mistreses names y^t are owners of Land in the Parish of St. Georges in y^e Island of Barbados taken by the command of his Excellency S^r Jonathan Atkins K^t. y^e 23th Day of December: 1679. Mr. Edward Cleypole, number of acres 325, number of white seruants 12, number of negroes 86. p. 461.

Barbados. Burialls in y^e Parish of S^t Georges.

Abigail y^e daughter of Edward Claypole, July 16, 1679. p. 468.
84, Myddleton Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. DANIEL HIPWELL.

John, baptized 13 Apr., 1595; Richard, 5 June, 1597; Robert, 20 May, 1599; Thomas, 15 Mar., 1600; Johanna, 24 Aug., 1602; Robert, 9 May, 1613; James, 19 July, 1621; Adam, 24 July, 1622; Jane, 1 Nov., 1623. All children of Adam Claypole.

Parish Registers of Masey, co. Northants.

W. D. SWEETING.

History of Northborough.

Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. ii., pp. 527-531.

Account of Northborough.

Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society, 1861, pp. 27-31, 49-52.

Account of Elizabeth Claypole.

Hale's Woman's Record, 1855, p. 263.

Account of the Stone Stalls in Norborough Church.

Archæologia, vol x., p. 291.

Account of Mrs. Claypole.

Exhibition of Ancient Female Court Costume, 1835, p. 14.

Notice of the Portraits of Mr. John Claypole.

Granger's Biographical History of England, 1824, vol. iv., pp. 23-25.

Notice of the Portraits of Mrs. Elizabeth Claypole.

Granger's Biographical History of England, 1824, vol. iv., pp. 82, 83.

Account of Mr. Claypole.

The Harleian Miscellany, 1744-1746, vol. iii., p. 458 ;

1808-1811, vol. vi., p. 496 ;

1808-1813, vol. iii., p. 480.

Account of the funeral of Elizabeth Claypole in Westminster Abbey.

Inscription on the Coffin of Elizabeth Claypole.

Stanley's Memorials of Westminster Abbey, 1868.

The Hall at Northborough.

Chimney attached to gable at Northborough. *Woodcut*.

Domestic remains of the fourteenth century at Norborough.

History of Norborough. *Woodcuts*.

John Claypoole, son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, resided at the old manor house, Norborough.

The wife of Oliver Cromwell died in the old manor house at Norborough.

Norborough, the property of earl Fitzwilliam.

Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages, 1851, vol. ii.

A Moral Satire. By John Claypole.

Inedited Poetical Miscellanies 1584-1700, 1870.

With facsimiles of Claypole's Autograph.

"The MS., which seems to be unpublished and autograph, with the exception of some portions towards the end written in a different and later hand, is a small quarto, dated 1608, of fifteen leaves only, including a blank left for the title, which was never supplied. On the first page Claypole, or some one else more cunning in heraldry, has drawn in outline the arms granted to the family in 1583 by Clarencieux : but as this was very rude and unsatisfactory, the editor has engraved the shield and crest of Claypole from Harl. MS. 1553."

"This work, from the pen of John Claypole, has never, it is believed, been recorded in any Catalogue of early English poetry. The author, who was apparently of the same family as that which afterwards intermarried with the Cromwells, was, it is to be perhaps presumed, the person who is mentioned in the annexed pedigree (Harl. MS. 1553, fol. 194) as dying without issue by his wife, the daughter of John Osborne, Esq."

JOHN TAYLOR.

Henry Fox and Annie Clepoole, married Oct. 15, 1618. Edward Clepole, buried 9 July, 1636. Anne, daughter of Richard Clepole, buried 6 May, 1651. Alice, daughter of Richard Clpool, baptized 22 June, 1652. Helen, daughter of Richard Cleapoole, buried 19 May, 1658. Richard Cleapoole, buried 22 Feb., 1658-9. Lucy, wife of Henry Cleapoole, buried 20 Sep., 1660. Henry Cleypoole, buried 14 Oct., 1665. Eleanor Claypole, buried 8 June, 1706

Morcott Parish Register, co. Rutland.

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Anne, daughter of Henry Cleypole, baptized 14 Nov., 1590. Margery, wife of John Claypole, buried 5 June, 1592. John Cleapole, son of Henry, buried 30 April, 1608. Bridget Cleapole, vidua, buried 15 May, 1613. James Gorthan and Anne Cleapole. married 27 Oct., 1608.

Cliffe Regis Parish Register, co. Northants.

Edward Cleypoole, sonne of Mr. Adam Cleypoole, baptized 18 Oct., 1591.

Timwell Parish Register, co. Rutland.

Joseph Cleypole and Anne Green, married 19 May, 1706.

Yarwell Parish Register, co. Northants.

Elizabeth Cleypole, daughter of John and Alice, baptized 20 Dec. 1632. Laurence, son of John Cleypole and Dorothy Blunkett, his wife, baptized 11 Jan., 1634-5; Elizabeth, buried 13 June, 1635; Edward, a son, baptized 1 Jan., 1636-7; children of John and Dorothy Blunkett. Robert Cleypole, son of John Cleypole and Dorothea Johnson, his wife, baptized 8 Sept., 1639. Elizabeth, baptized 3 April, 1642, and Sara, children of the last, baptized 24 July, 1644. Dorothea Claypole, daughter of John Claypole and Dorothy Blunkett, baptized 3 Jan., 1649-50. John Claipole, died 11, buried 12 Jan., 1658-9. Widow Claipole, died 25, buried 26 Sept., 1659. Edward Claipole, son of Edward Claipole and Mary Atton, baptized, 7 April, 1662. Thomas, their son, baptized 15 Nov., 1663. Laurence Claipole, of Belton, and Sara Hanes, of Wing, married 21 August, 1662.*

Wing Parish Register, co. Rutland.

Adam, son of Adam Clepole, gent., baptized 13 April. 1595. Richard, son of Adam Clepole, gent., baptized 5 June, 1597. Robert, son of Adam Clepole, gent., baptized 20 May, 1599. Joane, daughter of Adam Clepole, gent., baptized 24 August, 1602. Robert, son of Adam Clepole, gent., baptized 14 Nov., 1613. Adam, son of Adam Clepole, gent., baptized 24 July, 1622. Joane, daughter of the same, baptized 1 Nov., 1623. Mr. Rowland Patrick, and Mrs Joane Cleypole, married 15 July, 1624.

Northborough Parish Register, co. Northants.

Col. Wingfield Claypoole. Payments by warrant of Council of State. Nov. 12, 1650. For arrears of pay between 28th July and 4th November for Major Wallis troop, on account £85 16s.

Calendar of State Papers, Dom. Ser. Inter., 1650.

* In Wing parish register occurs the peculiarity that in the baptisms the maiden name of the mother is given.

Beniamin, son of John Claypoole, of Northborough, esq., and Marie his wife, baptized 15 Feb., 1642-3. Alice Cleypoole, servant to Mr. Gessine, buried 10 Nov., 1655.

Etton Parish Register, co. Northants.

Mrs. Claypool, buried in wollen, 26 Feb., 1709-10.

N. Luffenham Parish Register, co. Rutland.

William Hill, of Morcott, and Alice Cleypole, of the same, married 19 Oct., 1674.

Barrowden Parish Register, co. Rutland.

Adam, son of George Leaffield, esq., and Anne, buried 15 March, 1675-6.

West Deeping Parish Register, co. Lincoln.

Mr. George Leaffield and Mrs. Anne Cleypole, married 3 Nov., 1669.

Collyweston Parish Register, co. Northants.

George Thickbroom (arms: arg. on a fesse engr. or, 3 escallops sa. in a canton a sprig of broom vert.), third son of Thos Thickbroom, of Thickbroom, co. Stafford, born there, and living at Ashby de la Zouch, co. Leicester, 1683, æt. 60, married (1) Anne, daughter of Adam Claypole, of West Deeping, Linc, and had: (1) Adam, unmarried 1683, æt. 26; (2) George, died young; and (3) Anne, died unmarried.

Nichols' Leicestershire, vol. iii., pt. 2, p. 636.

1797, Feb. 13, died, aged 84, Mrs. Clapole, of Belton, co. Rutland.

Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxvii., p. 174.

Sarah Clepole, buried 20 July, 1705. Anne, baptized 21 April, 1704; Sarah, baptized 14 April, 1706; and Thomas, baptized 18 Jan., 1712-3, children of Thomas and Elizabeth Clepole. Mary Clepole, buried 17 June, 1707. Thomas Claypole and Elizabeth Tilly, both of this parish, married by licence, 1 June, 1736. Thomas Claypole, lab., buried 5 Nov., 1731. Thomas, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Claypole, baptized 24 Jan., 1737-8. Edward, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Claypole, privately baptized 27 Nov., and churched 11 Dec., 1743. John Cleapoole, son of Edward and Mary, born 26 August, baptized 27 Sept., 1660; Laurence, another son, baptized 10 Dec., 1665. Frances, daughter of Laurence Cleopole and Judeth, baptized 1 Oct., 1691. Edward, son of Thomas Cleapol and Elizabeth, baptized 12 Dec., 1697. John Cleopole, buried 23 Nov., 1699. Mary, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Cleopole, baptized 22 May, 1699; Elizabeth, another daughter, baptized 15 June, 1701.

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Anne, baptized 28 July, 1707; and Dorothy, baptized 11 May, 1704, children of Laurence and Judeth Clepole. John Claypole, son of John Claypole, carpenter, baptized 22 Feb., 1740-1. Grace Claypole, buried 15 Jan., 1780.

Braunston Parish Register, co. Rutland.

Will of Thomas Claypole, of the precincts of St. Catherine's tower, Middlesex, yeoman, dated 14 March, 1656-7, proved 2 April, 1657.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Register, Ruthen, 124.

Will of Dame Frances Cleypoole, of Fawsley, co. Northampton, dated 8 June, 2 Carolus (1626), proved 23 Oct., 1632.

P.C.C. Register, Audley, 97.

Will of Thos. Cleapole of St. Catherine's, the younger, seaman, being bound to sea in the good ship called "The Happy Entrance," 4 April, 1636, proved 10 April, 1644.

P.C.C., Rivers, 57.

Will of James Cleypoole, of Northboro', *alias* Narborrowe, co. Northampton, esq., dated 1 Dec., 1598, proved 7 Nov., 1599.

P.C.C., Kidd, 86.

Adam Cleypoole, Dorothy Cleypoole, named in the will of Hugh Alington, of Tynwell, co. Rutland, esq., dated 2 Oct., 1616, and proved 1 Oct., 1618.

P.C.C., Meade, 84.

Mrs. Cleapole, bequest of 20s. to, will of Mrs. Alice Swinsco, of Peterborough, widow, late wife of Chr. Swinsco, late of Peterborough, gent., dated 6 August, 1610, proved 10 April, 1611.

P.C.C., Wood, 31.

Richard Claypole, mercer, admitted to freedom 4 July, 22 Edward IV., (1482), constable for the parish of St. Andrew, Sept. 1512. John Claypole, draper, alderman (or mayor) of Stamford for the years 1495-6, dead die M'curii in feste St. Jer. 16, Henry VII. (1501).

Stamford Municipal Records.

Adam Cleopole and Dorothy Wyngfeyld, married 30 Sept., 1586, being Monday.

St. George's, Stamford, Parish Register.

Adam Patrick, son of Mr. Patrick, of Pickwell, gent., baptized 2 Sept., 1630.

St. Mary's, Stamford, Parish Register.

William Topper, and Audria Cleypoole, married 27 Jan., 1602-3

St. Martin's, Stamford, Parish Register.

Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Cleopole, keeper, of Burghley, buried
4 March, 1639-40. George Ingram and Judith Claypool, 9
March, 1732-3. Edward Claypool and Anne Scatley, married
16 March, 1733-4.

St. Martin's, Stamford, Parish Register.

John Buttery and Anne Cleppole, 27 March, 1673. John Claypold
and Sarah Dilworth, 29 November, 1689. John Clapole and
Frances Lawrence, married March 4, 1691-2.

St. Michael's, Stamford, Parish Register.

John Claypole and Sarah Squart, married 30 Sept., 1738.

St. John's, Stamford, Parish Register.

William Clapole, of Hacconby, and Mary Dale, of Hanthorpe,
married May 9, 1664. John Cleapole, of Uffington, and
Mary Burnn, of Warmington, co. Northampton, married
with a license Dec. 9, 1664. Fr. Cropley and Anne Claypole,
both of Tallington, married with a license, 9 Dec., 1715.

All Saints, Stamford, Parish Register.

Richard Cleypole, Wood Newton, 1 hearth. Discharged by legal
certificate.

Hearth Tax, co. Northants, after 1670.

Liblis (? Libeus) Cleypole, Clipsham, 1 hearth.

Hearth Tax, co. Northants.

Richard Claypool, of Hacconby cum Steynsbie.

Lincolnshire Subsidy (Kesteven), 39 Elizabeth and 3 Charles I.

Christ. Claypoole, of Hacconby cum Steynsbie, and Adam Cleapole,
esq., of West Deeping.

Lincolnshire Subsidy (Kesteven), 17 James I. and 3 Charles I.

Mother Clepold, buried 28 May, 1586.

Lyndon Parish Register, co. Rutland.

Joh. Claypolle, Rector of Little Billing, Northampton, in 143-.

Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. i., p. 410.

Robert Claypoole de Edelesburgh, Prebendary, ins. 27 Nov., 1387,
to Newbottle vicarage, by the Prior and Convent of Dunstable.

Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. i., p. 188.

Joh. Cleypole, Prebendary, ins. 23 Nov., 1431, to Wotton rectory,
pres. Ld. Reginald de Grey.

Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. i., p. 393.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

CLEYPPOLE OF NORTHBOROUGH.

Arms: Or, a chevron Azure between three hurts.

Crest: A fleur-de-lis Argent encircled by a ducal coronet Or.

Given by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, to James Cleypole of Northborow in co. North'ton, Gent., 17 June 1583, 25 Elizab. R.

John Cleypoles of Kings Cliff, = . . . da. of Thomas Metcalfe
co. North'ton. of Walmesford, co. North'ton.

James Cleypole of Northburgh, = Joane, da. of . . . Henson.
co. North'ton, son and heir.

1. Sir John = Frances, Cleypole da. of of North- John burgh. Osborne of Kel- marsh, co. North'ton.	2. Adam Cley = Dorothy, da. poole of North- of Robert burgh, Esq., 2 Wingfield of son, and heir to Upton, co. his brother, North'ton, 1618. Esq.	Ann, ux. John Norton of Cot- terstock, co. North- ampton.	Dorothy, ux. Morris Blunt of London.
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2. Richard.	5. Henry.	Edward Cleypole, son and heir, set. 26, 1618.	Elizabeth, ux. John Durning of Stifford in Essex.	Joane. Dorothy.
3. John.	6. Francis.			
4. Thomas.				

Visitations of Northamptonshire, 1618-19, ed. by W. C. Metcalfe, 1887.

Northampton.

T. SHEPARD.

533. — MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES
(27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463, 500, 521).—

York Minster.

"Hic situs est Iohannes Dolben, Filius Gulielmi S. Th. Profes-
soris, Ex Antiqua Familia in Cambria Septentrionali oriundus Natus
Stanvici in Agro Northamptoniensi, Martij 20 A.D. 1624 Anno
Ætatis 12. Regiam Scholam Westmonast auspicato ingressus.
Singulari istius loci genio plenus 15 exivit. In numerum alumnorum
Ædis Christi Oxon. electus; Exardente Bello Civili Partes Regias
Secutus est, in Pugna Marstoniensi Vexillarius. In Defensione
Eboraci graviter Vulneratus Effuso sanguine consecravit locum.
Olim Morti suae destinatum A.D. 1656 a Rev. Episcop. Cicestriensi
sacris ordinibus initiatus, Instaurata Monarchia factus est Ædis
Christi Canonicus. Deinde Decanus Westmonasteriensis Mox
Carolo II. Regi optimo ab Oratorio Clericus. Episcopus postea
Roffensis Et post Novennium Regis Eleemosynarius; Anno denique
1683 Metropolitae Eboracensis, Honore cumulatus est Hanc

Monumental Inscriptions from other Counties. 253

Provinciam ingenti animo et pari Industria administravit, Gregi et Pastoribus Exemplo. Intra 30 circiter menses, seculi laboribus exhaustus Coelo tandem maturus, Lethargia et Variolis per quadriduum lecto affixus. A.D. 1686. Æt. 62. potentissimi Principis Iacobi II. altero Die Dominico (Eodem Die quo præeunte anno sacras synaxes In Ecclesia sua Cathedrali septimanatim celebrandas instituerat) Coelo fruebatur Moestissima conjux Magni Gilberti Cantuar Archiep. Neptis, Ex qua tres liberos suscepit, Gilbertum, Catherin. et Iohan. Monumentum hoc posuit Desideratissimo Marito In Æde Christi sub illius Auspiciis partim extructa Bromleienti Palatio reparato, coenobio Westmonast. conservato In Senatu et Ecclesiis Eloquentiæ gloria, in Diocesibus suis, Episcopali Diligentia In omnium piorum animis justa Veneratione semper victuro."

Whittlesea St. Mary, Cambs.

"Near this spot rest the remains of Ann, wife of the Rev^d. Thomas Holdich Rector of Maidwell, in the county of Northampton; who on the 27th. day of Feb^r. 1806 in the 36th. year of her Age was called to meet her God. Her three surviving children as a tribute of their affection, have erected this monument to her memory."

Mural, north aisle.

West Deeping, Lincolnshire.

"To the memory of Mary the Wife and afterwards the Widow of John Figg Gent.^a formerly of this village and daughter of Thomas and Frances Bate of Ailsworth Northamptonshire. Who departed this life the 20th. of November, 1827; aged 76 years."

Capitals, with arms (in a lozenge). Mural, south aisle.

North Runcton, Norfolk.

"In Hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection lyes interr'd in this Church S^r John Cremor Knight Lord of this Mannor of North Runcton Sechey cum Hardwick Who dyed at Sechey An^o Dom: 1668. Whose Neice & sole Heiress, Ann Cremor, Daughter & onely Child of Edmund Cremor of Westwinch Esq^r. married y^e Right Hon^{ble} William Earl Fitzwilliam of Milton in Northamptonshire by whom She had 4 Sonns & 6 Daughters, all which are deceased except John now Earl Fitzwilliam, who to y^e Pious Memory of his Ancesto^r has caused this Monument to be erected Anno Domini 1720."

Arms: argent, 3 wolves' heads erased sable, tongued and eyed or; on a chief gules as many cinquefoils gold. Crest: a ram's head couped, paly argent and gules, horned or. Mural, nave.

Darlington.

R. H. EDLESTON.

534.—**THE NEWNHAM FAMILY.**—I shall feel obliged if any of your readers can furnish evidence tending to shew the identity of the names Newman and Newnham (also spelt Newnam and Newenham) in the county of Northampton during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In searching county histories and records, I have found evidence leading to that conclusion, and shall be glad to have it corroborated if possible. I shall also be glad of any information respecting Newman of Northamptonshire previously to 1650, either through N. N. & Q. or direct to my address. The arms of Newenham of Everdon are the same as those of Newman of Newnham Hall, Essex, and of Newman of Devon.

Loughborough.

A. S. NEWMAN.

535.—**THE STURGIS FAMILY.**—While looking through the bishop's transcripts of the registers of the parish of Holy Cross, Canterbury, I made a note of the following marriage entry:—

Everard Sturgis of the parish of Sibbertoff in the county of Northampton and Ann Haffenden of this parish, by banns ye 22 of July, 1770.

Canterbury.

J. M. COWPER.

536.—**KNIGHT OF SLAPTON, CO. NORTHANTS (457).**—Perhaps I may be allowed to give a partial answer to my own query. A pedigree of one branch of this family is to be found in Berry's *Hampshire Pedigrees*, p. 230, the earlier portion being copied from the Visitation of Northants in 1564. Thomas Knight, of Hooe, co. Northants, who married Anne, sister of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, had a grant of the following arms given to him in 1546: arg. on a fess between 3 bulls' heads erased sa., armed and ringed at the nose or, a fret between two birds (? doves) of the field. His children, John and others, dying without issue, the arms were conferred upon William Knight, of Abthorpe, his brother and heir, whose eldest son Richard settled at Timsbury, Hants, and had (with other children), Andrew Knight, of Timsbury, whose eldest son was Andrew Knight, of Timsbury, living in 1623. I do not know whether Isaac Knight, mayor of Romsey in 1686, may have been one of this family.

Others of them remained at Slapton and Abthorpe. William Knight of the latter place was living 1609. In 11 Charles 1. Thomas Knight claimed right of pasturage at Slapton. In 1640, Anthony Knight left £5 to the poor of that place. Thomas Knight (b. 1636, ob. 1723) left 30s. yearly to educate children. To Simon Knight, his grandson (b. 1700, ob. 1776), a surgeon in Rugby and owner of

an estate in Slapton, my great-grandfather, James Knight Moor, erected a monument now in the chancel. He left his land to John Knight, who was probably living in 1791, when Bridges wrote his history. I am anxious to know how to connect these latter members of the family with the earlier ones mentioned in the pedigree. I have seen Baker's and Bridges' histories, and have imperfect extracts from the Slapton registers. The registers of Abthorpe I have not seen, nor have I entered Abthorpe church to copy any possible inscriptions. Among the wills mentioned in Mr. Phillimore's list are those of John Knight, of Slapton, 1545-8; Mary Knight, widow, of Slapton, 1549-87; Nicholas Knight, of Abthorpe, 1560-6; Edward Knight, of Slapton, 1560-6; Joan Knight, of Abthorpe, 1578-89; Thomas Knight, of Norton, 1604-12; John Knight, of Abthorpe, 1622; John Knight, of Slapton, 1616; Alice Knight, of Towcester, 1618; William Knight, of Abthorpe, 1640. These are at Northampton, but I have not the opportunity of going there to consult them. Very grateful should I be for any assistance in the exploration of this obscure by-path of history. Mr. T. Shepard's help I gladly acknowledge.

15, Montpelier Square, S.W.

C. MOOR, M.A.

537.—SOCIETY FOR DEBTORS.—In the year 1772 a sermon was preached at Charlotte street chapel, Pimlico, on behalf of debtors imprisoned for small amounts, and in the following year the "Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts" was fairly started, the earl of Romney being the president, and Mr. James Neild the treasurer. This society collected a considerable sum of money, which was invested, and the proceeds distributed amongst small debtors, to enable them to pay their creditors and obtain their liberty. The following was the form of providure:—

When a person imprisoned for debt was admitted into one of the prisons or houses of correction, he received free from the gaoler a printed application which he filled up, and forwarded to the secretary of the society, and, if the society considered it necessary, a note was sent to the plaintiff or person who imprisoned the debtor, asking if the debt was honestly contracted. In case the enquiries proved satisfactory to the society, a composition for the debt was offered to the plaintiff, and if accepted it was paid to him; the gaol fees were also paid, and the debtor set at liberty; and he generally received a small donation to relieve his family. Female debtors were as eligible as male ones to receive this aid.

The society gave assistance to the poor debtors at Northampton; but there were never very many debtors in this gaol, thus in 1773,

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when the gaol was visited, there were only nine debtors; next year only six; in 1801 there were ten debtors; and in 1808 only one debtor remained. From Neild's account of his visits to the various gaols throughout the kingdom in 1801, we extract the following:—

“NORTHAMPTON, *County-Gaol.*

Gaoler, *J. Wright.*

Salary, 17*ol.* for Goal and Bridewell.

Fees, 13*s.* 4*d.*

Garnish, 2*s.* 6*d.* by authority of the magistrates.

Chaplain, *Rev. Edward Miller.*

Duty, Prayers twice a week, and a Sermon every Sunday.

Salary, 4*ol.*

Surgeon, *Mr. Hardin*; Salary, 26*l.*

Number of Debtors	{	1801, August, 8,	10
		1802, Jan. 31,	10

Allowance to Debtors, none whatever.

“REMARKS.

One court-yard for men and women debtors, 17 yards by 14. Three bed-rooms, 23 feet by 14; and a smaller room for women. Common-side debtors have straw beds, a sheet, and a rug.

Master's side debtors pay for a room and bed 2*s.* *per* week.

All Prisoners must attend Divine Service, unless prevented by illness.

No work furnished by the County *now*. In some of the rooms I saw work in the looms half finished; the expence exceeding the profits caused the County to discontinue it.

“NORTHAMPTON, *Town Goal.*

Gaoler, *Robert Roberts* (who is likewise a Sheriff's Officer.)

Salary, 10*l.*

Fees; 10*s.* 6*d.* on commitment; 13*s.* 4*d.* on discharge.

Garnish. None.

Chaplain, *Rev. John Stoddart*; performs divine service occasionally, without a stipend.

Surgeon, *Mr. Blissard*; makes a bill.

Number of Debtors, 1802, Feb. 15, 0

Allowance. None.

“REMARKS.

No court-yard; only one room, 6 yards by 5, with the *necessary* in one corner. No water; no employment. The Town allows to

poor debtors a bedstead and straw. Master's-side debtors pay 2s. *per week* each for a bed.

Debtors are obliged to attend divine service. No firing allowed by the town."

All imprisonment for debt has now been abolished. It is true that in some sort it still exists, as every competent court has power to commit a debtor—who may reasonably be supposed to be able to pay if he would—to gaol for terms varying from a few days to six weeks; not for the debt itself, but really for a contempt in not paying when the debtor could pay if he wished. And this imprisonment does not discharge the debt.

On the 3rd March, 1888, an application was made to Mr. Justice Chitty in the Chancery Division of the High Court for permission to distribute the surplus revenue for the year 1887, amounting to about £4000, amongst some hundred and seven charitable institutions situate in various parts of the kingdom, the donations being apportioned in sums varying from thirty pounds to five pounds each. This scheme was approved of by Mr. Justice Chitty, and the donations were accordingly paid by the treasurer of the society.

C. A. MARKHAM.

538.—GORHAM FAMILY (343).—The two following entries from Nassington parish registers I overlooked in my MS. notes:—

1630 Jeffrey Shred and Elizabeth Gorham, married 2 Oct.

1661 Anne Gorham, widow, buried April 2.

Stamford.

J. S.

539.—LORD MAYORS OF LONDON WHO WERE NATIVES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. SIR ROBERT CLAYTON (358).—Since my first note on the above I have seen Mr. Leveson Gower's pamphlet on Bletchingley manor and church,* from which I have gained the following additional information:—

On p. 12 Mr. Gower states that he found a signature of his amongst the Loseley MSS., under date 15 July, 1648, in which he spells his name "Cleton."

The copy of the entry of his burial in the Bletchingley church register is given on p. 39 as:

1707. Sir Robert Clayton, Kt. was buried July 25.

The Clayton arms appear twice in the church—on the monument and in the s. window of the s. chancel. They are given on pp. 31

* *Bletchingley Manor and Church*, by Granville Leveson Gower, Esq., F.S.A. London, 1871.

and 39 as follows:—Argent a cross sable between four pellets, for Clayton; impaling paly of six or and gules on a canton argent, a bear rampant, sable, for Trott.*

I have recently become possessed of a pamphlet of 59 pp., quarto, consisting of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Stillingfleet,† before Sir Robert Clayton during his mayoralty. The title-page is as follows:—

The Mischief of Separation. A Sermon Preached at Guild-Hall Chappel, May 11. mdcclxxx. Being the First Sunday in Easter-Term, Before the Lord Mayor, &c. By Edw. Stillingfleet, D.D. Dean of St. Paul's, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty.

LONDON, Printed for Henry Mortlock, at the Phoenix in St. Paul's Church-yard, and at the White Hart in Westminster Hall. 1680.

Facing the title-page the following notice is printed:—

“Clayton Mayor. Martis quarto die Maij 1680. Annoq Regis Caroli Secundi, Angliæ, &c. xxxii. This court doth earnestly desire the Reverend Dr. Stillingfleet, Dean of St. Pauls to Print his Sermon Preached at the Guild-Hall Chappel on Sunday morning last, with what further he had prepared to deliver at that time. Wagstaff.”

In the words of the *National Cyclopædia*, vol. xi., col. 471: “This sermon consisted of a violent attack on the Nonconformists, which was little expected from the author of the ‘Irenicum.’ The sermon was replied to by Owen, Baxter, Howe, and other eminent Nonconformists. Stillingfleet replied to his opponents in a large quarto volume, entitled *The Unreasonableness of Separation*, 1681, in which he traces the history of Nonconformity; and Baxter rejoined in *A second true Defence of the mere Nonconformists, against the untrue Accusations, Reasonings, and History of Dr. Edward Stillingfleet*, 1681, to which the Dean made no reply.

In the sale of the library of the late Mr. J. E. Bailey of Manchester, author of the life of *Quaint Tom Fuller*, was a very fine copy of Ashmole's *Institutions of the Order of the Garter*, 1672, having two plates not mentioned by Lowndes, with armorial bookplate of “Sr Robert Clayton, of the City of London, Knight, Alderman, &

* Clayton married a Miss Trott.

† Dr. Edward Stillingfleet is chiefly renowned as a polemical writer. He was dean of St. Paul's, and afterwards bishop of Worcester (1689-1699). He died of gout in Duke street, Westminster, 27 March, 1699, and is buried in the main transept of Worcester cathedral, where a mural monument by Roubilliac marks his resting-place. Dr. Stillingfleet preached before Lord Mayors on two other occasions—Sept. 21, 1673, at Guildhall chapel; and April 12, 1681, at St. Sepulchre's (Spital Sermon).

Mayor thereof, An^o 1679 ; " also an autograph inscription, " Robt Clayton, ex dono Authoris," and an additional engraving in mezzotint of Sir Robert Clayton, by John Smith.

JOHN T. PAGE.

540. — RESTORATION OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, 1734 (498).—Copy of entry from Auditt Book of Dean and Chapter of Peterborough Cathedral.

June 17, 1734. Agreed, that the Quire be completed, according to the plans and Estimates ; given in by Mr. Wright our surveyor : and £500 be laid out thereon

Agreed, when the quire is completed ; a proper place be prepared for the reading of the six o'clock prayers.

This chapter order on June 17, 1734, called out the letter of Bp. Robt. Clavering, June 19, the second day afterwards. This was Dean Fletcher's restoration, which, however " well intended," did more destruction in the interior of the church than all damage of the Civil War period. The above-mentioned Mr. Wright, of Castor, seems to have been some country carpenter.

Peterborough.

J. T. I.

541. — FAMILIES OF SHEPHARD, MANTELL, ABBOT, STILGOE, AND NEWMAN.—It may interest those who are enquiring about the families of Shephard and Mantell to know that the Shephards inter-married into my mother's family—the Stilgoes of Blakesley and Maidford, and that Mantell or Mauntell of Heyford is mentioned in *Ye boke of Purston Mede* thus as " Lord of Farthinghoe."

Mauntell hath one mark or notch
My Lord Grey hath the shield
Harrenton hath the wilde worme
Newnam (or Newman) hath the sword
Chacomb hath the bedlesse crosse
St. Johan hath the holy cross
Cresswell hath the round hole
Petyver hath two notches

Stilgoe of Blakesley and Deddington bears arms—argent, chevron gules between three cutlasses all proper. Crest—a dexter arm bearing a cutlass proper. Motto—" Malo mori quam fœdari."

MAUNTELL.

Sir Walter Mauntell of Heyford married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Abbot, Esq., of Farthinghoe, with whom he doubtless obtained the manor, as their son John Mauntell died seized of it in 18 Henry VII.

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In 7 Henry vi. (1429) John Barton Seymour and others levied a fine of the manor of Farningho (*sic*) to John Abbot, Esq. *Hatt. MSS., Fin. Hill, 7 Henry vi.*

Thomas Newman of Towcester married Bridget Abbot of Farthingho and by will dated 1583 makes Thomas Abbott of Farthinghoe and others, overseers of his will.

Loughborough.

A. S. NEWMAN.

542. — MAYOR'S CHOICE, NORTHAMPTON: DINNER BILL.—

The following is a copy of the receipted account of Mr. Francis Osborn, landlord of the Peacock inn, Market square, Northampton, for the dinner, etc., supplied by him at the choosing of the mayor of the Borough in 1793. Mr. Francis Osborn was himself mayor in 1798; his son-in-law, Mr. George Osborne was mayor in 1822; and Mr. Thomas Osborn, son of the last-named, held the office in 1865. Mr. Thomas Osborn's paternal grandfather, George Osborn, was mayor in 1799.

" 1793

August 8 Mr Jemeriah Briggs Gent^r Mayor Elect

Mr. Francis Shaw & Mr. Timothy Chapman Gent^r Bailiffs

	£	s.	d.
34 Ordinaries at 1/6	2	11	
26 Do Mayor Servt Musick &c at 1/	1	6	
10 Doz Port Wine at 24s.	12		
7 Doz Lisbon at 24s.	8	8	
2 Gallons 1 Qt Brandy	1	16	
2 Gallons 3 Qt ^r Rum	1	13	
Arrack		3	
31 Gallons Porter 18½ Gallons Ale & Table Beer	4	19	
Teas & Coffee	5	5	
Suppers	7	10	
4 Packs Cards		14	
Taking Down Beds & Building Musick Stage	1	1	
Glasses Broke &c		10	6
Serv ^{ts} in the House		10	6

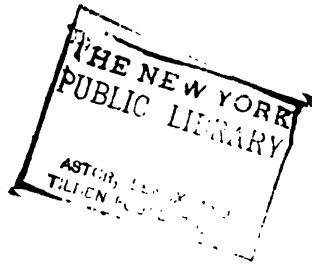
Set^d 21 Aug 1793

£48 7 0

F. OSBORN."

The following particulars we extract from the *Northampton Mercury* of August 10, 1793:—

"On Thursday last came on the annual election of Magistrates of this Corporation, when Mr. Brown, baker; Mr. Edge, druggist; Mr. John Hopkins, innholder; Mr. Hollis, baker; and Mr.





Here lye buried bodies of Master Thomas Gent & Anne his
 wife by whose he had nine children by name of Master John a son of
 an 11 he died according to the day of October an 1564



1:8

IN SULGRAVE CHURCH

Chambers, malster, were nominated to the office of mayor, and Mr. Wm. Dunkley, butcher, to that of one of the bailiffs for the ensuing year; but each of them paid the usual fine to be excused serving:—Mr. Jeremiah Briggs, innholder, was then elected Mayor; and Mr. Timothy Chapman, collar-maker, and Mr. Francis Shaw, coach-master, were chosen Bailiffs for the ensuing year.—After which an elegant entertainment was given at the Peacock inn on the occasion, and a ball in the evening."

J. T.

543.—THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN SULGRAVE CHURCH.—The village of Sulgrave has for many years been a place attractive to American tourists, in consequence of having been at one time the home of a branch of the Washington family, of some branch of which the illustrious George Washington, the first president of the United States, was a member. It has been boldly stated that he was descended from this branch, but this statement arose from a curious mistake. In the church is a grey slab of Hornton stone, on which is the headless effigy of Laurence Washington, and the incision for Amee his wife. Above them, in the centre, is a shield of the Washington arms; below the figure and incision is the inscription; and below that a group of four sons, and another of seven daughters. During the last summer these two groups were stolen, and the fact has been noticed in many London and provincial newspapers. The melancholy fact has been brought to light that during even the last few years—from various causes—numerous brasses have disappeared—very often under the effect of "restoration." Of the six plates of brass formerly existing on the slab, the wife and the head of the husband had long ago been abstracted. Hudson, in his *Brasses of Northamptonshire*, published in 1853, by mistake omitted the shield, which still exists. Fortunately, many persons have rubbings of the whole monument as it existed in recent years. In this number of "N. N. & Q." is given a plate of the monument, photo-lithographed from a tracing made from a rubbing, so that the accuracy is established. The plates of brass are thinner than usual in early monuments.

The first of the family mentioned in the pedigree given in Baker's History of the County, vol. i. p. 513, was John Washington, of Whitfield, in Lancashire. His great-grandson was Laurence Washington, who was mayor of Northampton in 1532 and 1545, and one of the original trustees of the Northampton Free Grammar School named in Thomas Chipsey's deed of foundation, 1541, to whom in 1538-9 the manor of Sulgrave, with lands lately belonging

to the dissolved priories of St. Andrew, Northampton, Canon's Ashby, and Catesby, were granted by the king. He died in 1583-4, leaving Robert his son and heir. Lawrence is described as of Northampton and Grays Inn, esq., and it is stated that he was a wealthy wool-merchant. His first wife was Elizabeth, the widow of William Gough, of Northampton. She died without issue, and he married secondly Amee, daughter of Robert Pargiter, of Greatworth. An account of the Washingtons and some of their alliances was given in "N. N. & Q.," vol. 1. p. 145. Lawrence Washington, or his son Robert, built a house at Sulgrave, and some account of this is given in "N. N. & Q.," vol. 1. p. 189.

On the spandrils of the arch over the main entrance to the house are the family arms. This house was in later times used as a farmhouse; and from the hall, which was afterwards used as a kitchen, were taken the coats of arms in glass described in the article above mentioned. The slab on which the brasses are, or once were, is 6ft. 10ins. by 2ft. 9ins.; in the plate it is shortened in the lower part. The effigy of Lawrence Washington was, when complete, about 1ft. 7ins. high, and that of the wife somewhat less. He is draped in a loose gown or overcoat, open in front, with pendant sleeves, bordered with fur, under which he wears a frock coat, fastened up to the throat, and confined by a girdle. The hands are in the attitude of prayer. The shoes are of the broad-toed form common at this period. The costume and workmanship are almost identical with the brass effigy of John Dryden, of and at Canons Ashby, who died in 1584. The inscription is as follows:—

*Here lyeth buried y^e bodies of Laurence Washington Gent & Amee his
wyf by whome he had issue iij sons & hij daughts to^r laurence Dyed y^e day of
an^o 15 & Amee Deceased the vij of October an^o Dni 1564.*

It is evident that the husband put down the monument after his wife's decease in 1564, and left space for the date of his own death, which occurred in 1583-4, but was not recorded on the brass by his successor. On this, as on some other monuments to a man and wife, the word "lyeth" is applied to the bodies of the two persons. The four sons are dressed in frock coats, knee breeches, hose and broad-toed shoes, and each has at his side a gipciere suspended by a girdle. The tallest is 6½ inches high. The daughters are in long gowns confined by girdles, and in close-fitting caps. The tallest is 6½ inches high. Above the main figures is a shield of the family arms, and it is remarkable that no second shield containing the wife's arms

is or was on the slab. This has been enamelled. The arms of Washington are :—Argent, 2 bars gules, and in chief three mullets of the second. This, in ordinary English means a white shield, crossed with two red stripes, and towards the top three red stars, or rather, spur rowels. This coat of arms, borne by the Washingtons who emigrated to America, was the origin of "The Stars and Stripes," the national flag. The crest is a raven with wings indorsed proper, issuing out of a ducal coronet, Or; but no crest is engraved on the monument.

See the *Academy* of Oct. 26, 1889, for review of a pamphlet on the Washington family, published in America, by H. F. Waters.

Canons Ashby.

H. D.

544.—THE BUCKNELL (OR BUCKNALL) FAMILY OF CRICK.—I am much in want of information upon the following points (especially no. 4), and shall feel grateful to any of your correspondents who will furnish me therewith, either through the "N. N. & Q." or direct.

1. A pedigree of this family, continued from that in the *Visitation of Northamptonshire*, 1618-19, to the present time.

2. A list of all the Bucknell, Bucknall, and Bucknill entries in the parish registers of Crick.

3. Where in Crick did the Bucknells live, and are their dwelling-houses still extant? Were they not the lords of the manor for a time?

4. Any biographical particulars of Mrs. John Bucknell (nee Bagnall), afterwards Mrs. Henry Firebrass; where and when born and baptized, where and when married to John Bucknell and to H. Firebrass, where and when died. (She is buried in Crick church, and a brass plate with inscription to her memory is in the floor of the nave.)

5. Any further biographical particulars of the Bucknell family.

6. How many manors were there in the parish of Crick, A.D. 1540 to 1800?

7. Where are the court rolls of each manor now for that period?

8. How many manor houses were there in the village of Crick, A.D. 1540 to 1800, and where were they situated? Are they still extant?

9. Are there any ground plans of Crick showing the houses and fields during this period, and where are they to be seen now?

29, Emperor's Gate, London, S.W.

C. MASON.

545. — **MEDIAEVAL CHURCH NOTES** (518). — "Elton" is the compiler's blunder for "Etton," near Helpstone and Maxey. Etton is the church where this curious bit of black marble is seen inserted in the door jamb, and it seems to form the consecration cross. Its date is of the Decorated period.

On the west wall of the churchyard lies (but broken into two pieces and used as coping) what appears to have been the monumental slab, covering the body of an abbot or prior. It is of great thickness and must be of very early date. The only ornament is a pastoral staff of the simplest form lying diagonally across it. No inscription can be seen nor does any known record refer to such interment at this place. As the interior of the church is very bare, and there is abundant space not required, it would be well to have had it removed into the building for preservation. J. T. I.

546. — **WARRANT BOOK, GUILSBOROUGH HUNDRED.** — Extracts from a Manuscript Book of Warrants directed by the Magistrates of Northamptonshire chiefly to the High Constables of the Hundred of Guilsborough, in the Reigns of Queen Anne and George I.

Warr^t to Imp^ss a Teame to convey sondrie Carriages.

Northtons: To the Constables of Wilby & each of them These are in her Maj^{ties} to Charge & Command you on sight hereof to Imp^o yo^r s^d Towne a Waggon wth a sufficient Team & horses to be att the old Swann in Well . g . h by 5 of ye clock to-morro^e morning to convey the Carriages belonging to a Troope of her Maj^{ties} horse in Gen^l Lumleys Reg^t from Well afores^d to Lutterworth in the County of Leic Given und^r my hand and seale this 9th day of April, 1714.
Rainsford.

Tho: Martyn ociiij Anno R^m The Trear of ye East Division to pay 20^s more than the Queenes pay p cur Horton

An Acc^t of ye Constables charges of Wilby for Queenes Carriages ffor hyreing a Waggon and a Teame of horses to convey the Queens Carriages fr Wellingbrow to Lutterworth being 20 miles and three days Journey from Saturday to Monday.

Note this Bill was annexed to the above Warr^t.

James Palmer Constable.

Warr^t to High Constables from Commⁿ of the Land Tax concerning ye assessing the Tax.

Northtons: To the High Constables of ye Hund^r of Guilsborough and to each of them. These are in his Maj^{ties} name to require you on sight hereof to issue out yo^r gen^l Warr^{ts} to all the sev^l petty constables

within yo^r hund^{ds} Thereby requiring them and every and each of y^m to summons and warn two or more Substantiall Inhabitants of theirre and every of their pshes Villages or Hamletts to be and appeare before his Maj^{ties} Commission^{rs} of ye Land Tax att the signe of ye Globe in Dodford vpon Tuesday being the 16th day of this Jstant Aug^t by tenn of the clock in the forenoon to take upon them to be assess^d & to assess the s^d Land Tax and to observe what other charge there shall be given to them by the s^d Com^{rs}. Therefore faile not att your perill Given und^r our hands and seales this day of Anno Dni 1715

To search for stolen goods.

N: sh. To the Constables of Kettering, Broughton, Cranesly or any o^r Const, within this County. Complaint made by Jo^s Baxter Milliner of Brigstock that he had on the 19th of this instant Dec^r one box of Lace stolen from his Stall in Kettering fair of ye value of 40^s 20th Dec^r 1717. J. Robinson.

Warr^t or Summons for withholding small Tythes under the value of 40s.

Warrant to the Constable or Thirdb of Guilsborough to bring W^m Marson and Ed. Tomlinson before the Justices at the Swan in Dodford to be examined touching their last legal settlement they having lately come to ye s^d Towne endeavouring to gaine a settlement therein contrary to law. Thornton.

Warrant of committm^t against W^m Wills al^t Willis Overseer of the Poor of Guilsboro' for disobeying Justices' Order. Recites Order made for relief of Humple Gardner a poor bed-ridden person and Mary Cave and her sick children which Orders were delivered to W^m Wills who refused to obey and being required to appear before the Justices to show cause of refusal hath given out divers reflecting speeches against his Maj^{ties} Justices and doth stand now in contempt. Therefore he is to be delivered to the Keeper of H.M.'s Gaol for the County until he shall find good sureties for his appearance at the next Quarter Sessions.

Warr^t sur Breve de Quare Impedit. Thomas Gery Clerk. 16 October 1718.

The above named B^{rs} (i.e. W^m Ash) Dyed 8th Octobr 1718 The above p^rcept was affixed on y^e south door of the Church of Guilsborough by Lucas ye Bayliff Saturday 18th Octob (w^{ch} was 10 dayes aft^r B^{rs} death in ye p^rsence of ye Ch. Ward^m And ye Contents of ye Writt were read ye next day (being Sunday) in ye

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Church by ye s^d Bayliff immediately after ye Psalm before sermon was sung. Note the writt was served on ye Bpp before he dyed as Mr. Chap^m told me.

A writt called a poue was brought to ye Und^r Sherriff of this county by Mr. Harvey in March 1718 and a return thereof made. The poue is the first pcess in Quare Impedit 2^d cap 3rd alias 4th plures distringas 5 Magna Districto or Grand distress.

If the Incumbent (as Mr. Gery for instance) don't appear till ye alias & plures distring, his goods being in or ab^t parsonage or Viccaridge house &c. may be distrained on to compell him to appear Mr. G. having w^a ye alias plures dist^r came out noe personⁿ Estate soe the Sheriff cou'd not (by Mr. Danver's opinion) distraine on Mr. Collis who then lived in ye Viccridge house. Mr. G. app^d to plures distr: Note he might have staid to ye Grand distr: but must then app^r or Judgm^t wou'd be obtained agst the Incumbent (as Mr. Gery).

Warrant to bring in Assessm^{ts} for the Land Tax.

An Order of two Justices for removeing Jo^a Chester from Willoughby Com. Warr: to Guilsborough Com. Northton.

The Case.

Jo^a Jellis de Guilsborough 16 Octob^r 1717 hired ye afore named Chester untill ye next Michmas & noe longer Yett adjudged a Settlemt^t att G. p ye ord^r of two justices. Warrant shows that J Chester lived a hired servant with Jo^a Jellis for one year at 3^l 5^s wages J. Shukburgh S. Wade

Notice of appeal against an Order of two Justices for removal of two persons from Coton into Guilsborough W^m Pell Churchwarden of Guilsboro' & Nortoft. Sam^l Weedon Jo^a Sturman Overseers of the Poor:

Warrant to the Constables or Thirdbor^s of Guilsborough against Jo^a Gillett als Guillet for climbing the Trees of Jo^a Ward Esq in his Rookery and injuring them by breaking the branches or teareing the barke—also for stealing or taking the young crows.
20th April 1725.

547.—MANTELL FAMILY OF HEYFORD (436, 478, 524).—The following notes relating to Walter Mantell (or Mantle) may be interesting to Mr. Crawley:—

On Sept. 11, 1600, a licence was issued in Canterbury for a marriage "inter Walteru' Mantle de Horton Monachoru' gent et Catherina' Turney," of St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury. The marriage, I find, on referring to my (privately printed) Registers of

St. Dunstan's, was solemnized at this church on the 16th of the same month, the entry being :—" Water Mantill, Gent., & Katherine Turney were married."

I may add that on Feb. 13, 1574-5, a licence was granted for the marriage of John Brighte and Maria Mantell, and " John Bright and Mary Mantle " were married at St. Dunstan's on the following day.

The reference given by Mr. Crawley on pp. 137, 227, should be 436, not 346. On p. 137, for " Ashbourne," read " Ashford."

Canterbury.

J. M. COWPER.

In Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, under Bileigh, near Maldon, co. Essex (vi.), is the following :—" Robert Mantell in 1180 built a monastery to the honor of St. Nicholas." From the same work, under Monk's Horton, co. Kent (xxx) :—" Cluniac cell to the priory of Lewes (co. Sussex.) The site was granted 30 Henry 8 to Richard Tate, and after to . . . (Walter) Mantell."

In Fuller's *Worthies*, under Essex (341), are mentioned :—

Sheriffs, 16 Hen. 11. for 12 years	Rob. Mantellus
6 John (for 4 yrs.)	Math. Mantell Com.
10 "	Ioh. Mantell
16 "	Math. Mantell & Galf.
17 "	Rob. Mantell fr. & H.
	Matheus Mantell.
4 Henry III.	Rob. Mantell

From this I should conclude that there was a family of this name of some importance in Essex as early as the reign of Henry 11. Can anyone who is well up in the history of Essex tell me whether there is any reason to suppose that these Mantells were connected with the Northamptonshire family of the name. Bridges, in his *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 320, mentions Michael Mauntell, who in the reign of Hen. 11. was certified to hold six small virgates in a part of Rode called Somershale, of the fee of William Peverell of Higham (MS. Cott. Vesp. E. xxii.). Robert Mauntell held these in the 9th year of Edw. 11., who was found to be Lord of Rode (Nom. Villar, &c.). I should like to find out whether the Mantells came over with William the Conqueror, and in what capacity.

In Phillimore's *List of Northamptonshire and Rutland Wills*, p. 27, in Book E. (1531-38), is given : " Mantell Robert : Wellingborough." Can anyone tell me anything of him ?

From the *Bristol Mercury*, Saturday, August 18, 1821, under deaths :—" James Mantell, Esq., of Westover House, Bitton."

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From the *Standard*, Jan. 9, 1889 :—" Mantell—Bucholz.—Nov. 28, at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Wellington, New Zealand, by the Rev. Mr. Still, Walter G. Mantell, only son of the Hon. W. B. D. Mantell, M.L.C., to Catherine Bucholz."

From *Miscellanea Genealogia et Heraldica*, second series, vol. i. April, 1885, p. 245 :—" Alfred A. Mantell, Esq., M.D., Bengal Army. Eldest s. of F. R. Mantell, Esq., of Bitton, Gloster. married, 4 Oct., 1866, Sarah Louisa Osburne, 3rd dau. and coh. of Lieut. Colonel John Thornburgh Osburne, Lieut. Col. 1st Enr. Regt. Bombay Army. who married Anna Elizabeth Knightley (b. 1803), 9th dau. of Revd. Thomas Knightley, LL.B., Rector of Charwelton, co. Northants."

When I first asked for information of the Mantell family I believed that it became extinct in 1885 in the person of Dean Mantell, of Stamford. Since then I have seen pedigrees of the name in Berry's printed pedigrees for Kent and Sussex to circa 1829; and the above notices of Mantells in this century go to prove that I was quite in error. I think there must be Mantells in Lewes, co. Sussex, descended from Sir Walter, to whom these notes ought to be of interest, and who may know something more of this ancient family.

Nether Heyford.

H. H. CRAWLEY.

548.—JOHN HAMPDEN AT NORTHAMPTON.—Among the Stowe collection of MSS. (301), which came into the British Museum from the Ashburnham Library, are three original letters from John Hampden, two of them are written to Sir William Andrewes, of Lathbury, in Buckinghamshire, in 1630 and 1633—then a tenant of John Hampden's, and afterwards one of the Deputy-lieutenants for that County under the Parliament. The third, written by Hampden as an encouragement to the army upon their march, is as follows :—

"To my noble friends Colonel Bulstrode, Captain Grenfield, Captain West, or any of them.

Gentlemen The army is now at North Hampton, moving every day nearer to you : if you disband not wee may bee a mutuall succour each to other, but if you disperse you make yourselues & yr country a pray. You shall hear daily fro Yr seruant

North Hampt Octob 31 " [1642]. Jo Hampden.

The above was forwarded with the following letter :—

"ffor Coll : Bulstrode, Cap^t. Grenvile, Cap^t. Tyrrell and Cap^t. West or any of them.

I wrote this inclosed letter yesterday, and thought it would have come to yo^r: then ; but the Messenger had occasion to stay till this

morning. Wee cañnot be ready to march till to morrow; and then, I beleewe, wee shall. I desire yo^u: will be pleased to send to mee againe, assoone as yo^u: can to the Army, that wee may know what posture yo^u: are in, and then yo^u: will heare wch way wee go. You shall do mee a favo^r to certify mee what yo^u: heare of the Kings forces; for I beleewe yo^r intelligence is better from Oxford and those parts then ours can be.

Yo^r humble servant,

Jo Hampden.

North^{am}: Novemb: 1^o: 1642."

Sir Richard Knightley,* of Fawsley, was Hampden's son-in-law; and meetings of the "malcontents" before the war were held at Fawsley. When the war was resolved upon Hampden conducted the correspondence in forming the union of the six Associated Midland Counties of Bucks, Hertford, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Northampton. Many of Hampden's letters appear in Lord Nugent's *Memorials of John Hampden*, London, 1832.

J. T.

The original authority for the statement about the meetings of the "malcontents" at Fawsley is to be found in a rare little tract at the British Museum (105 c. 20), called: *Persecutio Undecima. The Churches Eleventh Persecution. Or, A Briefe of the Puritan Persecution of the Protestant Clergy of the Church of England: More particularly within the City of London. Begun in Parliament, Ann. Dom. 1641.* ("Written by Mr. Chestlin (?)"—this is *written* in the copy at the British Museum—"Reprinted By Charles Hamond, a Loial indigent Officer.") Printed in the Yeare 1648. ("Reprinted at London, 1682," is also *written* at the foot of the title-page.) Chap. vii. pp. 55-56:—"Mr. Hamden went yearely into Scotland, as I have heard some of his Neighbours in Buckinghamshire say; they had their Counsell Tables, sitting in several parts of the Kingdom, [Knightlys house in Northamptonshire, Lord Sayes house, wherein was a roome and passage, which his servants were prohibited to come neare, where great noises and talkings have been heard to the admiration of some who lived in the house, yet could never discerne their Lords Companions]." See also Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii. p. 178.

Fawsley.

LOUISA M. KNIGHTLEY.

549.—TOLLS AND UNJUST CUSTOMS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
—I shall be much obliged to any of your readers who may be able to identify for me the places mentioned in a case (which will appear in the Selden Society's next volume of Pleas from the Coram

* The grandmothers of Lord Saye and Sele and Mr. Knightley—(father of Sir Richard Knightley)—were sisters—daughters of Richard Fermour, of Easton Neston.

Rege Rolls of the reign of John,) in which the Burgesses of Northampton complain that the Abbot "de Torenū" unjustly took from them toll and unjust customs in his fair of Wudestowe, (which also appears on the roll in the forms Wdestoñ and Wdetoñ,) and of Jakesle, (which also appears as Jukesl, Jakel, and Jakl). We are told that the "Abbot's demesne pertains to Jakesle."

P. EDWARD DOVE,

23, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Hon. Sec. Selden Society.

550.—GLIMPSSES OF OLD NORTHAMPTON: ITS SIGNS (491, 526).

—In this number we finish, as far as possible, the signs which were used on the Market Square and in Mercers' Row. The position of the Spread Eagle and the Golden Ball we have not been able to define. We commence with these, however, continuing in order on the west side of the square from the Shoulder of Mutton, a notice of which has already appeared. Thomas Perceval, was a licensed victualler on this side, but the sign does not appear.

THE SPREAD EAGLE.

The frequency of eagles in heraldy made them very common on signboards. The Spread Eagle, or the Black Spread Eagle, was the sign of more than one of the early printers and booksellers of the sixteenth century. From *The History of Signboards* we learn that Milton's father, a scrivener by trade, lived in Bread Street, Cheapside, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, which was his own coat of arms, and in this house the great author of *Paradise Lost* was born, December 9th, 1608. Perhaps its memory is preserved in Black Spread Eagle Court which is the name of a passage in that locality.

The first local reference to this sign is contained in the following advertisement from the *Mercury* of March 20th, 1720:—

This is to give Notice, that Dr. Walpole of Ecton, in the County of Northampton, Rupture-Master, Infallibly cures both Men, Women and Children, and is the Finisher of abundance of Cures, after a Sort of impudent Pick-pockets, who call themselves Truss-Makers: Witness the Numbers that I have cured in all the Countries round: And if any Person doubts of a Cure, I will give them a Bond to perform it. N.B. I am to be spoke with every Saturday at the Spread Eagle, on the Market-Hill, in Northampton.

Just a year later the sign was apparently the Black Spread Eagle, an advertisement reading:

John Balderson at the black spread Eagle on the Market Hill in Northampton, makes and sells an Instrument call'd the New Italian Weather-Glass, much more exact than what is commonly made. It consists of 2 Glasses fixt in one Frame, the Barometer and the Thermometer. The Barometer is prepar'd to tell what Weather happens 24 hours before-hand:

whether it will be wet dry or windy: The Thermometer shows how much one Vault or Cellar is hotter or colder than another, very proper for those to understand who deal in Liquors; with other curious Varieties of the Weather, to the greatest Perfection.

No reason is assigned for the addition of the "Black." If a specimen of the thermometer mentioned is in existence it should be preserved in the Northampton Museum.

From the following notice Balderson seems to have gone back, by December, 1722, to his earlier sign, and to have altered his trade from that of "Rupture Master" and "Barometer Maker" to that of a seedsman and fruiterer.

This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, or Others, That there is to be Sold, by Joha Balderson, at the Spread Eagle on the Market Hill in Northampton, a large Quantity of fine Standard Limes, or Hedge Limes. All sorts of Wall Fruit Trees of the best Sorts that are grafted or budded in England: Also fine Standard Apples and Cherries; Dwarf Apples for Espallers of the best Sorts of Winter or Table Fruit. Likewise all Sorts of Garden Seeds. Note, They will be sold at very moderate Prices.

THE GOLDEN BALL.

In former times, and till the end of the last century, silk mercers hung out a golden ball, while balls of various colours were the signs of the eighteenth century quacks and fortune-tellers. It was at the sign of the Golden Ball in Paternoster Row that one of the earliest London Directories was printed. It was also the sign of Dr. Forman, in Lambeth Marsh, who was deeply implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury in 1613.

We have already intimated that we have been unable to ascertain the position of the house bearing this sign on the Market Square. That it existed the following advertisement shows:—

All Persons of Quality, or Others, that have any Occasion for Paper Hangings, may be furnished with Variety of new Fashions, White Ground Chints Patterns, which much enlightens any Room, by the Yard Square, from one Shilling a Yard to three Shillings, and put up into the same Price; and if any Persons have any old Stuff Hangings, he changes for new, answerable in Colours and in Figure to the Furniture; by Jos. Satchwell, living at the Golden Ball on the Market-Hill, Northampton.—*Northampton Mercury*, March 17, 1739.

This was in 1739, at which time Satchwell was a tradesman, and not a publican. Seventeen years later he notified the giving up "the Publick Business" in the following terms:—

Whereas Joseph Satchwell, at the Golden-Ball on the Market-Hill in Northampton, finds his keeping a Publick-House has been detrimental to his other Business; begs Leave to acquaint his Friends, that he has now laid

down the Publick Business, and only carries on his private Trade, as before :
Where all Persons will be kindly used, and their Favours gratefully acknowledgedg'd, by Their humble Servants, Joseph and Eliz. Satchwell.

N.B. I carry on the Millinery Business, with Mounting of Fans, and Furnishing Funerals ; and take in Boarders, &c. as usual.

Joseph Satchwell.

THE TROOPER

Was occupied up to 1823 by Mr. Rawlins of the firm of Rawlins Bros., distillers, Bedford, when the late Mr. Thomas Walker succeeded ; he was previously the Bedford carrier. Mrs. Walker remained at the Trooper until 1860, and was followed by Mr. William Swallow, who was succeeded in February, 1875, by Mr. Charles Cooke. He left at Lady-day, 1883. The property now occupied by Mr. William Warwick was sold to Mr. Dulle of Wellingborough, at the Angel, by Messrs. Pierce and Thorpe, on April 18th, 1881, for £1840. When Mr. Rawlins purchased the property it fetched £700.

THE PEWTER DISH.

The above does not seem to have been a public-house, but an ordinary tradesman's sign, to denote that he sold those useful and durable dishes, which were so much in use by our forefathers before the introduction of Staffordshire pottery. It was situate on the west side of the Market Square, and its site now probably occupied by the Queen's Arms inn—the portion nearest to the Parade—for we find by a reference to the Plan of Northampton taken at the Great Election of 1768, that those premises were in the proprietorship of Edward Revell, brazier, to whom undoubtedly the subjoined advertisement of April 5, 1756, refers.

Edward Revell, jun. Brazier and Copper-smith, at the Pewter-Dish on the Market-Hill, Northampton, having procured a Man from London, who is allowed to be a very good Workman in the Tin Business, carries on the same in all its Branches, both Wholesale and Retail ; and makes all Sorts of Tin Tunnels for preventing Chimnies Smoaking, of the large or small Sort, as the Chimney requires, in a quite different Method than has hitherto been done in the Country, and as cheap as in London or elsewhere ; and takes in Tin Goods to mend in the neatest and strongest Manner.

He also makes and sells all Sorts of Tea-Kettles and Coffee-Pots, and the best Sorts of Barrel Cocks, Wholesale and Retail ; and if any of the Cocks should prove faulty, they may be return'd and chang'd Likewise performs all the Branches of the Brazieri Business in the neatest Manner ; and allows the best Prices for old Copper, Brass or Pewter.

Those, who please to favour him with their Orders in either of the above Branches, may depend upon being faithfully served by

Their most humble Servant, Edward Revell.

N.B. The above-mention'd Goods may be had at his Shops on the Market-Hill in Kettering, and on the North Side of the Chapel in Market Harborough. He buys and sells all Sorts of Household-Goods.

We subjoin the following advertisement of June 16, 1760, though it properly belongs to the Drapery, as exhibiting the spirit of trade rivalry at the date mentioned:—

Edward Woolley, Brazier, next to the Swan-Yard, in the Drapery, Northampton, Having purchased the entire Stock of Mr. Spencer, Brazier, deceased, (consisting of a large quantity of Pewter, Brass, and Copper, purposes to be at Boughton-Fair with a very good Assortment of Braziers of his own Manufacturing, which he will sell at the very lowest Rate, being determined, for the Dispatch of Business there, to ask no more than what he intends to take, except some small Indulgencies that may be required by every civil Dealer. His Stall will be next to the New Wall Fence nearest to the Rowell Booth.

N.B. The best Prices will be given for all sorts of Metal, &c.

 A Journeyman Brazier may meet with constant Employ.

In reply to the above we quote the following:—

Edward Revell, jun. Brazier and Warming-Pan-maker, at the large Shop on the Market-Hill, Northampton, Begs Leave to inform the Publick, That he keeps Boughton-Fair with a large Quantity of all Sorts of Braziers Goods, and will sell them as cheap as any other Person, having it now in his Power to sell them at a lower Price than common: And as to any Person advertising the entire Stock of Mr. Law Spencer, deceased, it is something more than they can assert, by reason the said Stock has been selling off these ten or eleven Months, so that the Person who advertises Mr. Spencer's Goods can only have the Cullings of the whole Shop:—Revell's Stall will be the largest in the Fair, in the Middle of the Braziers Row.—The best Prices will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

We conclude that the premises called the Pewter Dish were afterwards occupied by Jonas Aldridge, who evidently turned it into a fishmonger's establishment according to the following advertisement of March 22, 1800:—

Jonas Aldridge, Begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has Taken a House next Door to the Royal Oak, on the Market-Square, Northampton; where he has a constant and regular Supply of all Kinds of Fresh Fish in Season, which will at all Times be sold on most reasonable Terms, and all Favours gratefully acknowledged by

Their most humble Servant, Jonas Aldridge.

 Barrel Oysters, Oranges & Lemons, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL OAK.

To the miraculous escape of Charles II at Boscobel we owe the Royal Oak, as immediately after the Restoration it became a favourite sign, and continues so to the present day.

The Royal Oak, judging from the plan of 1768, was kept by Samuel Easton. The sign was changed in living memory to that of

THE WINDMILL.

and was kept by John Butcher, afterwards a gun maker, who died in Bearward Street.

THE QUEEN'S ARMS.

On the accession of Her Majesty the Queen, the Windmill was changed into the Queen's Arms. It was at this time kept by Christopher Gibson, a musician, who formerly kept the Harp in Castle Street.* The Queen's Arms then consisted of a portion only of the present premises, the part in which the present bar is situated being occupied by Mr. Hyde, a hatter. On the retirement of Mrs. Gibson in 1874, the house was taken by Mr. Troup.

THE BOOT AND SLIPPER.

Coming to Mercers' Row we find a genuine trade sign—The Boot and Slipper—denoting a boot and shoe shop. We quote from the *Northampton Mercury* the following advertisement referring to it which indicates the prices current in 1764 :—

At the late house of Stamford Farrin, at the Boot and Slipper in Mercers-Row, Northampton. All Sorts of Mens Boots, Shoes, and Pumps, are made in the newest Fashion, and sold at the following Prices, viz.

	Ready made.			Bespoke.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Men's.						
Best Calf-skin Boots	0	16	0	1	0	0
Strong Plain Ditto	0	14	0	0	16	0
Double-Chanel Pumps	0	6	0	0	7	0
Single-Chanel Pumps	0	5	6	0	6	0
Neat stitch'd-heel'd Shoes and Pumps	0	5	0	0	6	0
Neat flat Shoes and Pumps wax'd or black Grain	0	4	3	0	5	0
Best Flat Shoes and turn'd Pumps .	0	4	9	0	5	6
Strong plain Double or Single Sole Shoes	0	4	0	0	4	9
Women's.						
Everlasting and Callimanco	0	3	9	0	4	6
Superfine Ditto lin'd with linen or Leather Socks	0	4	3	0	5	0
Neat and strong Leather Pumps	0	2	9	0	3	2
Neat and strong Leather Shoes	0	2	6	0	2	10
Black Leather Clogs	0	2	6			
Toed Clogs	0	3	10			

Likewise all Sorts of Boys, Girls, and Childrens Shoes and Pumps, Red Morocco Pumps ready made, at the lowest Prices. Gentlemen, Ladies or Others, that please to favour me with their Custom, may depend on good Goods, such as will get Credit, being on the lowest Terms, for ready Money only.

Am, for St. Tiers, your most obedient, humble Servant,

Tho. Clark.

N.B. A Dining-Room and several other Lodging-Rooms to lett: Also a Steel-Mill to be sold at the said House.

* On referring to the Poll Books we find Christopher Gibson, "Professor of Music," resided in Bridge Street in 1826; in Marefair as "Teacher of Music" in 1830; in Castle Street, where he is styled "Fiddler," in 1831; and at the same residence in 1832 as "Musician."

THE CROWN

Is one of the oldest of English signs. It was at the Crown, at Oxford, that Shakespeare, in his frequent journeys between London and Stratford-on-Avon, generally put up.

From an advertisement in the *Mercury*, 1766, we find the Crown, in Drury lane, at Northampton, was kept by William Peck, formerly a groom to the Hon. Edward Bouverie. His vote for the election of 1768 seems to have been objected to. When before the commissioners he said "He lived in his house a twelve month at lady-day, and the license was in his own name." In the printed list of voters he is entered as residing in the Drapery. Whether this was an earlier sign for the Inn called the Roebuck or the White Hart, which at the present time extends from Drum Lane to the Drapery, we have not been able to ascertain. According to the plans of 1760, William Billingham occupied the premises as a Victualler at the house now called the Rifle Drum. Richard Merrill, who is entered as a Fellmonger in Drury Lane, in his evidence before the commissioners, previously alluded to, "said he took his house in August last, and that it was originally part of the Inn.

THE QUEEN'S DRAGOONS.

These premises are marked as being at the corner of Mercers' Row, the sign of the house being subsequently

THE OLD DUKE OF CLARENCE.

In 1676 it was kept by William Adkinson, who "provided good Stabling for the reception of Horses, designed for breaking and standing at Livery," and who taught "Gentlemen to ride in a proper manner."

The present Old Duke of Clarence appears, from a deed dated Sept. 29th, 1792, to have been called

THE LEG OF MUTTON.

By a deed dated April 22nd, 1814, it was called the Duke of Clarence. The property was sold by auction, by Mr. Whitmy, at the Stag's Head, on October 10th, 1867, and was bought by Mr. Hanson. The tenant at that time was John Gudgeon. The present occupier, Mr. Fitzhugh, entered in December, 1873.

The fine portrait which was formerly the sign, was only taken down after the alterations two or three years since.

THE PLANS.

We may mention with regard to the 1831 plan (p. 163) that Edward Gates was mayor in 1825; that the house occupied by Christopher Smyth was the County Treasurer's Office from about 1786 to the death of Mr. Tomalin in 1873; and that people used to visit Mrs.

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Inwood's for eye-water, obtained from a medicinal spring called "Vigo,"* at the bottom of the Walk, some years since in much repute, but now done away with.

With regard to the 1768 plan of Mercers' Row it may be stated that John Hunt, who is entered as not polled, was the carver of the richly-executed chancel screen as well as the pulpit in All Saints' church, Northampton. He was a pupil of the celebrated Grinling Gibbons. We append his advertisement from the *Mercury* of July 1, 1751:—

John Hunt, of Northampton, Statuary, and Carver in Wood and Stone, (Who served his Apprenticeship with the noted and famous Mr. Grinling Gibbons, Carver to the Crown many Years, and whose Works are to be seen at Hampton-Court, Kensington, Windsor-Castle, and St. James's)

Makes Monuments, and all Sorts of Ornaments for Houses and Gardens And whereas it has been maliciously and injuriously reported, that I have been dead for some Time; I take this Opportunity to inform all my Friends and Acquaintance, that I am (thro' the Blessing of God) in as good a State of Health as I have been for many Years past, and perform my Business as usual; and shall think myself in Duty bound gratefully to acknowledge the kind Favours of all who shall please to employ

Their most humble Servant, John Hunt.

Henry Cox, who was a statuary, and celebrated as a "first-rate maker of Verses," which he contributed to the *Northampton Bills of Mortality*, is also entered in the plan of the election as "not polled" He lived in the old stone-built house just below Castilian street, which was at that time the last house before reaching the meadow.

John Brittell, ironmonger, was head of the firm of Brittell and Sons, of the Lion Foundry, now Messrs. Mobbs and Co.

Thomas Sharpe, hairdresser, was secretary to the Northampton Gas Company at the early part of its career. At the formation of the County Court in 1847, he was appointed treasurer for this district, then circuit No. 36, retaining this office until his death, which took place at his residence, in Castilian street, Sept. 10, 1865.

The same premises according to the plan of 1768 were occupied by Hugh Sharp Jun., barber, who voted for Osborne and Rodney. He was also resident there in 1796, as appears by the poll book, when he voted for Spencer Perceval and Bouverie. We conclude that Hugh Sharp was the father of Thomas Sharp. In partnership with Mr. Thomas Sharp was Mr. William Berrill, who was registrar of marriages in Northampton for many years, until his death in 1860.

James Sharp, watchmaker, brother to Thomas, was manager to the Gas Company at Southampton. He died about the year 1868.

* The name was first attached to it in the year 1719, from the capture of Vigo, of Spain.

